Regd. No. L.—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 10. MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1910. [Price, 3 annas.

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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Supplements:

Resolution of the Government of India, Public Works Department, revising the scale of pay for Royal Engineers, and Notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, making certain amendments in the rules under the Indian Telegraph Act.

Notification under section 18 of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), (Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese), (Malayalam) and (Hindustani).

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Gu[illegible]
3rd March 1910.

No. 2.—His Excellency the Governor will leave [illegible] (Central Station) by mail train on Tuesday the 22nd March 1910, at 8-30 P.M., arriving at Ootacamund on the afternoon of the following day. His Excellency will return to Madras leaving Ootacamund on Wednesday the 30th March arriving at Madras (Central Station) by mail train the following morning.

His Excellency will again leave Madras (Central Station) by mail train on Friday the 8th April 1910, at 8-30 P.M., arriving at Ootacamund the following day.

His Excellency's arrival and departure on shore occasions will be private.

A. A. DUFF, Major,
Military Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 105.—The Hon'ble Mr. Ch[illegible] James Weir, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for nine [illegible] effect from 7th February 1910, under articles 260, 233 and 311 (*a*) of the Civil Service R[illegible].

No. 106.—Mr. Edwin Scott, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from or after the 1st April 1910 under articles 260, 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 107.—Mr. Ernst Pakenham-Walsh, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for one year, two months and ten days, with effect from the 15th January 1910, under articles 260, 233 and 311 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

This cancels notification No. 44, published on page 130 in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 1st February 1910.

No. 108.—Mr. John George Denman Partridge, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough for seven months and fifteen days with effect from the 2nd May 1910, under articles 260, 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 109.—Mr. William Aitkenhead Doig, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough for one year and eight months from or after the 29th March 1910.

No. 110.—Mr. Lionel Davidson, I.C.S., privilege leave for five weeks with effect from the date of relief, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

No. 111.—The privilege leave for twenty-four days granted to Mr. R. A. Jenkins, I.C.S., in Notification No. 75, published on page 233 of Part I in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 22nd February 1910, is extended by seven days.

No. 112.—Mr. J. Twigg, I.C.S., has been granted an extension of furlough for four months and fifteen days.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 2, 1910.

No. 113.—Mr. Francis Arthur Coleridge, on relief by Mr. A. C. Datt, to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district, Kistna, during the absence of Mr. E. Scott on leave or until further orders.

Fort St. George, March 3, 1910.

No. 114.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. William Ogilvie Horne, I.C.S., to be President, Board of Examiners, Madras, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Weir, I.C.S.

Fort St. George, March 4, 1910.

No. 115.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Muhammad Azizullah Sahib Bahadur, to be First Assistant to the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Madras with effect from 13th January 1910, vice M.R.Ry. M. C. Nanjunda Rao Avargal, resigned.

Fort St. George, March 7, 1910.

No. 116.—Mr. Robert William D'Escourt Ashe to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district, Tinnevelly, during the absence of Mr. L. Davidson on leave or until further orders.

No. 117.—Mr. Arthur Lionel Vibert, on return from leave, to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district, Chingleput, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Shapley on other duty or until further orders.

No. 118.—Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, I.C.S., will be considered to have acted as Collector and District Magistrate, Chingleput, from the 11th to the 28th February 1910.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1910.

No. 119.—Mr. Frederick Ricketts Hemingway, Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, on return from leave, is posted to the South Canara district and to the Coondapoor division.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Fort St. George, March 4, 1910.

No. 120.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted to the Rev. Koppaweera David of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission on the 12th June 1909 is hereby revoked.

No. 121.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Rev. John Stirling Morley Hooper, M.A., of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Tiruvallur in the taluk of Tiruvallur in the district of Chingleput, to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

No. 122.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned Ministers to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

The Rev. Devasirvadam David of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Negapatam in the taluk of Negapatam in the district of Tanjore.

The Rev. Arokium Sebastian of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Tiruvallur in the taluk of Tiruvallur in the district of Chingleput.

The Rev. John Stirling Morley Hooper, M.A., of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Tiruvallur in the taluk of Tiruvallur in the district of Chingleput.

VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 4, 1910.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES MOUNTED RIFLES.

No 123.—Lieutenant Alexander Stewart Cram, leave out of India for ten months from the 1st March 1910, or date of departure.

APPOINTMENT

Fort St George, March 3, 1910.

MADRAS RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

No. 124.—Edward John Smaller, Gentleman, to be Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster to complete establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1910

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St George, March 8, 1910.

No. 125.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1910

No. 222.—The Hon'ble Sir Harold Arthur Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, *vice pro tem* Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 11th February 1910.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE

No. 117.—Under articles 333 and 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry Coonegudi Krishnaswami Subramaniya Aiyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, leave on medical certificate for three months in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him in notification No. 620, Judicial, published at page 1133, Part I, of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th November 1909.

PROMOTIONS.

Fort St George, March 3, 1910.

No. 118.—The following promotions in the Police Department are cancelled:—

(1) Promotions made, with effect from the 18th February 1909, in notification No. 415, Judicial, dated the 30th July 1909, published at pages 706 and 707 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 3rd August 1909.

(2) Promotion of Mr E. L. Skinner to Assistant Superintendent, First Grade, with effect from the 17th March 1909, made in notification No. 493, Judicial, dated the 9th July 1909, published at pages 618 to 620 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 14th July 1909.

(3) Promotion of Mr R. J. P. Dawson to Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade (permanent) and First Grade (acting), with effect from the 5th July 1909, made in notification No. 515, Judicial, dated the 11th September 1909, published at page 921 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 14th September 1909.

No. 119.—The following supplemental list of promotions in the Police Department during the months of March to December 1909 are notified :—

With effect from 11th March 1909.

Mr. Thomas West Blackstone to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr George William Deane to be Superintendent, Fifth Grade (on leave).

With effect from 17th March 1909

Mr Gerald Stuart Passavger Percival to be Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.

With effect from 5th July 1909 *to 8th July* 1909; *on 15th November* 1909; *with effect from 28th November* 1909 *to 1st December* 1909; *with effect from 17th December* 1909 *to 27th December* 1909; *and with effect from 29th December* 1909.

Mr Richard John Palliser Dawson to act as Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade.

With effect from 9th July 1909 *to 15th November* 1909; *with effect from 17th November* 1909 *to 25th November* 1909; *with effect from 2nd December* 1909 *to 16th December* 1909; *and on 28th December* 1909.

Mr. Richard John Palliser Dawson to act as Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.

With effect from 29th December 1909 *to 3rd January* 1910.

Mr. Edward Litton Skinner to act as Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1910

No. 120.—The following promotions and reversions in the Police Department during the month of January 1910 are notified :—

With effect from 3rd January 1910

Mr. Norman Elliot Quintin Manwaring .. } to act as Superintendent, First Grade.
Mr. Frederick Arundel Dene .. }
Mr. Robert John Maunsell Mayne .. } to act as Superintendent, Second Grade.
Mr. Patrick Hannyngton (on leave) .. }
Mr. Guy Wilkinson Lane .. .. }
Mr. Frederick Arnold Hamilton .. } to act as Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr. Fitzroy Evelyn Coningham .. .. }
Mr. Henry Francis Travers Phillips .. }
Mr Bernard Swire (on leave) .. } to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. John Moore .. .. .. }
Mr. Dashwood Squire .. .. .. }
Mr Harold Ernest Williams .. .. }
Mr. Richard John Palliser Dawson to act as Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.

With effect from 4th January 1910.

Mir Sirajud-din Sahib Bahadur to act as Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr Edward Burton Loveluck to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 5th January 1910.

Mr. Edward Burton Loveluck to act as Superintendent, Fifth Grade.

With effect from 20th January 1910.

Mir Sirajud-din Sahib Bahadur to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. Harold Ernest Williams to act as Superintendent, Fifth Grade
Mr. William Henry Pitt to act as Assistant Superintendent, First Grade

With effect from 24th January 1910.

Mr Cecil Holroyd Gadsden to act as Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.

With effect from 31st January 1910.

Mr. Hampden Francis Wilkieson to be Deputy Inspector-General, First Grade
Mr. Percy Beert Thomas to be Deputy Inspector-General, Second Grade.
Mr. Norman Elliot Quintin Mainwaring to be Superintendent, Second Grade.
Mr. Charles Brent Neville Pelly to be Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr. Frederick Arnold Hamilton to be Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. Thomas West Blackstone to be Superintendent, Fifth Grade (*on leave*)
Mr. Edward Litton Skinner to be Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.
Mr. Richard John Pelliser Dawson to be Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade.

(The promotions granted to Messrs. N. E. Q. Mainwaring, F. A. Hamilton and E. L. Skinner are without prejudice to the acting appointments held by them).

INVESTITURE OF POWERS

Fort St George, March 4, 1910.

No. 121.—Under section 138 (*f*) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Mr. Francis Arthur Coleridge, District Judge, Kistna, shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language.

No. 122.—Under section 367 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. Francis Arthur Coleridge, Sessions Judge of Kistna, is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

No. 123.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R.Ry. Raghupati Aiyangar Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, Acting Deputy Collector in the district of Tinnevelly, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260.

No. 124.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R.Ry. Sattar Subramanya Aiyar, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Rajampet, in the district of Cuddapah, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562

Fort St. George, March 7, 1910.

No. 125.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Greenaway Austin, I.C.S., to be a Justice of the Peace within and for all the territories administered by the Governor in Council of Fort St George except the Presidency town.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 24, 1910.

No. 126.—Under the provisions of section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Act I of 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, with respect to the town of Mangalore, the first paragraph of the said section shall be read as if it had reference to cattle generally instead of to pigs only.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1910.

No. 127.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899) it is proposed to make the following amendment in the rules to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum, published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th July 1909. Notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th March 1910.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft amendment before the aforesaid date will receive due consideration.

Draft amendment

Add the following as a proviso to rule 5, Chapter III, Part II, of the rules—

"Provided also that in the case of installations or storage sheds intended for the storage "of petroleum which has a flashing point above 150° Fahrenheit the license may contain, in lieu "of the conditions endorsed on the form prescribed for it by these rules, such conditions as may in "each case be approved by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector "of Explosives".

Fort St. George, March 4, 1910.

No. 128.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 (*s*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 15th March 1910, the villages named in column 3 of the appended schedule and lying within the limits of the police stations named in column 2 thereof shall be attached to the police stations named in column 5 thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
1	2	3	4	5
Berhampur ..	Kaikalakhandi	Sapparapalli	Berhampur .	Berhampur taluk
Do. ..	Do.	Sannambagam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Bathambagam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Nimmigam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Thanjandra	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Mukamapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Kantakoli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Kondakam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Saralapur	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Badhakhandi	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Maharagada	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Samarugada	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Godarapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do	Thurubanna	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do.	Sukulapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do	Palasa	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do.	Gondala	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do.	Salagam	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Chattampada	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do.	Gopinadhapur	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Rajbhola	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Anikanapur	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Krupasindhapur	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Moyabhalla	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Dayapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Ramachandrapur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Kukkalakhandi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Baluvupalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Rangapalli	Do ..	Do
Do ..	Do.	Bethingapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Sotapandya	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Valligarida	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do.	Nolliadda	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Beyigam	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Dangapadaru	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Tikkarapada	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do.	Bangimbadi	Do ..	Do
Do ..	Do.	Bobbiliyholi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Pandyaholi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Vyathariya	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Gopalpur ..	Narayanapur	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Krishnapatnam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sangalianda	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Ramachandrapur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Dura	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Pentapilli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Bahadarpeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pathara	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Digupuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Venkatarayapur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Bubalipeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Golabanda	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	D . ..	Kamalapur	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Ballipada	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vamanarkota	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kandrajalem	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Uppalapatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Basurupalli	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Gopalpur	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Jagannadhapur	Anguva	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Palligumala	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Peddagumala	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Jhadubeli	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Peddakotoli	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do	Intalapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Hughlayotta	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Ramapatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Bonaganapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Nagaridhaye	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Sethangaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do	Chamundichandi	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Sindhagam	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do	Badagur	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Pallikapuram	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do.	Jagannadhapur	Do. ..	Do.

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Division in which at present included	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included	Police station to which hereafter attached.
1	2	3	4	5
Berhampur ..	Jagannadhapur ..	Tangarapalli ..	Berhampur ..	Berhampur taluk.
Do ..	Do. ..	Mvah ..	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do. ..	Govindapur ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Raghunadhapur ..	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do. ..	Padmavati ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Siddapur ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Lakshmipur ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Balarampur ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Kompalli ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Sankarpur ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Sitharampur ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Domminberhampur ..	Do. ..	Do.
Chatrapur ..	Parashattapur ..	Saly- ..	Do. ..	Chatrapur.
Do ..	Do. ..	Kurugan ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Kazamahalisahipuram Sasanam ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Gobba ..	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Pandilagam ..	Haradamaji ..	Do. ..	Kambha.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Gobbiguda ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tattolapada ..	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kanuparam ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Sangarapalli ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Gurupalli ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Uppalla Allipur ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Odiya Allipur ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pothara ..	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do ..	Salantra ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Bhagirathi ..	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Nongolavaro ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sodi ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Bagatagam ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Singaparam ..	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do. ..	Te-lalu ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Parnavagam ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Bagalpuram ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Kottada ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kandigam ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Guranti ..	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Koonapur ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Mandyapuram ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Lodhapada ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Lohenathpur ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Ustapada ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Itipuram ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Bergaram ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Bodakotti ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Rajapada ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Gudupadu ..	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nathabbeda ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kharipalli ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Khekanigi ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nuvupalli ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sannaboddu ..	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do ..	Bodabowlo ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Koppalli ..	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Polichapalli ..	Do ..	Do
Do ..	Do ..	Illikapada ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Konasi ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Manapalli ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kavudapa ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kandepatta ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Kandubadi ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Bompodoru ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Bgatidatyo ..	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Chandapadu ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nuvupalli ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Battagam ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Syamasundarapur ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Phanula ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Balakrishnapur ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tattagam ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Komalapatna ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do	Do. ..	Tolasapur ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Duddarubo ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Subbapalli ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Bhorasa ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nuvupalli ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Brajarajapur ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Gudharapalli ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kalikota ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Kotragada ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Bobyadoro ..	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Purushodakota ..	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nachapadu ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pachabani ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kerapat ..	Do. ..	Do.

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
1	2	3	4	5
Chatrapur ..	Pundtagam ..	Talapada	Berhampur ..	Kumbha.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Lalsangi	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Badapalli	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Kendiyanalo	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Kasura	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Jhorupalli	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Gundevapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Kulamatya	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Konarasingi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Lungarai	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Vikramapur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Rangaiapada ..	Sattiapalli	Asika	Purushottapur.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Medinipuram	Do	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Phati	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Rangapalli	Do.	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Dhanurjayapur	Do.	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Digapada	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kudala	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Bellupada	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Mardamekhi	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Gudali	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Gudapada	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Santrapur	Do.	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Khandrasira	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nathali Raghunathapore	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Bellupada	Do	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Bhadawa	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nowah Sreniwaspur	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Rangaramachendrapur	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Ballaya	Do.	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Pattanasai	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nuapalli	Do	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Bilayi Jhori	Do	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Digi	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Khondiya	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Paripalli	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Muttigada	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Jokkolaidi	Do	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kollidi	Do	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Ramapuram	Do	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Japata	Do	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Gaeradevpur	Do	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Agalo	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Salanga	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Biripada	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Bhayyanayimokapadapur	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Berebera	Do.	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Chakrandpheta	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Chanchipada	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Jagragola	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Lakshola	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Muradipalli	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Chennaiya	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Bondyapalli	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Goddaijala	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Hattipadapalli	Do.	Do.
Asika ..	Pulasara ..	Kondura	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Hatiratta	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Deyakonda	Do.	Do
Do.	Do. ..	Tentulia	Do.	Do.
Do	Do. ..	Kenyari	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Sabalia	Do.	Do.
Do	Do. ..	Kavanonda	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Kummuguda	Do	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Pattana	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Mandara	Do.	Do.
Do	Do. ..	Bhattukhalia	Do.	Do
Do	Do. ..	Mamiara	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Dhimria	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Bhogadi	Do.	Do.
Do	Do ..	Mathoundapur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Bodhamma	Do.	Do
Do.	Do. ..	Pokhabadi	Do	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Dhankapada	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Kodajo	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Nanagati	Do	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Lakhanapalli	Do	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Narasingapuram	Do	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Sampam	Do	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Bhavarada	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Gudabadi	Do	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Pundapada	Do	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Usta	Do.	Do.

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
1	2	3	4	5
Anka	Pelmara ..	Hayipada	Anka	Pandakapar
Do.	Do .	Hirapani	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Medhapalli	Do	Do.
Do.	Do .	Rutagam	Do.	Do.
Do	Do. ..	Tentlia	Do	Do.
Do.	Do. .	Baligheya	Do	Do.
Do	Do. ..	J Banda	Do . ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Bilayi Jhori	Do	Do.
Do.	Do .	Nimlia	Do . ..	Do.
Do.	Do. .	Kanupada	Do	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Kushmanda	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Benapadea	Do	Do.
Do	Do. ..	Matapalli	Do . ..	Do
Do	Do. .	Bamboo	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do. .	Gurupada	Do . ..	Do
Do	Do. .	Sukrapalli	Do	Do.
Do.	Do ..	Kalumba	Do	Do.
Do	Do.	Jakhoro	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kesumapalli	Do	Do.
Do.	Do .	Purkajamma	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Hirandra	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bathaguga	Do	Do.
Do	Do.	Medtaura	Do	Do.
Do.	Do .	Pelmara	Do	Do.

Fort St. George, March 4, 1910.

No. 129.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Fort William, the 11th February 1910

No. 336-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to Schedule V of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909 :—

(6)	The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, and the Political Agent, Kalat.	Any port in British India.	Any port on the Makran Coast which is within their political jurisdiction.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1910.

No. 130.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (2) of section 1 of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889 (III of 1889), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, with effect from 1st April 1910, the provisions of sections 3 to 10 (both inclusive) of the said Act to Peria Agraharam village in Erode taluk, Coimbatore district.

No. 131—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889 (III of 1889), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of sections 3 to 10 (both inclusive) of the said Act to the local areas comprised within the limits of the village of Kazhugumalai in the Ottappidaram taluk, Tinnevelly district, for one month from the 16th March 1910.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1910.

No. 132.—Whereas a pamphlet entitled Ca, Ira, published in Paris by one Edward Holton James, appears to the Governor in Council to contain matter of the kind described in section 4 (1), clauses (*c*) and (*d*), of the Indian Press Act, 1910, inasmuch as it is likely, or has a tendency, to bring into contempt the Government established by law in British India and to encourage persons to interfere with the maintenance of law and order, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the power conferred by section 12 of the said Act, is pleased to declare the said pamphlet to be forfeited to His Majesty.

ERRATUM

Fort St. George, March 8, 1910.

In notification No. 242 J, dated the 29th January 1910, of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, regarding the replacement of the services of Mr. S. F. Chetham, Superintendent of Police, at the disposal of the Government of Madras, republished in notification No. 85, Judicial, dated the 4th February 1910, at page 166 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 8th February 1910, *for* "13th February 1910 or any later date on which he may be relieved" *read* "11th February 1910."

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1910.

No. 7 — STATEMENT of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for December 1909.

REVENUE	Current year. December 1909.	Current year. April 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Current year. Budget proportion.	Current year. Budget estimate, 1909-1910	Previous year. December 1908.	Previous year. April 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Actuals, 1909-1910, compared with budget proportion prior to recast.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Receipts.							
I.—Land Revenue	10,93,483	99,18,268	1,01,80,000	3,04,04,000	20,48,534	96,58,136	— 2,78,764
IV.—Stamps	4,26,307	41,48,309	42,14,000	56,11,000	4,44,738	39 29 183	— 65,191
V.—Excise	9,57,631	93,01,986	91,60 000	1,32,00,000	8,26,587	87 93,010	+1,51,976
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,60,511	11,28,484	11,11,000	13,25,000	1,50,434	10,90,041	+ 37,454
IX.—Forest	1 58 606	16 03,373	14,63,000	20,40,000	1,68 072	14,31,893	+ 49 373
X.—Registration	1 58,947	15,24,339	15,44,000	18,75,000	1,48,278	13,24,129	— 19 661
XII.—Interest	30,501	8,78,689	2,68,000	3,76,000	32,978	2 83 389	— 8,311
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	76,447	6,97,493	6,40,000	7,55,000	—1,58,702	5,12 506	+ 77 493
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	1,35,455	3,78,108	3,78 000	5,40,000	1,23,682	4,06,437	+ 2,108
XVII.—Police	54 036	3 74 040	3 24,000	4,48,000	64 215	4,40,606	+ 30,040
XIX.—Education	8,514	1,19,928	1,22,000	2,05,000	3,834	1,21,217	— 1,078
XX.—Medical	2 214	1,01,706	82,000	1,13,000	26 060	87,458	+ 8,706
XXI.—Scientific, etc., Departments	50,207	3,62,020	3,86,000	5,20,000	72,540	2,99,566	— 63,974
XXII.—Receipts on aid of Superannuation, etc.	5,433	56,191	63,000	72 000	5,507	53,328	+ 2,191
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	22,112	98,551	82,000	90,000	11,660	88 634	— 2,448
XXV.—Miscellaneous	4 895	1,58,511	1,34,000	2,18,000	53,278	1,22,742	+ 8,361
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	893	12,164	9,000	12,000	824	12,746	+ 2,166
XXXI.—Civil Works	886	9,808	7,000	8,000	806	8,781	+ 2,506
Total Ordinary Receipts as per Civil Books	40,53,974	3,00,10,627	3,01,11,000	5,02,30,000	40,88,612	2,91,86,923	— 1,00,573
Public Works Receipts.							
XXIX.—Major Works	7,233	1,18,354	1,46,700	2,45,000	6,888	1,41 653	— 28,354
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	24,892	1,63,068	1,33,488	2,50,000	25,064	1,51,734	+ 44,318
XXXI.—Civil Works	9,761	1,67,734	1,18,362	1,80,000	10,069	1,30,367	+ 28,342
Total, Public Works Receipts	41,886	4,49,121	3,97,550	6,75,000	47,021	4,31,550	+ 44,332
Total, Revenue	40,95,860	3,04,59,748	3,05,08,550	5,08 50,000	41,35,633	2,96,18,482	— 56,040

EXPENDITURE.	Current year. December 1909.	Current year. April 1909 to Dec 1909.	Current year. Proportionate allotted grant.	Current year. Budget estimate 1909-1910.	Previous year. Dec 1908.	Previous year. April 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Actuals, 1909-1910, compared with proportionate allotted grant prior to recast.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Charges.							
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	11 182	1,08,872	90,000	1,20 000	13,537	1,01,790	+ 18 872
2 Assignments and Compensation	20,753	1,84,732	1,80 000	2,40,000	28,728	1,90,510	— 4,268
3 Land Revenue	10,99,398	93,56,092	90,68 000	1,20,90,000	9,88 087	88 07,283	+ 88,092
6 Stamps	9,314	1,02 166	1,03,000	2,02,000	9 802	1,01 616	— 834
7. Excise	72,317	8,78,674	5,73,000	8 92,000	72,918	6,72,996	+ 5,678
10 Assessed Taxes	1,678	14,353	14,000	18,000	1,594	13,457	+ 896
11 Forest	1,24,602	11,04,091	11,53,000	18,50,000	1,25,416	9 89,028	— 28,909
12. Registration	99,897	8,70,571	8,68 000	11,49,000	97,184	8,59,087	+ 2,271
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	..	..	..	3,00,000	..	..	..
18. General Administration	83,778	8,88 880	8,86,000	11 55,000	96,123	8,76,381	+ 2,880
19-A Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,78,809	41 92,908	41,18,000	56 83,000	4,44,764	41,31,502	+ 14 468
19-B Law and Justice—Jails	1,03,442	10,88,970	10,76,000	14 02 000	1,20,828	11,31,941	+ 33,970
20 Police	6,66,861	66,24,837	68,78,000	78,82,000	6,18,577	63,84,919	— 61,463
21. Ports and Pilotage	1,411	9,571	9,000	10,000	2,190	11,056	+ 571
22 Education	2,07,210	18,60 713	21,22,000	27,81,000	2 66,219	27,42,151	—2,61,287
24. Medical	1,42,814	10,43,092	10,92,000	22,64 000	1,84,635	16,40,418	— 28,908
25 Political	7,268	63,330	65,000	87,000	5,733	58,938	+ 1 330
26. Scientific, etc., Departments	83,180	8,78,691	8,83,000	14,25,000	89,094	8 81 306	— 18,309
28 Superannuations	1 87,405	16,00,229	16,30,000	24,35,000	2,03,145	17,46,949	— 29,771
30 Stationery and Printing	42,978	3,80,832	4,24,000	10,62 000	47,252	4,23,101	— 43,167
32. Miscellaneous	34,795	2,68,087	3,15,000	4,28,000	14,507	3,10,320	— 28 913
36 Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	..	..	..	2,00,000	..	..	..
42 Major Works—Interest on Debt	..	..	..	14,85,000	..	..	..
43. Minor Works and Navigation	84,724	2,85,076	3 39,000	7,90,000	48,130	3,36,010	— 53,924
45. Civil Works	19,266	15,07,890	14,92,000	21,69,000	7,588	14,18,080	+ 15,890
Total Ordinary Charges as per Civil Books	34,99,874	3,27,55,166	3,31,01,000	4,67,32,000	34,31,440	3,18,84,772	—3,45,840
Public Works Charges.							
42. Major Works—Working Expenses	1,21,615	8 42,022	7,78,878	11,00 000	98,515	2,75 167	+ 63 048
43 Minor Works and Navigation	2,05,837	23,72,914	24,81,126	33,00 000	2 12,226	21 60,103	— 78,106
45. Civil Works	82,969	23,96,336	21 84,741	30,87,000	1,96,281	29,93,087	+1,97,559
Total, Public Works Charges	5,00,421	56,70,432	56,24,837	76,87,000	5,07,722	59,19,147	+1 45,595
Total, Expenditure	39,00,295	3,84,25,598	3,87,25,837	5,44,19,000	39,39,162	3,78,03 940	—2,00,245

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 30.—The Rev James Gibson Philip, Junior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, privilege leave for three months from the 15th March 1910 or date of departure under article 392 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 3, 1910.

No 31.—Mr. William Thomas Scanlon, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Paul's Church, Bezwada, to fill an existing vacancy.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 25, 1910.

No. 14.—Under section 95, clause (2), of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (II of 1905), the Port Trust Board, Madras, have, with the approval of the Governor in Council, made the following by-law :—

The master or agent of any merchant vessel arriving at the port, whether loaded or in ballast, shall on requisition by the Port Trust Board furnish the Traffic Manager with a copy of the manifest, within 24 hours of such requisition.

The agent of any merchant vessel departing from the port, whether loaded or in ballast, shall within 5 days of her departure furnish the Traffic Manager with a copy of her export manifest.

Should a vessel departing from the Port have no Madras agent, the master shall send a copy of her export manifest by post on arrival at his next port of call.

Any person failing to comply with this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs 100 for each offence.

2. This by-law shall come into effect from the 15th March 1910.

Fort St. George, March 4, 1910.

No. 15.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Regulations under the Paris Sanitary Convention be imposed at all the uninfected ports of the Madras Presidency against vessels arriving from the port of Moulmein in Burma, intimation having been received of the occurrence of plague at that port.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 20, 1910.

No. 11.—The Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet at the Banqueting Hall, Government House, Madras, at 12 noon on Saturday the 12th day of March 1910.

RESIGNATION.

Fort St George, March 4, 1910.

No. 14.—Under the provisions of section 31 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, (24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67), His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Charles James Weir of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St George, March 4, 1910.

No. 108.—Under articles 280, 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. C. B. Dawson, District Forest Officer, Anantapur, is granted combined leave for six months with effect from the 30th March 1910 or date of relief.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 7, 1910.

No 109.—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant Mr. W. M. Standen, Director, Government Cinchona Plantations, the Nilgiris, extension of furlough for fourteen days.

APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

Fort St. George, March 4, 1910.

No 110.—M.R Ry. Ragupati Aiyangar Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, Tahsildar of Tindivanam, South Arcot district, to act as Deputy Collector, Sixth grade.

POSTING OF A DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

No. 111.—M.R Ry. Ragupati Aiyangar Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal to General duty, Tinnevelly.

TRANSFER AND POSTING IN THE SALT, ABKÁRI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1910.

No. 112.—Diwan Bahadur M.R Ry. Annaji Aiyangar Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Negapatam to the Trichinopoly sub-division, *vice* Mr. Charles Vernon Dalrymple-Hay granted leave. To join on relief.

No. 113.—Mr. Charles Stewart Rolland, Inspector, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, Negapatam sub-division. To join at once.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1910.

No 114.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 (*a*), 9 and 8 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) and in supersession of all previous notifications in force on the subject, His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council is hereby pleased, with effect from 1st April 1910, to appoint the following persons to be officers of Customs as hereinbelow respectively specified, and to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed by the said Act, upon such officers, respectively, namely:—

(1) *Chief Customs Authority.*—The Board of Revenue.

(2) *Chief Customs Officers.*—The Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, for all ports in the Madras Presidency and Collectors of districts for all ports within their districts.

(3) *Customs Collectors.*—(i) *For the port of Madras.*—The Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and, subject to his orders, the Assistant Collectors.

(ii) *For outports.*—Officers in charge of Customs Circles the Superintendents or the Assistant Superintendents for the time being in charge of the out-port.

(iii) *For purposes of adjudging confiscation, increased rate of duty or penalty under section* 182 *in respect of the ports under their jurisdiction.*—Officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department in charge of Customs Circles and the Collector of Customs, Madras, to whom they are subordinate.

(iv) *For the performance of the duties imposed by sections* 174 *and* 182 *in respect of the importation of intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant.*—Officers of the Salt, Abkári, and Customs Department in charge of circles bordering on Native States, foreign territory or other provinces.

(4) *Officers of Customs for the purpose of sections* 169, 171, 173 *and* 178 *of the Act.*—All officers of the Salt Abkári and Customs Department employed in Customs or Maritime Circles or Circles bordering on Native States, foreign territory or other provinces or at the port of Madras.

No. 115.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council is hereby pleased with effect from 1st April 1910 to delegate the following powers vested in Government by the first clause of section 6 of the Act to the following officers in the manner hereinbelow described, namely—

(1) *To the Chief Customs Authority.*—The power of making all appointments of persons to be officers of Customs except the appointments of Gazetted Officers in the Customs Department.

(2) *To the Collector of Customs Madras.*—(i) *In the Madras Custom House.*—The power to fill all appointments on salaries under Rs. 100 *per mensem*. (ii) *In the out-ports* the same powers to appoint, transfer, etc., Customs Officers as are conferred on Deputy Commissioners of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department under Act IV of 1889 (the Indian Salt Act, 1882) by notification No. 24, dated 18th December 1899; to wit, the power to appoint, transfer, promote, fine, suspend, reduce and dismiss all inferior servants, shroffs and Sub-Inspectors, to transfer Assistant Inspectors within the Circles in which they are employed and to grant leave up to one month to Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors when the necessary arrangements for carrying on the absentees' duties during the leave can be made without reference to higher authority.

(3) *To Officers in charge of Customs Circles within their Circles.*—The same powers to appoint, transfer, etc., Customs Officers within their Circles as are conferred on Inspectors of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department under Act IV of 1889 (the Madras Salt Act, 1882), by notification No. 24, dated 18th December 1899; to wit, the power to appoint inferior servants on a salary of Rs. 8 or less; to promote those on Rs. 8 or less; to transfer all inferior servants; to fine them up to one rupee in any one case; and to suspend them for not more than one month.

Fort St. George, February 4, 1910.

No. 118.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), that it is proposed to constitute the area, the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below, a reserved forest under the said act:—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of the block.	Boundaries.
Ganjám.	Parlákhimedi estate ..	Malava	1

Situation.—The block contains mainly of a range of hills which lie roughly speaking between the following roads:—

1. Nantala-Hiramandalam road on the north and west.
2. Nantala-Sárvará road on the east.
3. Bonta-Hiramandalam Road on the south.

North.—Starting from the Theodolite trijunction stone of Cherlangi and Avaligi villages and the hill, 40 links south of a mango tree, eastward along the village boundary of Avaligi up to the trijunction stone of Avaligi and Kaluta villages and the hill, 140 links north-west of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Kaluta up to the Theodolite trijunction stone of Kaluta and Malava villages and the hill, 100 links north of a big rock.

East.—Thence along the village boundary of Malava up to the trijunction stone of Malava and Savara Malava villages and the hill, 470 links north-east of a tamarind tree, thence northward for 220 links to the Theodolite stone, 310 links east of a mango tree on the village boundary of Savara Malava, thence, westward to a distance of 12 chains to cairn No. 1 on high ground about 720 links north-east of a tamarind tree, thence in a west-south-westerly direction to a distance of 6 chains to cairn No 2 on the village boundary of Savara Malava about a chain from the same tamarind tree standing on the eastern bank of a tank, thence along the village boundary of Savara Malava up to the trijunction stone of Savara Malava and Malava villages and the hill 200 links south west of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Malava up to the trijunction stone of Malava and Kóparagúda villages and the hill 110 links north of tamarind tree. Thence along the village boundary of Kóparagúda village up to the trijunction stone of Kóparagúda and Jalagudda villages and the hill, 95 links north-west of a mango tree thence along the village boundary of Jalagudda up to cairn No. 2, near the oldest stone (of the village boundary of Jalagudda) on the north-eastern corner of Savara Doraburu's backyard, thence west to a distance of 2 chains to cairn No. 3/1 on the north-western corner of the above backyard, thence south to a distance of 1·4 chains to cairn No. 3/2 about 90 links south-west of a Savara Neelaiah's backyard, thence east to a distance of 4 chains and 26 links to cairn No. 3/4 about 60 links south-east of a Savara dasari's house; thence along the village boundary of Jalagudda village up to the Theodolite stone on the southern side of the tank of that village at the foot of the hill on the south, thence to a distance of 778 links in a south-south-easterly direction to cairn No 3 which is 60 links west of a mango tree, thence in a south-easterly direction to a distance of 554 links to cairn No 4 near the Kondamarri tree on top of the hill, thence in the south-easterly direction to a distance of 800 links to cairn No 5 about 50 links west of a tamarind tree at the foot of the hill, thence in a southerly direction to a distance of 864 links to cairn No. 6 about 60 links east of a mango tree, thence in a south-south-easterly direction to a distance of 891 links to cairn No. 7 about 50 links south of Rattha's paddy field, thence in a south-easterly direction to a distance of 407 links to cairn No. 8 which is about 100 links south of a *Ficus Religiosa* tree, thence in a south-easterly direction to a distance of 621 links to cairn No 9 about a chain west from a Naravanbala tree, thence in a southerly direction to a distance of 326 links to cairn No. 10 near a rock, 50 links east of a mango tree, thence in a southerly direction to a distance of 656 links to cairn No. 11 about 150 links south-east of a *Semicarpus Anacardium* tree, thence in an east-south-easterly direction to a distance of 1277 links to cairn No. 12 under an *Eugenia jambolana* tree, thence in a south-easterly direction to a distance of 1398 links to cairn No. 13 about 30 links east of a *Terminalia bialata* tree, thence in a south-easterly direction to a distance of 844 links to cairn No. 14 near a Theodolite stone 60 links north-west of a mango tree on the top of a hill, thence in a south-easterly direction to a distance of 2½ chains to a Theodolite station on the village boundary of Savara Bontu village near the foot-path leading to the village from the hill, thence along the village boundary of Savara Bontu village up to the Theodolite station on the edge of a paddy field belonging to Jamu Savara.

South.—Thence in a south-westerly direction to a distance of 10 chains to the Theodolite station at the north-east corner of the Saita Jagannáthapuram village near the Bonta Hiramandalam road about 70 links north-east of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Saita Jagannáthapuram village up to the trijunction Theodolite stone of Saita Jagannáthapuram and Seedi villages and the hill, 250 links south-west of a mango tree thence along the village boundary of Seedi up to the trijunction stone of Seedi and Majjigúdam villages and the hill about 430 links north-west of a Murri tree, thence along the village boundary of Majjigúdam village up to the trijunction stone of Majjigúdam and Nimmalapádu villages and the hill 150 links south-east of a Bonga tree.

West.—Thence along the village boundary of Nimmalapádu village up to the trijunction station of Nimmalapádu and Linguparam villages and the hill, 350 links south-west of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Linguparam up to the trijunction stone of Linguparam and Mávidipola villages and the hill, about 230 links west of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Mávidipola up to the Theodolite station on the western boundary of Mirki Inam paddy field, thence in a southerly direction to a distance of 20 links to cairn No. 15 on the south-west corner of that paddy field, thence in a easterly direction to a distance of 530 links to cairn No 16 on the south east corner of that paddy field, thence in a southerly direction to a distance of 140 links to a Theodolite station on the village boundary of Mávidipola, 790 links north of a mango tree; thence along the village boundary of Mávidipola up to the trijunction stone of Mávidipola and Neradiguda villages and the hill, 170 links west of a tamarind tree, thence along the village boundary of Neradiguda up to the Theodolite station about 150 links south-east of a tamarind tree, thence north for 1627 links to cairn No. 16-A about 120 links west of a tamarind tree, thence north-east for 200 links to cairn No 16-B about 15 links west of a tamarind tree, thence north east for 476 links to cairn No. 16-C about 60 links west of Kuppili tree, thence north-east for 596 links to cairn No. 16-D about 3 chains west of two tamarind trees, thence north-east for 210 links to cairn No. 16-E about 200 links north-east of a tamarind tamarind trees, thence north-east for 454 links to cairn No. 16-F, about 30 links east of a mango tree, thence north-north-east for 825 links to cairn No 16-G about 100 links south-east of two mango trees, thence north-east for 200 links to cairn No 16-H about 60 links north-west of the same two mango trees, thence north east for 286 links to cairn No. 16-I about 40 links west of a mango tree, thence north-east for 450 links to cairn No 16-J about 30 links west of a tamarind tree, thence north-east for 900 links to the Theodolite station on the village boundary of Likunda about 10 links south-west of a Neredi tree, thence along the boundary of the village boundary of Likunda and Cherlangi villages and the hill about 130 links west of a Lelunda up to the trijunction stone of Likunda and Cherlangi villages and the hill about 130 links west of a tamarind tree, thence in a north-easterly direction to a distance of 862 links to cairn No. 17 about 3 chains northwest of a mango tree, thence in a north easterly direction to a distance of 306 links to cairn No 18 on an old Theodolite station about 240 links south-west of a tamarind tree. Thence in a north easterly direction to a distance of 360 links to cairn No. 19 on an old Theodolite station about 120 links north-west of a mango tree, thence in a south-easterly direction for about 2½ chains to cairn No 20 about 500 links north-east of a Murri tree, thence in a north-easterly direction to a distance of 340 links to cairn No. 21 on an old Theodolite station about 350 links east of a tamarind tree, thence in a north-easterly direction to a distance of 840 links to cairn No. 22 on the eastern corner of Sreeramagudda land, thence in a north-westerly

District.	Taluk.	Name of the block.	Boundaries.
Gánjám—*cont.*			directly on for 600 links to cairn No. 23 on the bund of the above-named land 330 links south-west of a tamarind tree, thence in a north north-westerly direction for 314 links to cairn No. 24 on an old Theodolite station 210 links north west of a tamarind tree, thence in an east north-easterly direction to a distance of 364 links to cairn No. 25 on an old Theodolite station 217 links north west of a tamarind tree, thence in an east north-easterly direct on to a distance of 832 links to cairn No. 26 at the south eastern side of a dry cultivation, thence in a north-easterly direction for 1,550 links to cairn No. 27 on an old Theodolite station about 210 links north-east of a tamarind tree, thence in a north-easterly direction to a distance of 330 links to cairn No. 28 on an old Theodolite station about 410 links west of a Nordamarri tree, thence in a north-easterly direction to a distance of 666 links to cairn No. 29 on an old Theodolite station about 390 links south-east of a tumul of trees, thence in a north north-easterly direction to a distance of 160 links to cairn No. 30 on the ridge of a wet field known as "Jumi Pallam", thence in a north westerly direction to a distance of 980 links to cairn No. 31 about 70 links north of a tamarind tree, thence in a north north-westerly direction to a distance of 640 links to cairn No. 32 about 65 links south-east of a tamarind tree, thence in a north-westerly direction to a distance of 50 links to cairn No. 33 on an old Theodolite station about 60 links west of the above-named tamarind tree, thence in a north-easterly direction to a distance of 392 links to cairn No. 34 on an old Theodolite station 140 links north-east of a mango tree, thence in a north easterly direction to a distance of 1,257 links to cairn No. 35 on an old Theodolite station about 410 links east of a Marri tree, thence in an easterly direction to a distance of 827 links to cairn No. 36 on an old Theodolite station 400 links north of a big rock, thence in an east north-easterly direction to a distance of 267 links to cairn No. 37 about 500 links north-east of the same rock, thence in a south-easterly direction to a distance of 733 links to cairn No. 38 about 270 links north-west of a Marri tree, thence in a south-easterly direction to a distance of 288 links to cairn No. 39 on an old Theodolite station about 300 links north-east of the above-named tree, thence in a south-easterly direction to a distance of 534 links to cairn No. 40 on an old Theodolite station 100 links east of a tamarind tree, thence in a northerly direction to a distance of 208 links to cairn No. 41 on an old Theodolite station 280 links north-east of the above-named tree, thence in a north north-easterly direction to a distance of 344 links to cairn No. 42 on an old Theodolite station about 330 links west of a Gatha tree, thence in a north-easterly direction to a distance of 100 links to cairn No. 43 on an old Theodolite station about 35 links east of a Thada tree, thence in a north-easterly direction to cairn No. 44 on an old Theodolite station 520 links west of a Thada tree, thence in a north-easterly direction to a distance of 310 links to cairn No. 45 on an old Theodolite station about 50 links south-west of a tamarind tree, thence in an east north-easterly direction to a distance of 598 links to the starting point.
			II
Do	Parlakimedi estate	Sadiraṣukonda ..	(*Situation.*—The block consists mainly of a Range of hills lying east of the Parlakimedi Sárvakóta Local Fund Road.)

North.—Commencing from the Theodolite station on the village boundary of Nantala 50 links south of Bommayya's backyard, along the village boundary of Nantala to the offset stone, 200 links east of a Peepal tree (Ravichettu), thence east to a distance of 200 links to cairn No. 1 about 45 links south of a Burga Chettu, thence south-east to a distance of 1,293 links to cairn No. 2 on the south eastern corner of the wet field known as "Malaivaripallam", thence south-east for 938 links to cairn No. 3 about 140 links north-west of a mango tree, thence east for 238 links to cairn No. 4 about 10 links south-east of a tamarind tree, thence east-ward for 334 links to cairn No. 5 about 218 links north west of a mango tree, thence east north-east for 215 links to cairn No. 6, about 130 links north-west of the main mango tree, thence north-east for 184 links to cairn No. 7 about 70 links south east of a Lankachedi tree, thence north north-east for 123 links to cairn No. 8 about 90 links north east of the cairn Lankachedi tree, thence north north-east for 444 links to cairn No. 9 about 66 links east of a mango tree, thence north north-east for 740 links to the Theodolite station on the village boundary at Thampa about 200 links east of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Thampa up to the trijunction stone of Thampa and Kommukottúru villages on the hill about 55 links north of a big rock, thence along the village boundary of Kommukottúru up to the trijunction stone of Kommukottúru and Bugadala villages and the hill about 380 links south south-west of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Bugadala up to the trijunction stone of Bugadala and Gurandi villages and the hill about 530 links south of a Banyan tree.

East.—Thence along the village boundary of Gurandi up to Theodolite station about 4 chains south of a mango tree, thence south for 715 links to cairn No 10 about 150 links east of a mango tree, thence south for 216 links to cairn No 11 about 100 links north of a mango tree, thence south east for 738 links to cairn No 12 about 70 links north-east of a mango tree, thence south south east for 1,930 links to cairn No 13 about 60 links north of a mango tree, thence east south-east for 446 links to cairn No. 14 about 250 links west of a mango tree, thence east south-east for 461 links to cairn No. 15 about 200 links south of a mango tree, thence south-west for 189 links to cairn No 16 about 120 links north of a mango tree, thence south-east for 317 links to cairn No. 17 about 80 links south-west of a mango tree, thence south-east for 539 links to cairn No. 18 about 100 links north-west of a mango tree, thence east north-east 803 links to cairn No 19 about 5 links north of a tamarind tree, thence east south-east for 1,417 links to cairn No. 20 about 100 links north-east of a tamarind tree, thence south-east for 1,196 links to cairn No 21 about 4 links north-east of a mango tree, thence south east for 267 links to cairn No 22 about 120 links north east of a mango tree, thence south-east for 153 links to cairn No 23 about 80 links south-east of a mango tree, thence east for 229 links to cairn No 24 about 15 links south of a mango tree, thence south-east for 404 links to cairn No 25 about 280 links north-east of a mango tree, thence east for 547 links to cairn No. 26 about 40 links south-east of a Banyan tree, thence south east for 618 links to cairn No 27 about 60 links south of a tamarind tree, thence south-east for 720 links to the Theodolite station on the village boundary at Singupuram about 150 links east of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Singupuram up to the trijunction stone of Singupuram and Dévadala villages and the hill about 540 links south of a tamarind tree, thence along the village boundary of Dévadala up to the trijunction stone of Dévadala and Chinna Mallipuram villages and the hill about 530 links south south-east of a Banyan tree.

South.—Thence along the village boundary of Chinna Mallipuram up to the trijunction stone of Chinna Mallipuram and Banjara No 185 and the hill about 300 links west of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Banjara No. 185 up to the trijunction stone of Banjara No. 185 and Chinna Mallipuram villages and the hill about 210 links south-west of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Chinna Mallipuram up to the trijunction stone of Chinna Mallipuram and Banjara No. 189 and Muddikottúru villages and the hill about 380 links south south-east of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Muddikottúru up to the trijunction stone of Muddikottúru and Dharma Lakshmipuram villages and the hill about 100 links south of a tamarind tree.

West.—Thence along the village boundary of Dharma Lakshmipuram up to the trijunction stone of Dharma Lakshmipuram and Pánapuram villages and the hill about 250 links west of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Dharmaram up to the trijunction stone of Dharmaram and Nantala villages and the hill about 500 links west of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Nantala up to the offset stone on the village boundary on the bund of a wet field known as "Sankarapeyerupallam", thence in an easterly direction to a distance of 554 links to cairn No 28 on the south east corner of the above wet field, thence north to a distance of 538 links to cairn No. 29 on the north-east corner of the above field, thence west to a distance of 576 links to cairn No. 30, 220 links south-east of a tamarind tree, thence south-west to a distance of 270 links to cairn No. 31, north of the Savara's burning ground, thence south-west to a distance of 505 links to cairn No. 32 on the north-eastern pond on the bund of a tank between two rocks, thence south-west to a distance of 500 links to cairn No 33, north of the channel going to Sawara Chinnayya's land, thence

District.	Taluk.	Name of the Block.	Boundaries.
Ganjam.—cont.			north-west to a distance of 226 links to cairn No. 34 on the north of the above channel thence north west to a distance of 140 links to an offset (about 40 links north-east from a theodolite station) on the village boundary of Nantalo village, thence along the village boundary of Nantalo up to the starting point.
Do.	Parlakimedi estate.	Chintapalli	III *Situation.*—This block consists only of a range of hills almost parallel to the proposed Peddidigill reserved forest. *North.*—Starting from the trijunction stone of Ippalapidu and Sundadidi villages and the hills south of a mango tree, along the village boundary of Sundadidi up to the theodolite station 160 links south-east of a tamarind tree, thence north 440 links to cairn No. 1, 200 links north-east of a mango tree, thence north-east 300 links to cairn No. 2, 200 links north west of a mango tree, thence east north-east 330 links to cairn No. 3 near a Theodolite station (of Sampidam village) 200 links north-east of the same mango tree, thence south 30 links to cairn No. 4 135 links north-east of a mango tree, thence along the village up to the theodolite station which is 200 links south of a mango tree, thence south 11 links to cairn No. 5 west of a mulinga tree, thence south south-east 312 links to cairn No. 6 on an offset stone from it beneath of a tamarind tree, thence along the village boundary of Sharipilem up to the theodolite station south of a flat rock, thence south east 1,075 links to cairn No. 7, 120 links south-east of a tamarind tree, thence north east 615 links to cairn No. 8, 250 links south of a tamarind tree, thence east about 330 links to a theodolite station (about 5 chains south-east of the same tamarind tree, of the Sampidam village boundary, thence south south-east 668 links to cairn No. 9, 160 links south-east of a mango tree, thence south east 207 links to a theodolite station (20 links west of a tamarind tree) of the Anjaneyapuram village. *East.*—Thence along the village boundary of Anjaneyapuram village up to the trijunction stone of Anjaneyapuram and Pogadavalli villages and the hills 200 links south-east of a tamarind tree, thence along the village boundary of Pogadavalli up to the trijunction stone of Pogadavalli and Doddaram villages and the hill 130 links south-east of a tamarind tree, thence along the village boundary of Doddaram up to the trijunction stone of Gelidevidam and Ananthagiri villages and the hill about 30 links west of a tamarind tree, thence along the village boundary of Ananthagiri up to the trijunction stone of Ananthagiri and Rompi villages and the hill about 90 links west of a tamarind tree, thence along the village boundary of Rompi up to the theodolite station close to the Rompi village and 90 links north of a tamarind tree, thence south-east 240 links to cairn No. 10, 60 links east of a Pungam tree, thence east 475 links to cairn No. 11 on an offset stone, 225 links south-west of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Rompi up to the trijunction stone of Rompi and Pongavada villages and the hill about 140 links south-east of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Pongavada up to the trijunction stone of Pongavada and Ampanam villages and the hill 80 links north of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Ampanam village up to the trijunction stone of Ampanam and the hill 3 miles about 120 links east of a tamarind tree, thence south-east 632 links to a Theodolite station 10 links west of a big rock, thence south-west 930 links to the trijunction stone of the hill and Gopalapuram limits about 150 links south-west of a tamarind tree. *South.*—Thence along the Gopalapuram village boundary up to the trijunction stone of Gopalapuram and Pedaru villages and the hill about 300 links east of a tamarind tree. *West.*—Thence along the village boundary of Pedaru up to the trijunction stone of Pedaru and Rankuni villages and the hill 300 links south of a tamarind tree, thence along the village boundary of Rankuni up to the trijunction stone of Rankuni and Chintapalle villages and the hill about 250 links north-west of a tamarind tree, thence along the village boundary of Chintapalle up to the theodolite stone (of Chintapalle village) 80 links west of a mango tree, thence north 180 links to cairn No. 12, 80 links east of a mango tree, thence north west 1,955 links to cairn No. 13 on an offset stone (600 links north-east of a tamarind tree) on the village boundary of Tiddimi, thence along the village boundary of Tiddimi up to the trijunction stone of Tiddimi and Ippalapidu villages and the hill about 90 links south of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Ippalapidu to the starting point. REMARK.—This consists of an enclosure a Savara hamlet demarcated by cairns and boundary lines of 10 feet in breadth.
Do.	Parlakimedi estate.	Peddidigill block ..	IV *Situation.*—The Block consists of a range of hills. *North.*—Commencing from the trijunction station of Kiddara and No. 274 Bongara villages and the hill about 660 links east of a mango tree, along the village boundary of Kuttara No. 274 up to the trijunction stone of No. 274 Bongara and Bhagandra villages and hill about 550 links south east of a mango tree. *East.*—Thence along the village boundary of Bagantra up to the trijunction stone of Bhagantra and Rankina villages and the hill about 4 chains south east of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Rankina up to the trijunction stone of Rankina and Pedaru villages and the hill about 250 links east of a tamarind tree, thence along the village boundary of Pedaru up to cairn No. 1, 220 links south-east of a banyan tree west of Lakshmish'wal land, thence south-west for 445 links to cairn No. 2, 135 links north-east of a mango tree, and about 2 chains west of Sambarpeta, thence south-east for 897 links to cairn No. 3 about 30 links south of Sambar Naidu's wet land thence along the village boundary of Pedaru up to the theodolite station near Mandipath where the village boundary of Pedaru turns towards the west. *South.*—Thence along the village boundary of Pedaru up to cairn No. 4 on the channel bank west of Pedda Papayah's wet land, thence south west to a distance of 462 links to cairn No. 5 on the northern boundary of Akula Thavudu Naidu's wet land 30 links east of a mathdu tree, thence west to a distance of 104 links to cairn No. 6 (situated 107 links south-east of a trigraph post No. 16/6) on the north-western corners of Alla Sreniyya's wet land *West.*—Thence along the village boundary of Labbara village up to cairn No. 7 (65 links south-west of a tamarind tree) on the west boundary of Gouli Chelamnah's dry land, thence north for 1,467 links to cairn No. 8 (71 links north of a big rock) on the north eastern corner of Gondala Kanthingam's mango tope, thence north-east for 247 links to cairn No. 9, 10 links north west of a big rock, thence north north east for 478 links to cairn No. 10, 25 links west of a big rock, thence north-east to a distance of 317 links to cairn No. 11 about 8 chains south east of a tamarind tree, thence along the village boundary of Labbara up to the trijunction stone of Labara and Peddidigidi villages and the hill about 200 links south-west of a tamarind tree, thence along the village boundary of Peddidigidi up to the theodolite station about 100 links north-east of a tamarind tree, thence eastward for 1,100 links to cairn No. 12 about 45 links north-east of a mango tree, thence north east for 344 links to cairn No. 13 about 60 links west of a big rock, thence north-east for 186 links to cairn No. 14 about 60 links south east of a tamarind tree, thence north-east for 307 links to cairn No. 15 on a big flat rock, thence north north-west for 2,091 links to cairn No. 16, about 85 links north of a tamarind tree, thence north north-west for 428 links to cairn No. 17 about 207 links north west of a tamarind tree, thence west north-west for 1 638 links to cairn No. 18, about 320 links south-east of a mango tree (in the middle of the five big rocks), thence north west for 1,220 links to cairn No. 19 about 235 links north of a jamul tree, thence north-west for 962 links to cairn No. 20 about 80 links west of a hurda tree, thence north for 406 links to cairn No. 21 about 35 links west of a gonda tree, thence north east for 172 links to cairn No. 22, about 20 links east of a big rock, thence north north-west 709 links to cairn No. 23 about 60 links north of two mango trees, thence north north-west for 770 links to cairn No. 24 about 150 links north of a mango tree, thence north-east for 340 links to cairn No. 25, about 110 links north of a mango tree, thence west north-west for 300 links to cairn No. 26 about 25 links east of a mango tree, thence north north-east for 428

District.	Taluk.	Name of block.	Boundaries.
Ganjam —cont.			links to cairn No. 27 about 150 links north of a mango tree, thence east north-east for 604 links to cairn No. 28 about 45 links south west of a mango tree, thence north for 250 links to cairn No. 29 about 38 links south of a mango tree, thence north-west for 134 links to cairn No. 30 about 25 links north-east of a mango tree, thence north north-west for 242 links to cairn No. 31 about 40 links west of a big rock, thence north north-east for 880 links to cairn No. 32 about 100 links south of a punnai tree, thence west north west for 318 links to a Theodolite station of Koddru village about 120 links north of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Koddru to the starting point.
Do.	Parlakimedi taluk ...	Jhadapalli	V *Situation.*—The block consists mainly of a strip of hills with plain forests on the north and west. *North.*—Commencing from cairn No. 1 about four chains east of a tamarind tree, in an easterly direction for a distance of 202 links to cairn No. 2 about two chains south-west of a mango tree, thence south-east for a distance of 443 links to cairn No. 3 about 15 links north of a mathi tree, thence south east for 729 links to cairn No. 4 about two chains south of a neradi tree, thence north-east for 321 links to cairn No. 5 about 40 links north-west of a margosa tree, thence north-east for a distance of 880 links to cairn No. 6 about 75 links north of a valama tree, thence east for 616 links to cairn No. 7 about two chains north of a margosa tree, thence north-east for a distance of 247 links to cairn No. 8 about 15 links north of a mathi tree, thence south-east for a distance of 182 links to cairn No. 9 about one chain north-west of a mathi tree, thence south-east for a distance of 202 links to cairn No. 10 about 15 links west of a tamarind tree, thence south for a distance of 449 links to cairn No. 11 about 250 links west of a tamarind tree, thence east for a distance of 457 links to cairn No. 12 about 150 links south-east of a tamarind tree, thence south for a distance of 172 links to cairn No. 13 about three chains south-east of the tamarind tree, thence south for a distance of 211 links to cairn No. 14 about two chains south-east of a gum tamarind tree, thence east for a distance of 359 links to cairn No. 15 about 80 links north-west of a pasania-tamarind tree, thence north for a distance of 127 links to cairn No. 16 about 90 links south-west of a boorja tree, gotlam tree, thence east for a distance of 127 links to cairn No. 17 about 120 links east of a tamarind tree, thence north for a distance of 340 links to cairn No. 18 about 165 links east of a banyan tree, thence along the Parlakimedi Pundi road for a distance of 1,507 links to cairn No. 19 about 66 links north of 11/5 furlong stone, thence north for a distance of 895 links to cairn No. 20 about 26 links west of a neradi tree, thence north-west for a distance of 240 links to cairn No. 21 about 28 links south of a margosa tree, thence north-west for a distance of 548 links to cairn No. 22 about 36 links south of a bontika tree, thence north-west for a distance of 432 links to cairn No. 23 about 34 links north of a banyan tree, thence north-west for a distance of 675 links to cairn No. 24 about 37 links west of a tamarind tree, thence north-west 256 links to cairn No. 25 about links to cairn No. 24 about 37 links west of a tamarind tree, thence north for a distance of 500 links to cairn No. 26 about 140 links 150 links south-west of a tamarind tree, thence south for a distance of 589 links to cairn No. 27 about 150 links south of a tamarind tree, thence south-east for a distance of 604 links to cairn No. 28 about 45 links south west of a mango tree, thence south for a distance of 250 links to cairn No. 29 about 38 links south of a mango tree, thence south-west for a distance of 134 links to cairn No. 30 about 25 links north-east of a mango tree, thence north north-west for 242 links to cairn No. 31 about 40 links west of a big rock, thence north north-east for 880 links to cairn No. 32 about 100 links south of a punnai tree, thence west north west for 318 links to a Theodolite station of Koddru village about 120 links north of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Koddru to the starting point. *North.*—Commencing from cairn No. 1 about four chains east of a tamarind tree, in an easterly direction for a distance of 202 links to cairn No. 2 about two chains south-west of a mango tree, thence south-east for a distance of 443 links to cairn No. 3 about 15 links north of a mathi tree, thence south east for 729 links to cairn No. 4 about two chains south of a neradi tree, thence north-east for 321 links to cairn No. 5 about 40 links north-west of a margosa tree, thence north-east for a distance of 880 links to cairn No. 6 about 75 links north of a valama tree, thence east for 616 links to cairn No. 7 about two chains north of a margosa tree, thence north-east for a distance of 247 links to cairn No. 8 about 15 links north of a mathi tree, thence south-east for a distance of 182 links to cairn No. 9 about one chain north-west of a mathi tree, thence south-east for a distance of 202 links to cairn No. 10 about 15 links west of a tamarind tree, thence south for a distance of 449 links to cairn No. 11 about 250 links west of a tamarind tree, thence east for a distance of 457 links to cairn No. 12 about 150 links south-east of a tamarind tree, thence south for a distance of 172 links to cairn No. 13 about three chains south-east of the tamarind tree, thence south for a distance of 211 links to cairn No. 14 about two chains south-east of a gum tamarind tree, thence east for a distance of 359 links to cairn No. 15 about 80 links north-west of a pasania-tamarind tree, thence north for a distance of 127 links to cairn No. 16 about 90 links south-west of a boorja tree, gotlam tree, thence east for a distance of 127 links to cairn No. 17 about 120 links east of a tamarind tree, thence north for a distance of 340 links to cairn No. 18 about 165 links east of a banyan tree, thence along the Parlakimedi Pundi road for a distance of 1,507 links to cairn No. 19 about 66 links north of 11/5 furlong stone, thence north for a distance of 895 links to cairn No. 20 about 26 links west of a neradi tree, thence north-west for a distance of 240 links to cairn No. 21 about 28 links south of a margosa tree, thence north-west for a distance of 548 links to cairn No. 22 about 36 links south of a bontika tree, thence north-west for a distance of 432 links to cairn No. 23 about 34 links north of a banyan tree, thence north-west for a distance of 675 links to cairn No. 24 about 37 links west of a tamarind tree, thence north-west 256 links to cairn No. 25 about links to cairn No. 24 about 37 links west of a tamarind tree, thence north for a distance of 500 links to cairn No. 26 about 140 links 150 links south-west of a tamarind tree, thence south for a distance of 589 links to cairn No. 27 about three chains south of a tamarind tree, thence south-east for a distance of 604 links to cairn No. 28 about 45 links south west of a mango tree, thence south for a distance of 250 links to cairn No. 29 about 38 links south of a mango tree, thence south-west for a distance of 134 links to cairn No. 30 about 25 links north-east of a mango tree, thence north north-west for a distance of 242 links to cairn No. 31 about 40 links west of a big rock, thence north north-east for 880 links to cairn No. 32 about 100 links south of a punnai tree, thence west north west for 318 links to a Theodolite station of Koddru village about 120 links north of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Koddru to the starting point. *East.*—Commencing from cairn No. 32 about 100 links south of a punnai tree, in an easterly direction for a distance of 880 links to cairn No. 33 about 15 links south of a tamarind tree, thence south-east for a distance of 481 links to cairn No. 34 about 24 links south of a tamarind tree, thence south-east for a distance of 670 links to cairn No. 35 about 50 links east of a nagapalli tree, thence south-east for a distance of 514 links to cairn No. 36 about 60 links east of a mathi tree, thence north-east for a distance of 656 links to cairn No. 37 about 20 links north of a nagapatha tree, thence north-east for a distance of 1,126 links to cairn No. 38 about 22 links south-west of a tamarind tree, thence north-east for a distance of 516 links to cairn No. 39 on a theodolite station about 215 links north of a tamarind tree, thence south for a distance of 317 links to cairn No. 40 on a theodolite station about 74 links north west of a tamarind tree, thence south for a distance of 373 links to cairn No. 41 on a theodolite station about 70 links east of a mango tree, thence south-east for a distance of 498 links to cairn No. 42 on a theodolite station about 46 links south west of a mango tree, thence south east for a distance of 218 links to cairn No. 43 on a theodolite station about 160 links north-west of a tamarind tree, thence south-east for a distance of 322 links to cairn No. 44 on a theodolite station about 200 links east of a tamarind tree, thence south for a distance of 356 links to cairn No. 45 about 70 links west of a tamarind tree, thence south-west for a distance of 280 links to cairn No. 46 about 47 links south-west of a Beruda Chetta, thence south-west for a distance of 144 links to cairn No. 47 about 202 links north-east of a tamarind tree, thence westward for a distance of 678 links to cairn No. 48 about 90 links south-east of a tamarind tree, thence south west for a distance of 720 links to cairn No. 49 about 67 links south of a tamarind tree, thence south-west for a distance of 268 links to cairn No. 50 about 32 links north-west of a tamarind tree, thence north-west for a distance of 761 links to cairn No. 51 about 42 links north east of a tamarind tree, thence north-west for a distance 427 links to cairn No. 52 about 90 links north-east of a tamarind tree, thence north-west for a distance of 312 links to cairn No. 53 about 69 links north-west of a tamarind tree, thence west for a distance of 431 links to cairn No. 54 about 80 links west of a tamarind tree, thence north-west for a distance of 431 links to cairn No. 55 about 80 links west of a tamarind tree, thence north 217 links to cairn No. 56 about 80 links west of a tamarind tree, thence west for a distance of 406 links to cairn No. 57 about 32 links east of a mathi tree, thence south-west for a distance of 210 links to cairn No. 58 about 27 links east of a mathi tree, thence south-east for a distance of 342 links to cairn No. 59 about 57 links south of the tamarind tree, thence south for a distance of 330 links to cairn No. 60 about 78 links north-east of a tamarind tree, thence north-west for a distance of 518 links to cairn No. 61 about 18 links south of a palu tree, thence north-west for a distance of 320 links to cairn No. 62 about 114 links north-west of a tamarind tree, thence west for a distance of 137 links to cairn No. 63 about 100 links north-west of a Savarayeruda Patta, thence north-west for a distance of 150 links to cairn No. 64 about 23 links west of a mathi tree, thence south-west for a distance of 380 links to cairn No. 65 about 23 links north of a neradi tree, thence north-west for a distance of 229 links to cairn No. 66 about 100 links west of a mathi tree thence north-west for a distance of 322 links to cairn No. 67 about 34 links north-west of a banyan tree, thence north for a distance of 340 links to cairn No. 68 about 27 links west of a mathi tree, thence north west for a distance of 134 links to cairn No. 69 about 24 links south-west of a pasaragudu tree, thence north-west for a distance of 136 links to cairn No. 70 about 10 links south-west of a bodimaka tree, thence westward for a distance of 498 links to cairn No. 70 about 20 links from the Local Fund Road Bridge, thence south-west for a distance of 96 links to cairn No. 71 about 10 links west of a margosa tree, thence for a distance of 659 links to cairn 72 about 20 links east of a chenangi tree, thence south for a distance of 456 links to cairn No. 73 about 70 links east of a Kangi tree, thence south-west for a distance of 288 links to cairn No. 74 about 15 links north of a margosa tree, thence north-east for a distance of 332 links to cairn No. 75 about 70 links north of a kasuka tree, thence north-east for a distance of 824 links to cairn No. 76 about 400 links south-west of a neradi tree, thence east for a distance of 217 links to cairn No. 77 about 100 links, south west of a tamarind tree, thence south-east 344 links to cairn No. 78 about 100 links south-west of a tamarind tree, thence east for a distance of 359 links to cairn No. 79 about 200 links south of a mango tree, thence south for a distance of 197 links to cairn No. 80 about 4 chains south-west of a mango tree, thence south-east for a distance of 161 links to cairn No. 81 about 3 chains north-west of the same mango tree, thence south-west for a distance of 127 links to cairn No. 82 about 176 links north-west of a nelli tree, thence south east for a distance of 471 links to cairn No. 83 about 27 links north-west of a nalka tree, thence south-east for a distance of 438 links to cairn No. 84 about 16 links west of a tamarind tree, thence south-east for a distance of 287 links to cairn No. 85 about 100 links south-west of a pulli tree, thence south-west for a distance of 475 links to cairn No. 86 about 2 chains west of the village site of

District.	Boundaries.
Ganjám.—cont.	Pavarajhadapalli hamlet, thence south-east for a distance of 697 links to cairn No 87 about 125 links north-east of a mango tree, thence north-east for a distance of 552 links to cairn No 88 about 2 chains south-east of a tamarind tree, the same north-east for a distance of 94d links to cairn No. 89 on a theodolite station about 160 links west of a mango tree, thence north-east for a distance of 481 links to cairn No 90 on a theodolite station about 3 chains south-east of a mango tree, thence north-east 473 links to cairn No 91 on a theodolite station about 100 links west of a mango tree, thence west 249 links to cairn No. 92 on a theodolite station about 177 links south-west of a neradi tree, thence south-east 315 links to cairn No. 93 on a theodolite station about 65 links south-east of a mango tree, thence south-east for a distance of 121 links to cairn No 94 on a theodolite station about 2 chains south-west of a mango tree, thence south-east 345 links to cairn No. 95 on a theodolite station about 90 links west of a mango tree, thence westward for a distance of 441 links to cairn No. 96 about 130 links south west of a tamarind tree, thence south-east for a distance of 505 links to cairn No 97 about 1½ links west of a neradi tree, thence north-east for a distance of 371 links to cairn No. 98 about 150 links north-east of a tamarind tree, thence along the Pathkumoli-Pandi road for a distance of 33 chains up to cairn No. 99 on a theodolite station about 300 links north west of a kago tree
	East.—Thence south-east for a distance of 290 links to cairn No. 100 on a theodolite station about 100 links south-west of the same kago tree, thence south-east for a distance of 631 links to cairn No. 101 on a theodolite station about 132 links north-west of a tamarind tree, thence south for a distance of 320 links to cairn No. 102 on a theodolite station about 250 links south-east of a tamarind tree, thence south-east for a distance of 308 links to cairn No. 103 on a theodolite station about 34 links west of a tamarind tree, thence south for a distance of 346 links to cairn No 104 on a theodolite station about 181 links north-east of a mango tree, thence south-west for a distance of 332 links to cairn No 105 on a theodolite station about 78 links east of a kondachetu, thence south-west for a distance of 195 links to cairn No 106 on a theodolite station about 90 links east of a tamarind tree, thence south east for a distance of 346 links to cairn No. 107 on a theodolite station about 360 links north of a tamarind tree, thence south-east for a distance of 320 links to cairn No. 108 on a theodolite station about 3 chains east of the same tamarind tree, thence south-east for a distance of 589 links to cairn No. 109 on a theodolite station about 64 links south of a tamarind tree, thence south-east for a distance of 721 links to cairn No. 110 on a theodolite station about 131 links west of a tamarind tree, thence south-east for a distance of 483 links to cairn No. 111 on a theodolite station about 180 links south-west of a tamarind tree, thence south-east for a distance of 217 links to cairn No 112 on a theodolite station about 51 links east of a tamarind tree, thence south-east for a distance of 346 links to cairn No. 113 on a theodolite station about 17 links south-west of a tamarind tree.
	South.—Thence westward for a distance of 1,322 links to cairn No 114 about 20 links west of a konda moori tree, thence north-west for a distance of 413 links to cairn No. 115 about 6 chains north west of a mango tree thence westward for a distance of 990 links to cairn No. 116 about 30 links south-west of a hathudi tree, thence north-west for a distance of 1,600 links to cairn No. 117 about 3 chains north of a tamarind tree, thence south-west for a distance of 900 links to cairn No. 118 about 5 chains north of a mango tree, thence south west for a distance of 4,550 links to cairn No. 119 about 4 chains north of a konda moori tree thence south 1,843 links to the trijunction theodolite station of Tahkali and Maruthivalsa villages and the hill about 250 links north-west of a mango tree, thence along the village boundary of Maruthivalsa up to the trijunction stone of Maruthivalsa and Pantalavadu villages and hill 254 links east of a tamarind tree, thence south-west for a distance of 500 links to cairn No. 120 about 10 links south of a tamarind tree, thence west for a distance of 500 links to cairn No 121 on a theodolite station about 2 chains north of a tamarind tree, thence north-west for a distance of 660 links to cairn No. 122 about 2 chains north east of a tamarind tree, thence north-west for a distance of 710 links to cairn No. 123 about 8 chains south-west of a tamarind tree, thence north west for a distance of 120 links to cairn No 124 on a theodolite station about 1 chain east of a tamarind tree thence north-west for a distance of 640 links to cairn No. 125 about 150 links west of a tamarind tree, thence south-west for a distance of 620 links to cairn No. 126 about 160 links south-west of a tamarind tree, thence west for a distance of 750 links to cairn No. 127 about 3 chains south of a tamarind tree, thence south-west for a distance of 866 links to cairn No 128 about 180 links west of a tamarind tree, thence south for a distance of 432 links to cairn No. 129 about 180 links north-west of a mango tree, thence west for a distance of 420 links to cairn No. 130 about 20 links south west of a mango tree, thence south-west for a distance of 350 links to cairn No. 131 about 20 links south of a log rock, thence south-west for a distance of 440 links to cairn No. 132 about 250 links east of a valama tree, thence south-west for a distance of 702 links to cairn No. 133 about 2 chains north-west of a tamarind tree, thence south-west for a distance of 535 links to cairn No. 134 about 20 links west of a neradi tree, thence westward for a distance of 310 links to cairn No 135 about 30 links north-east of a neradi tree, thence south-west for a distance of 715 links to cairn No. 136 about 4 chains south west of a mango tree, thence north-west for a distance of 228 links to the trijunction theodolite station of Pantalavadu, Sajjanapuram and Archanapuram villages and the hill about 150 links north-east of a neradi tree, thence along the village boundary of Sajjanapuram village up to the trijunction stone of Sajjanapuram, Kandalapadu and Archanapuram villages and the hill about 212 links east of a tamarind tree, thence south-west for a distance of 340 links to cairn No. 137 about 110 links east of a tamarind tree.
	West.—Thence north-west for a distance of 1,260 links to cairn No. 138 about 160 links east of a tamarind tree, thence north for a distance of 720 links to cairn No. 139 about 1 chain north-east of a tamarind tree, thence north for a distance of 195 links to cairn No. 140 about 80 links east of a tamarind tree, thence north-east for a distance of 510 links to cairn No 141 about 50 links east of a tamarind tree, thence north-east for a distance of 195 links to cairn No. 142 about 250 links south-east of a tamarind tree, thence north for a distance of 710 links to cairn No. 143 about 4 chains east of a tamarind tree, thence north 510 links to cairn No. 144 east about 70 links south-west of a tamarind tree, thence east for a distance of 378 links to cairn No. 145 about 1 chain south of a tamarind tree, thence north-east for a distance of 412 links to cairn No 146 about 3 chains south of a tamarind tree, thence north-east for a distance of 112 links on a theodolite station about 2 chains south-west of a tamarind tree, thence north-west for a distance of 426 links to cairn No. 147 about 2 chains east of a tamarind tree, thence north-east for a distance of 2d4 links to cairn No. 148 about 4 chains south-east of a kompa tree, thence north-east for a distance of 590 links to cairn No. 149 about 2½ links south of a kompa tree, thence north-east for a distance of 653 links to cairn No 150 about 80 about 1 chain south-west of a neradi tree, thence north for a distance of 365 links to cairn No. 151 about 1 chain links south-east of a tamarind tree, thence north for a distance of 300 links to cairn No 152 about 80 links south-east of a tamarind tree, thence east for a distance of 300 links to cairn No 153 about 60 links south-east of a tamarind tree, thence east for a distance of 3d4 links to cairn No 154 about 4 chains east of a tamarind tamarind tree, thence north for a distance of 4d5 links to cairn No 155 about 1d0 links north of a mathi tree, thence east for a distance of 313 links to cairn No 156 about 1d0 links west of a neradi tree, thence north-east for a distance of 364 links to cairn No. 156 about 50 links west of a neradi tree, thence north-west for a distance of 350 links to cairn No. 157 about 1 chain south of a mango tree, thence east 236 links to cairn No 158 about 30 links south of a mango tree, thence north-east for a distance of 156 links to cairn No. 159 about 20 links south of a mango tree, thence north-east for a distance of 2d4 links to cairn No. 160 about 20 links south-west of a mango tree, thence north-east 108 links to cairn No 161 about 40 links south west of a mango tree, thence east for a distance of 126 links to cairn No 162 about 5 chains south-west of a mango tree, thence north-east for a distance of 170 links to cairn No. 163 about 1 chain south of a mango tree, thence east for a distance of 560 links to cairn No. 164 about 70 links south-west of a mango tree, thence south-east for a distance of 170 links to cairn No. 165 about 100 links south of a mango tree, thence east for a distance of 238 links to cairn No. 166 about 1 chain south of a mango tree, thence north-east for a distance of 234 links to cairn No. 167 about 20 links east of a neradi tree, thence north-east for a distance of 736 links to cairn No. 168 about 100 links west of a mango tree, thence south east for a distance of 830 links

District.	Boundaries.
Ganjam —cont.	to cairn No. 169 on a theodolite station about 4 links south-west of a tamarind tree, thence north for a distance of 536 links to cairn No. 170 about 3 chains east of a mango tree, thence north-west for a distance of 367 links to cairn No. 171 about 3 chains north east of a mango tree, thence north-west for a distance of 450 links to cairn No. 172 on a theodolite station about 50 links west of a tamarind tree, thence north for a distance of 488 links to cairn No. 173 about 3 chains north-east of a mango tree, thence west for a distance of 390 links to cairn No. 174 about 3 chains east of a mango tree, thence north for a distance of 641 links to cairn No. 175 about 3 chains east of a mango tree, thence north-east for a distance of 281 links to the starting point.

REMARKS.—A. The village of Archanapuram containing five houses and eleven persons in all and 97 per cent. of its area as forest falls within the reserved limits. Arrangements have been made for the removal of these enclosed and provision of suitable lands, etc., in the unreserved hills of Durga Konda in place of their present poda cultivations in the proposed reserved forest.

B. The Land Fund road passing falls within the reserved limits from cairn No. 10 to cairn Nos. 70 and 71 for a distance of 65 chains and will be treated as a public right of way during settlement.

2. The Governor in Council is further pleased under clause (c) of the said section to appoint M.R.Ry. C. Bhaktavatsaludu Nayudu Garu, Forest Settlement Officer, Parlákimedi estate, to be Forest Settlement Officer, who shall enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and to deal with the same as prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act, and the Manager, Parlákimedi estate, for the time being to attend on behalf of the estate during the enquiry.

3. The Governor in Council is further pleased, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of Ganjám for the time being to be the officer of the Revenue Department who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

No. 117.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the lands described in the schedule hereto annexed "reserved forests" under the said Act.

SCHEDULE

District.	Taluk.	Name of block.	Description and boundaries.
Coimbatore.	Sivaláu.	Palamalai additions.	The survey numbers mentioned below were admitted as enclosures within the Palamalai reserved forest, the final notification relating to which was approved in G.O., No. 88, Revenue, dated 1st February 1894.

Survey number.	Extent.	Excess in	Admitted as enclosure number.
	Acs.		
88	1·91	Settipalakkadu	7
89	0·52	Maduchettapalam	16
93	0·24	Podupoopa	17
94	1·91	Madrikedi, 2nd bit	10
95	1·43		
	3·34		
97	0·97	Kongiltoddu, 1st bit	11
98	5·73	Kongiltoddu, 2nd bit	12
99	0·48		
100	0·96		
	7·17		
Total ..	10·16	...	

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under clause (c) of the said section to appoint the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, to be the Forest Settlement officer who shall enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the land comprised within such limits, or to any forest produce of such land and deal with the same as prescribed in chapter II of the said Act and the District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, for the time being to attend on behalf of the Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of Coimbatore for the time being to be the officer of the Revenue Department who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1910.

No. 33.—In virtue of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Madras Abkári Act (I of 1886), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all the provisions of the said Act relating to liquor shall come into force in the Gunupur Agency of the Vizagapatam district, excluding the Kondh and Savara Hills but including the Gumma and Konda mottas of the Kurupam zamindari and Mondemkullu and Konda muttas of the Mirtangi zamindari, from and after the date on which the provisions of section 62 of the Act, as to the publication of this notification, shall have been complied with.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1910.

No. 118.—Under the provisions of section I of the Madras Cattle Disease Act II of 1866, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the village of Sivalaperi, Tinnevelly taluk, Tinnevelly district, from the 8th to the 26th April 1910 (both days inclusive).

Fort St. George, February 24, 1910.

No 119.—Under section 19 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after 1st April 1910 a money cess shall be levied at the rate of 10 pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands comprised in the limits of the proprietary estates of the Nellore district specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

Kandukur taluk.

1. Gundlapalem.
2. Singarayakonda.
3. Yedlarepadu.

Gudur taluk.

4. Mekanur.

Kavali taluk.

5. Lingalapadu.
6. Rangasamudram.
7. Badagudipadu.
8. Somavarapadu.
9. Krishnampadu.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1910

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of a cattle pound in Natuvil amsom, Churakkal taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Tellicherry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Tellicherry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Malabar district, Chirakkal taluk, Naduvil amsom and desam.			cents
Unoccupied dry, No. 61-1	Pajhassera Puthia Veetil Kelappan Nambiar, Pajhasseri Puthia Veetil Cheeya and Mathai Manikoth Kannan Nambiar	North, No. 42-4, Arakkal Thoaka paramba; east, No 61-1, Koolaprom Kunda Kandom paramba; south, No. 56, Vayiravy Attakulam Kulam; west, No. 60-1, Koolaprom Kunda Kandom Kulam.	2

Fort St. George, March 2, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3.07 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the village-site of Gankhal, Bellary taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of land is available for inspection in the Head-quarter Deputy Collector's Office, Bellary, during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Bellary district, Bellary taluk, Gumkhal village.			
Dry, inam, S. No 278 A & B.	Burra Gurrya	North, S No 279, east, S. No 280; south, S. No 279 B; west, S. No 277	ACR. 0 07

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·50 acre noted below, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-site in Chenkuchedu; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Nandikotkur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Kurnool, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kurnool district, Nandikotkur taluk, Cheruvukolarla village.			ACRE.
Dry, portions of S. Nos 268 and 269.	268, Gundam Chinna Sesha Reddi, and 269, Tarka Jamal Sait ..	North, S No 268 A; east and south, S No 269; west, S No 268.	·19
		North, S No 268 A; east, S. No 269; south and west, S. No. 268.	·31
		Total ..	50

Fort St. George, March 1, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·258 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Post Office at Vattanam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar, Tiruvadanai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land may be seen on application to the Deputy Tahsildar, Tiruvadanai.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession under section 17 of the Act

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Tirupattur taluk, Vattanam village.			ACRE.
Dry, waste ..	Mahajanams of Vattanam; melwarandars, Rama Thevar, Narayana Thevan, Perukarup-pan Karuppanan and Perumal Thevan.	North, wall constructed by lessees and shed, east, waste; south, Salt Office compound; west, cart-track	·258

Fort St. George, March 8, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 cent, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of a cattle pound in Chaleri amsom in Chirakkal taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Tellicherry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Malabar district, Chirakkal taluk; Chirav amsom, Numbers drawn No 182.			
S. No 1 of desam No 182, unoccupied dry	Owners, Iahanamangalam Devaswom Trustees, (1) Oleth Tanniyot Illath Mudkavum Nambudiri and (2) Mangalaseri Keezhan Nambudiri; manager, Alolukunnathayil Anantan Nambiar.	North, east, south, and west, S No. 1	CENTS. 1

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 cent, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for the construction of a Government cattle pound in Kannadiparamba amsom, Chirakkal taluk; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Tellicherry Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Malabar district, Chirakkal taluk, Kannadiparamba amsom and desom.			
Unoccupied dry, S. No. 21 A.	Owners, Trustees of Kannadiparamba devaswom—Mundayadan Kamar Nambiar, Kulakatteri Pudia Vittil Cheria Kunhan Nambiar, Palangadan Raman Nambiar, Kuripidi Kunhamen Nambiar, Chalakkadan Sahu Nambiar, Pulavattan-cm Krishnan Nambiar, Marathiyotan Puthan Vittil Chathu Nambiar, Alayar Raman Nair, Puliyangotan Appu Nair, Nayan Krishnan Nair, Kottih Kunhambu Unithiri, Padayanath Shangaran Unithan and Kelungadi Chandroth Kunnanan Nair, occupier, Nalanadath Kuttiyatt Chathu Nambiar.	North, S No 21 B; east, south and west, S. No. 21 A.	CENTS. 1

A. G. CARDEW,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPUBLICATION.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1910.

The following notification, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated 26th February 1910, is republished —

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1910.

No. 14.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

Number.	Name.	From	To	With effect from
21	Mr. R. E. C. Scott ..	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Examiner, Class IV, third grade, temporary	1st February 1910.

E. J. WILSON,
Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1910.

The following notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, published in Part I, page 190 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 19th February 1910, is republished :—

Calcutta, the 17th February 1910.

No. 12.—Public Works Department Notification No. 168, dated the 13th November 1907, regarding the construction from loan funds of the Siddapur tank in the Madras Presidency, is hereby cancelled.

As the period of the employment of the Special Deputy Collector appointed for the acquisition of land required for the work of "connecting the Lower Coleroon anicut system with the Sirattalapet anicut system and improving the supply to the Veeranam tank" in the South Arcot district expired before the acquisition of all the lands required for the work was completed, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram division, is hereby appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the extent of 53·53 acres of land specified in the following schedule, the acquisition of which was not effected by the Special Deputy Collector, out of the extent of 103·24 acres notified on pages 227 to 230 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd February 1909 :—

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Shiruljore Suttamalli village.			
Inam wet, s Nos 24, 90, 94, 95, 96, 99, 101, 216, 218, 219, 224, 228, 229, 336 to 340, 344, 347, 370, 372 to 376, 439 to 467 and 469 to 470	Sri Medanadi Swamigal, Sri Sadasiva or Gopanada Swami Matam Mulabagal	North, Agraputtur, east, Veeranam tank, Tirachimoopanar; south, Veeranam tank, Nattarmangalam; west, Kannalurandlat.	ACS 53·53

C. A. SMITH,
Joint Secretary to Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·12 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of latrines to the sub-jail and Sub-Magistrate's office, Chingleput; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 The plan of the site is kept in the Office of the Sub-Collector, Chingleput, and it may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3 As this is a case of urgency, the Sub-Collector is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of Act I of 1894.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Chingleput taluk, 208, Nathum village.			
Village-site pormboke, No 321 A-j	Arogiasami Mudaliar . .	North, Arogiasami Mudaliar's backyard; east, Arokiasami Mudaliar's house; south, Arogiasami Mudaliar's backyard and well; west, Musalman's burial ground.	ACRE ·12

P. HAWKINS,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 1st and 9th March 1910, is published for general information :—

No. in the List.	Department.	G. O. No. and date.	Subject.
1	Judicial ..	1910 No. 291, Feb. 22.	Village courts.—Directing the publication of a notification in the *Chingleput District Gazette* grouping together certain villages in the Pherozs and Maduranthakam taluks of the Chingleput district and establishing — in the central villages [1 a.]
2	Do. ..	No. 292, Feb. 22.	Petroleum licenses.—Appointing Sub-Divisional Magistrates and Chairmen of Municipalities to grant within the limits of their jurisdiction certain licenses under the Petroleum Act [1 a.]
3	Do. ..	No. 300, Feb. 23.	Probationary Gazetted officers of Police.—Approving the proposal of the Inspector-General of Police that Probationary Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police under training in the Vellore Training School should be posted to districts during the recess allowed to the school [1 a.]
4	Do.	No. 304, Feb. 24	Rules for the payment of expenses of complainants and witnesses attending Criminal Courts.—Directing the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the — as amended up to date [1 a.]
5	Marine ..	No. 47, Feb. 16.	Administration Report of the Madras Port and Pilotage Funds.—Recording the — for 1908–1909 [1 a.]
6	Do. ..	No. 48, Feb. 16.	Administration Report of the Madras Port Department for 1908–1909.—Recording the —. [2 as.]
7	Revenue ..	No. 546, Feb. 18	Recording Board's review of the statements showing estimates and expenditure under the Loans Acts during the seven months ending 31st October 1909 [2 as.]
8	Do. ..	No. 565, Feb. 19	Sanctioning additional grants to the Chengalvaroya Naicker's Technical Institute, Vepery, for the purpose of making provision for the training of mechanical foremen, fitters, etc [1 a.]
9	Do. ..	No. 582, Feb. 21	Recording the correspondence relating to the experiments conducted in Srivaigai regarding the quantity of water required for paddy cultivation [1 a.]
10	Do. ..	No. 588, Feb. 22	Recording, with remarks, correspondence relating to the sale of charcoal at forest depots [1 a.]
11	Do. ..	No. 589, Feb. 22	Approving with modifications the amendments proposed by the Board of Revenue to paragraphs 1, 5 and 8 (ii) of Board's Standing Order No. 109 regarding intimation of out-breaks of cattle disease. [1 a.]
12	Do. ..	No. 593, Feb. 24.	Notifying that the importation of cattle into Sawakin from Madras and Negapatam is prohibited owing to the prevalence of rinderpest at Madras and Negapatam [1 a.]
13	Do ..	No. 631, Feb. 25	Recording Board's review of expenditure on minor irrigation works during the first nine months of the official year 1909–1910. [1 a.]
14	Public Works.	1909. No. 360 I .. Aug. 10. 1910.	Triennial Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for the triennium ending 1907–1908.—Reviewing the —. [1 Re. 10 as.]
15	Local and Municipal.	No. 267 M. Feb. 14.	Budget Estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Mayavaram Municipality for 1910–1911 [1 a.]
16	Do.	No. 267 M., Feb. 17.	Budget Estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Vaniyambadi Municipality for 1910–1911. [1 a.]
17	Do	No. 280 M., Feb. 18.	Budget Estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Tinnevelly Municipality for 1910–1911. [1 a.]
18	Do.	No. 286 M. Feb. 19.	Budget Estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Mannargudi Municipality for 1910–1911. [1 a.]
19	Do.	No. 307 M., Feb. 19	Budget Estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Bellary Municipality for 1910–1911. [1 a.]
20	Do.	No. 309 M., Feb. 19	Councils.—Confirming the redistribution of the elective seats in the Chidambaram Municipality and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the *South Arcot District Gazette*. [1 a.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1910. [Price, 6 *pies.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Fort St. George, March 7, 1910.

The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Calcutta, the 11*th February* 1910.

No. 6.—The following is published for general information.

No. 154-73 E.

Calcutta, the 11*th February* 1910.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

By the resolution of this department Nos. 675–694-E, dated the 24th April 1908, the pay of civil engineers, Imperial and Provincial, of the executive and assistant classes was revised, a yearly incremental scale being substituted, with effect from the 8th March 1908, for the graded scale which up to then had been in force; and in paragraph 10 of the resolution it was stated that orders would issue separately in regard to the pay to be drawn in future by Royal Engineer officers in the executive and assistant classes. The Governor-General in Council has decided that a yearly incremental scale of pay shall be introduced for Royal Engineers also, and, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is now pleased to rule that all officers of the Corps admitted permanently to the department between the 8th of March 1908 and the date of this resolution, shall draw pay, with effect from date of appointment in accordance with the following scale, and that officers who entered the department before the 8th of March 1908 shall have the option of electing, within a period of six months from the date of these orders, to draw pay in accordance with this scale, the election taking effect from the 8th of March 1908 :—

			Maximum pay.
			Rs.
Assistant Engineer,	1st year of service	.. ..	450
Do	2nd do	.. ..	500
Do	3rd do	.. ..	540
Do	4th do	.. ..	580
Do	5th do.	.. ..	620
Do	6th do	.. ..	660
Do	7th do	.. ..	700
Do	8th do.	.. ..	750
Executive Engineer,	9th year of service	.. ..	800
Do	10th do.	.. ..	850
Do	11th do	.. ..	900
Do	12th do	.. ..	950
Do	13th do	.. ..	1,000
Do	14th do.	.. ..	1,050
Do	15th do.	.. ..	1,100
Do	16th do.	.. ..	1,150
Do	17th do.	.. ..	1,200
Do	18th do	and following years	1,250

2. For the purpose of calculating the pay to which an officer is entitled under this scale, the first year of service will be reckoned to commence two and a half years from the date of first Commission. But the rate of pay so arrived at will not give an officer any claim to change the position he at present occupies in the seniority list of Executive and Assistant Engineers on which he is borne; nor is an officer, whose position on first appointment was especially fixed, or whose promotion has been retarded in the past, entitled, by reason of length of service, to claim a higher rate of pay under the new scale than that admitted to the Royal Engineer officer immediately above him on the seniority list. If the officer immediately above him is a civil engineer, the Royal Engineer may draw on the proposed new scale the pay for length of service corresponding to the pay drawn by the civil engineer on his own scale.

3. Officers who elect for the new scale, but are actually in receipt of salary and exchange compensation allowance which exceeds their pay under that scale, may continue to draw the difference as a personal allowance until such time as it is absorbed in the increments on the time scale, after which pay will be regulated wholly by that scale. And, as in the case of civil engineers, officers who were promoted to Executive Engineer, 1st grade, on or before the 8th March 1908, may continue to draw exchange compensation allowance in addition to the new scale of pay.

4. The orders in the Resolution of the 21th April 1905, in so far as they apply to civil engineers of the Imperial service, will also apply to Royal Engineers, except in regard to the scale of pay to be drawn. Further, the pay above which an officer will not be eligible to rise, unless he holds a divisional charge, or a charge which in the opinion of the Local Government or Administration is of equal importance, will be Rs. 900 a month instead of Rs. 800, the limit fixed for civil engineers of the Imperial service.

5. Orders as to the pay to be allowed to Royal Engineers who enter the department subsequent to the date of this resolution will be issued later.

Ordered that this resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and officers noted in the margin for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

Ordered also that this resolution be communicated to the Home, Finance, Revenue and Agriculture, Railway and Army Departments of the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1910.

No. 1038-10.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6878—137 (Telegraphs), dated the 16th September 1909:—

In Rule 42, after the sentence "The words '*Clear line*' should be written before the address" the following shall be added:—

"and will be transmitted free".

For Clause (c) of Rule 53, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Every isolated character, letter or figure as well as every sign of punctuation, apostrophe or hyphen transmitted at the request of the sender."

In Rule 58, in the examples of counting the abbreviations "I C S." and "R.A.", the following shall be substituted:—

"I C S	(For Indian Civil Service) in address or text	3
ICS	In address	3
	In text	1
Ics	In address	3
	In text	1
R A.	(For Royal Artillery) in address or text	2
RA	In address	2
	In text	1
Ra	In address	2
	In text	1"

For Rules 334 to 338 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Foreign Press telegrams at reduced rates.

"334. Telegrams, the text of which contain only information and news relative to politics, commerce, etc., intended for publication in newspapers, are admitted as Press telegrams to or from the places in respect of which reduced rates have been arranged and published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

(2) Press telegrams will be accepted in India during the working hours of Telegraph Offices as notified in the *Telegraph Guide*.

(3) Telegrams at the reduced rate shall not be allowed to interfere with the transmission of telegrams at full rates, and in order to ensure this, the transmission of such news telegrams may be deferred, suspended or interrupted until any State or Private telegram, or any Press telegram at full rates which may be on hand, shall have been transmitted and completed. On the lines of the Indian Telegraph Department such telegrams shall take precedence with Ordinary Inland telegrams.

(4) Press telegrams will only be accepted from the authorised correspondent of a newspaper, periodical publication or news agency. Each authorised correspondent will be furnished with a card of authority by the Director-General of Telegraphs.

(5) When Press telegrams are signed, the signature must be that of the correspondent whose name appears on the card.

(6) The permission to newspapers, periodical publications and news agencies to receive Press telegrams at reduced rates is subject to the submission of a written declaration by the manager of the newspaper, publication or agency, undertaking to conform to all the conditions fixed by these rules. A list of the newspapers, periodical publications and news agencies in India authorised to receive Press telegrams at reduced rates is published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

(7) Press telegrams must be addressed to newspapers, periodical publications or news agencies, and solely to the name of the newspaper, publication or agency, which appears on the card, and not to the name of a person connected in any capacity whatever with the management of the newspaper, publication or agency.

Proved irregularities may cause the withdrawal of Press Cards.

The use of abbreviated and registered addresses is authorised if mention is made of these addresses on the Card. For the receipt of telegrams at Press rates only, each authorized newspaper, periodical publication or news agency may have an abbreviated address registered free of charge.

(8) Press telegrams must be written in the English language, or in one of the languages of the country of origin or of destination authorised for International Telegraphic correspondence in plain language, or in the language in which the receiving newspaper is printed, provided that this language is admitted for International Telegraphic correspondence.

Press telegrams must not contain any passage, advertisement or communication having the character of private correspondence, nor any advertisement or communication the insertion of which is made in consideration of payment.

Exchange and market quotations, with or without explanatory text, are admitted in Press telegrams at reduced rates. Offices of origin must, in cases of doubt, assure themselves by communicating with the sender, who is bound to give proof whether the groups of figures appearing in the telegrams really represent Exchange quotations.

335. Telegrams presented as Press telegrams which do not fulfil the conditions indicated in Clause 8 of the preceding rule are charged for according to the ordinary tariff.

The normal tariff for private correspondence is also applicable to every Press telegram of which use is made for some other purpose than that of insertion in the columns of the newspaper to which it is addressed, namely :—

(1) To telegrams which are not published by the receiving newspapers (failing a satisfactory explanation) or which the latter has communicated before publication, either to private individuals, or to establishments, such as, Clubs, Cafes, Hotels, Exchanges, etc. ;

(2) To telegrams which the receiving newspaper shall have sold, distributed or communicated before publishing them itself, to other newspapers for publication in their columns ;

(3) To telegrams addressed to agencies which are not published in a newspaper (failing a satisfactory explanation) or which are communicated to third persons before being published by the Press.

In the cases provided for in the three preceding clauses the balance of the charge is collected from the addressees and is retained by the Administration of destination.

336. Press telegrams bear only a single supplementary instruction—that relating to Multiple address telegrams. The charge to be collected for the copies to be made by the office of destination is the same as that for ordinary private telegrams.

337. All Press telegrams at reduced rates shall be prepaid, except under special arrangements made by an authorized newspaper for a specially nominated correspondent.

338. Press telegrams must be marked *Press* by the senders, and the benefit of Press rates must be claimed by them at the time the telegrams are tendered for despatch."

F. J. WILSON,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1910. [PRICE, 6 pies.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

ഒ.ടെ സ്യൂ ം.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 1910 മീനമാസം 22 നു.

നമ്പർ 113.—മദിരാശി പട്ടണത്തിനകത്തുള്ളതും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും ഓരോ വർത്തമാന കടലാസ്സിൻറെയും നാനാ ലക്ഷത്തിൻറെ തരത്തെപ്പറ്റിയും അതു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുന്നതായ ഉടനെ മദിരാശി പോലീസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർക്ക് അറിയിപ്പ് ചെയ്തിട്ടു കൊടുക്കേണമെന്നും മദിരാശി പട്ടണത്തിനു പുറത്തുവച്ചു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുന്നതും ഓരോ വർത്തമാന കടലാസ്സിൻറെയും തരത്തെപ്പറ്റിയും അതു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുന്നതായ ഉടനെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനു അറിയിപ്പ് ചെയ്തിട്ടു കൊടുക്കേണമെന്നും ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ 1910 ലെ (1910 ലെ I) ഇന്ത്യൻ അച്ചടിശാല വക ആക്ട് 16 - ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ നല്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഡബ്ല്യു. എസ്. മില്ലർ,
ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1910. [Price, 3 annas

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1910.

No. 339.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Daniel Stanislaus Aloysius O'Keefe, I.M.S., to be a member of the Chingleput District Board

No. 340.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. John Stirling Morley Hooper to be a member of the Chingleput District Board

No. 341.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Kommanchi Narasimha Reddi Garu to be a member of the Kurnool District Board.

No. 342.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Kottur Gopala Mudaliyar Srinivasa Mudaliyar Avargal to be a member of the Tanjore District Board

No. 343.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Ramalinga Swaminatha Vijaya Thevar Avargal to be a member of the Tanjore District Board.

No. 344.—Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry Bahadur Venkatramana Hella has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Coondapoor in the district of South Canara.

No. 345.—Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry Kalavalapalli Jagannadham Naynãn Garu and M.R.Ry Madunuri Appalaraju Garu have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board of Vizagapatam in the district of Vizagapatam.

No. 346.—Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Mr. Sylvester Eusebius Rego and M.R.Ry Chowter Kunhamma Shetti Avargal have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board of Mangalore in the district of South Canara

No. 347.—Under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, Surgeon-Major F. Clarence Smith, I.M.S. (retired), has been duly elected as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras for the 14th division

No. 348.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Abdul Aziz Sahib Bahadur, Subadar Major, Sirdar Bahadur, to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Vaniyambadi.

No. 349.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. John Isaac Christmas Pillai Avargal to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Vaniyambadi.

No. 350.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. C. B. Rama Rao Avargal to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Tinnevelly.

No. 351.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by sections 14 and 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council declares that Mr. George Herbert Coleman has been duly elected as Chairman of the Municipality of Coonoor.

NOTIFICATIONS BY PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 352.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Muttuswami Aiyar Sundararaja Aiyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. Munamathi Munuelnaia Kumaraswami Mudaliyar Avargal have been appointed, by election, as members of the Chingleput District Board by the Chingleput Taluk Board.

No. 353.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Colathur Rajagopala Chariar Avargal and M.R.Ry. Chellappa Aiyar Avargal have been appointed, by election, as members of the Coimbatore District Board by the Coimbatore Taluk Board.

No. 354.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Padumasami Nenikkatil Chettiapanni Pankar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Tanjore District Board by the Pattukkottai Taluk Board.

No. 355.—The President, District Board, Tinnevelly, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. K. M. Subrahmanya Pillai Avargal to be a member of the Sermadevi Taluk Board.

No. 356.—The President, District Board, Chingleput, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Chidambaram Sambasiva Sastriyar Avargal to be a member of the Chingleput Taluk Board.

No. 357.—The President, District Board, Chingleput, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints Captain Daniel Stanislaus Aloysius O'Keefe, I.M.S., to be a member of the Chingleput Taluk Board.

No. 358.—The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. V. A. Venkatanarbhaya Avargal to be a member of the Chidambaram Taluk Board.

No. 359.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. Thambikottai Kayarogamthevar Ramalingam Pillai Avargal and M.R.Ry. Palayavalam Ramiyangar Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal to be members of the Pattukkottai Taluk Board.

No. 360.—The President, District Board, Chingleput, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. Chunampet Arunachalla Mudaliyar Avargal to be a member of the Chingleput Taluk Board.

No. 361.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Adirampattnam Venkatakrishna Ramayya Nayudu Garu has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Pattukkottai Taluk Board.

No. 362.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Vangal Venkatasubbiar Ramanibhairer Avargal has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Coimbatore Taluk Board.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 363.—Under section 63 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of so much of notification No. 74 published at page 26 of PART I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th January 1908, the Governor in Council hereby notifies that all carriages, carts and animals which have paid tolls at Arthat, Perumbalvra, or either of the Kunnamkulam gates within the limits of the Cochin State shall be exempt from payment of toll at the Kattapadam gate in the district of Malabar in any one period of 24 hours counted from sunrise to sunrise to the extent to which they have paid toll at any of the above gates in the Cochin State.

No. 364.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of 4·02 acres of land in the village of Kantimaddi in the Dharmavaram taluk of the Anantapur district, specified in notification No. 253, published at page 109 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th February 1910, as required for the first section of the Ramagiri-Nagasamudram road.

No. 365.—Whereas the Taluk Board of Coondapoor in the South Canara district, acting in the administration of the trust property known as "The Haji Kasim Prize Fund, Board Secondary school, Udipi," amounting to Rs. 200 and founded by the late Haji Kasim Sahib Bahadur and his son Khan Sahib Abdullah Haji Kasim Sahib Bahadur of Udipi, has, under section 6 (1) (*a*) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, made an application for vesting the said fund in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, doth hereby order and direct that the said property shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council) upon the trusts, for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 5 of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the administration of the said property.

No. 366.—Whereas the Taluk Board of Coondapoor, acting in the administration of the trust property known as "The Haji Kasim Prize Fund, Board Secondary school, Udipi," amounting to Rs. 200 and founded by the late Haji Kasim Sahib Bahadur and his son Khan Sahib Abdullah Haji Kasim Sahib Bahadur of Udipi, has, under section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, made an application for the settlement of a scheme for the administration of the said fund, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, doth hereby direct that the said property shall be administered by the said Taluk Board subject to the following condition:—

The interest accruing from the said fund shall be spent annually for the purpose of awarding a prize in the shape of one or more books to the first successful student of the highest class of the Board Secondary school, Udipi, or any other school of the same or higher or lower standards that may take its place hereafter.

No. 367.—Under sub-section (1) of section 106 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in the following villages in the Kistna district from and after 1st May 1910:—

VILLAGES WITHIN FIVE MILES OF

1. *Avanigadda.*

1. Puligadda.
2. Mopidevilanka.
3. Mopidevi excluding Ravivarupalem.
4. Madumadi.
5. Vekatur.

2. *Bandar.*

1. Polatitippa.
2. Garaladibba.
3. Rudravaram.
4. Akumarru.
5. Ramarajupalem.
6. Sultanagaram Gollapalem.
7. Arisepalli.
8. Chittipalem.
9. Kokanarayanapalem.
10. Hussainpalem.
11. Potepalli with all its hamlets.
12. Ulhpalem.
13. Mekavanitota.
14. Gopuvanipalem
15. Tavisipudi with its hamlets.
16. Manginapudi with its hamlets.
17. Pothapalem.
18. Borrapotupalem and its hamlets.
19. Kottapudi.
20. Kara Agraharam.

3. *Gudivada.*

1. Betavole.
2. Busonagalla.
3. Nagaverappadu.
4. Janardanapuram.
5. Nutalapadu.
6. Tamirisa.
7. Lingavaram.
8. Dondapadu.
9. Chilakamudi.
10. Moturu.
11. Pedapalaparru.
12. Chavutapalli.
13. Konumerla.
14. Dintakurru.
15. Veipuru.
16. Kalavapudi.
17. Pulumatla.
18. Kuchikayalapudi.
19. Chirichintala.
20. Nuzella.
21. Sidhantam.
22. Bommuluru.
23. Pedayerukapadu.
24. Mandapadu.
25. Gangadharapuram.
26. Billapadu.
27. Chinayerukapadu.
28. Tativarru.
29. Ramanapadu.
30. Komaravole.
31. Sipudi.
32. Guntakodura.
33. Saidapudi Agraharam.

4. *Bezwada.*

1. Bhavanipuram
2. Gollapudi.
3. Rayanapudi.
4. Shahabad.
5. Jakkampudi.
6. Ambapuram.
7. Mutyalampadu (Mokhasa).
8. Machavaram (Mokhasa).
9. Mogalrajapuram.
10. Gunadala
11. Ramavarapupadu.
12. Prasadampadu.
13. Patamata.

5. *Nandigama.*

1. Nandigama
2. Sanagapadu.
3. Venkatapuram.
4. Navabupeta
5. Totacherla.
6. Munagacherla
7. Kurugantivari Khandrika.
8. Takkallapadu.
9. Lingalapadu.
10. Latchapalem.
11. Adavirevulapadu
12. Chandapuram.
13. Munagalapalli.
14. Muppalla
15. Kotaviranipadu.
16. Kanchala.
17. Aitavaram.
18. Amburupeta.
19. Kisara.
20. Gandepalli.
21. Nandaluru
22. Tadigmanni.
23. Raghavapuram.
24. Gollamudi.
25. Pallagiri.
26. Rudravaram.
27. Magallu.
28. Somavaram.
29. Kondaru.

6. *Ellore.*

1. Vatluru.
2. Gavaravaram
3. Dugirala
4. Pinnakadimi
5. Gokinepalli.
6. Challapalli.
7. Vangaru.
8. Chodimella.
9. Tangellamudi.
10. Malakapuram.
11. Somavarappadu.
12. Kottapalli.
13. Gopannapalem.
14. Vegavaram.
15. Kondaveln.
16. Chataparru.
17. Madepalli.
18. Jelipudi.
19. Barugagudem.
20. Pounagi.
21. Tallegudam.
22. Mupparru.
23. Kotturu
24. Kotlampudi.
25. Golayegudem.
26. Sanigudem.
27. Seniyarapupeta.

7. *Kovvur.*

1. Arikarevula.
2. Kumaradevam.
3. Avarangabada.
4. Dommeru.
5. Venuluru.
6. Tagunmi.
7. Nandamuru.
8. Pasivedala.
9. Vadapalli.

8. *Narsapur.*

1. Rustumbada.
2. Sitarampuram.
3. Saripalli.
4. Likhitapudi
5. Chinnamamidipalli.
6. Agarru.
7. Gorintada.
8. Chandapuram.
9. Chittavaram.
10. Pedamamidipalli.
11. Gendi.
12. Kalagampudi.
13. Yenugavenilanka.
14. Navarasapuram.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 308.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·35 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening Prakkalanka-Jangareddigudem road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Yernagudem is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Yernagudem and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Yernagudem taluk, Gopalapur village			
Inam, dry, No. 214 3.	Kalavapalli Tirupatiah	North, No. 213; east, Nos. 212 and 226-15; south, Local Fund road; west, No. 212.	acre. ·35

No. 368.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·08 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Kalla-Kallakur road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			ACRS.
Kistna District, Bhimavaram taluk, Kallakur village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 187-5.	Kolli Chara Lakshmanarao ..	North, No. 187-6; east, Nos. 186 and 187-1 B; south, No. 187-2; west, Nos. 187-6 and 187-1 C.	·04
Do. No. 187-6 .	Vegesna Venkatraja and Soorayarao.	North No. 187-5; east, No. 187-1 A; south, No. 187-8; west, No. 187-4	·02
Do. No. 191-6 .	Dasadi Ramudu, Raggaiah, Appaya and Lyya Venkatesu.	North and east, No. 190; south, No. 191-6; west, No. 191-3.	·01
Do. No. 187-7 .	Kolli Swami, son of Annabatti	North No. 187-5; east, No. 187-5; south, No. 187-3; west, No. 187-6	·01
		Total ..	·08

No. 370.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·43 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening Chipurupalle-Lavern road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizianagram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer of Vizianagram and it may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
			ACS
Vizagapatam District, Chipurupalle taluk, Chipurupalle village.			
Inam, dry, S. No. 96 C.	Sanbari Tavitayya on behalf of Sri Neelakanteswaraswami	North, Neelakanteswaraswami's temple, east, compound wall of Local Fund bungalow; south, Local Fund road, west, Vizianagram-Palakonda road	14
Zamindari, jeroyati, dry, S. No 94-2 A.	The Raja of Vizianagram (owner), Mimla Kamayya (occupier)	North Lavera road, east, jeroyati of Ramaswami, south, jeroyati of Raja of Vizianagram; west, Local Fund road.	14
Inam, dry, S. No. 111	Mimla Sanyasi Naidu .	North, owner's inam; east, Lavera road, south, owner's inam; west, gorja.	37
Do.	Do. .	North, Lavera road, east, jeroyati of Raja of Vizianagram, south and west, inam of Sanyasi Naidu.	·04
		Do. do.	08
Zamindari, jeroyati, dry, S. No. 110	The Raja of Vizianagram (owner); Chilakuri Venkatapati, son of Ramakrishnamma (occupier)		
Do. No. 110 .	Do. do	North, jeroyati of Raja of Vizianagram; east, jeroyati of Raja of Vizianagram and Lavera road; south and west, jeroyati of Raja of Vizianagram.	87
Do. No. 105 .	Do. do.	North, inam of Addari Settigadu; east, jeroyati of Raja of Vizianagram, south and west, jeroyati of Raja of Vizianagram	·17
Do. No 104	The Raja of Vizianagram (owner), Kolla Lakshmana (occupier).	North, inam of Mangadu Sanyya; east, gorja, south and west, jeroyati of Raja of Vizianagram.	29
Inam, dry, S. No. 141-3.	Mimla Sanyasi Naidu ..	North, inam of Salavathula Papigadu, east, Local Fund road, south, inam of Salavathula Papigadu, west, gorja	80
	Samatrapuram Agraharam		
Inam, wet . .	Mimla Sanyasi Naidu ..	North, Local Fund road; east, south and west, owner's inam	·05
Inam, dry . .	Do ..	North and east, forest of Samatrapuram, south, Local Fund road, west, forest of Samatrapuram.	·02
Do .	Do ..	North Local Fund road, east, south and west, forest of Samatrapuram.	·23
		Total ..	4·43

No. 371.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12·12 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a new Kapu street in Parlakimedi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chicacole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chicacole, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, nanja or punjaboka, with survey or patmash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Ganjam district, Parlakimedi taluk, Parlakimedi village.	
			Acs.
Zamindari, jeroyati, dry	Sri Govardhanadoss Bavaji Garu.	North, dry land of Sri Govardhanadoss Bavaji Garu; east, dry land of Lokanadha Sahu; south, mango topes of Lokanadha Sahu and Nukka Rajanna; west, drain.	·009
Do.	Lokanadha Sahu	North, dry land of Govardhanadoss Bavaji; east and south, mango tope of Lokanadha Sahu; west, dry land of Govardhanadoss Bavaji	·063
Do.	Do.	North, dry land of Govardhanadoss Bavaji; east, mango tope of Lokanadha Sahu, south, mango tope of Harinamo, west, mango tope of Nukka Rajanna.	128
Do.	Nukka Rajanna	North, dry land of Govardhanadoss Bavaji, east, mango tope of Lokanadha Sahu and Harinamo, south, dry land of Onamo Panigrahi; west, drain	850
Do.	Harinamo	North, mango tope of Lokanadha Sahu, east, mango tope of Harinamo, south, mango tope of Vasudra Ramachandra Patnaik and Onamo Panigrahi; west, mango tope of Nukka Rajanna and Onamo Panigrahi.	·730
Do.	Vasudra Ramachandra Patnaik	North, mango tope of Harinamo; east, mango tope of V Ramachandra Patnaik; south, mango tope of Ramachandra Behara, west, mango tope of Onamo Panigrahi	·130
Do.	Ramachandra Behara.	North mango tope of V Ramachandra Patnaik; south, mango tope of Ramachandra Behara; south, mango tope of Magala Behara; west, mango tope of Onamo Panigrahi	480
Do	Magala Behara	North, mango tope of Radhacharana Behara, east, mango tope of Magala Behara, south, Sali street; west, mango tope of Onamo Panigrahi	·494
Do	Onamo Panigrahi	North, mango tope of Onamo Panigrahi and Harinamo, east, mango tope of Ramachandra Patnaik, Radhacharana Behara and Magala Behara, south, Sali street, west, drain.	2 260
Do.	Sri Anjaneyaswami vara.	North, dry land of Anjaneyaswamivaru; east and south, dry land of Narainga Bakshi and others, west, dry land of Anjaneyaswami.	·020
Do	Narainga Bakshi and others.	North, dry land of the owners; east, dry land of Bonamali Panigrahi, south, dry land of Sri Karnam Radhacharana Patnaik; west, dry land of Anjaneyaswami	·480
Do	Bonamali Panigrahi.	North, dry land of Bonamali Panigrahi; east, dry land of Radha Govindaswamivaru; south dry land of Sri Karnam Radhacharana Patnaik; west, dry land of Narainga Bakshi and others	·650
Do.	Trustee of Radha Govindaswamivaru.	North, dry land of Radha Govindaswamivaru; east, channel; south, dry land of Sri Karnam Radhacharana Patnaik; west, dry land of Bonamali Panigrahi.	·120
Do.	Sri Karnam Radhacharana Patnaik.	North, dry land of Narainga Bakshi, Govinda Bakshi, Bonamali Panigrahi and Radha Govindaswamivaru, east, channel; south, Taylor's road; west, old burial ground	4·010
Do	Gouruchandra Patro.	North, Oddavidhi, east, drain; south, Oddavidhi, west, Municipal road.	1·310
Do	Onamo Panigrahi	North, Kanaka street, east, land of Onamo Panigrahi; south, Oddavidhi; west, Municipal road	·030
Do.	Nana Venkataswami.	North, land of Govardhana Patro, east, drain, south, wall of Nana Venkataswami; west, municipal road	318
Do.	Govardhana Patro	North, land of Radhakrishna Panigrahi; east, drain, south, land of Nana Venkataswami; west, municipal road	·040
Do.	Radhakrishna Panigrahi.	North, Oddavidhi; east, drain, south, land of Govardhana Patro; west, municipal road.	·053
		Total ..	12 12

No. 372.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·52 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Kalla-Kalbakur road, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or poimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Bêzwaramm taluk, Kalla village			
			ACRE.
Govt., wet, S. No. 53-4	Vegesnâ Vijaya Narasimharaju, Vegesna, Subbaraju and Vegesna Rangarazu	North, No. 46; east, No 53-5; south, No 54, west, No 53-3	·02
Do. No. 54-2 ..	Mogulla Parasa Ramudu and Subbayya, sons of Chinnayadu.	North, No 53-3; east, No. 54-3, south, No 55, west, No. 54-1	·07
Do No. 55-2 ..	Kolli Venkayya and Somanna ..	North, No 54, east, No. 55-3 south No 56; west, No. 55-1	·11
Do. No. 57-2 .	Peddireddi Mahalakshmi .	North, No 57-1; east, No 58, south, No 57-3; west, Doddampudi	·04
Do No 59-3 ..	Gurlapudi Pagunna ..	North, No. 133, east No. 59-2 A; south, No. 60, 59-2; west, No. 59-4	03
Do. No. 59-5 ..	Do .	North, No. 59-3, east, No. 59-1 A, south, No. 59-2, west, No 60	01
Do No 96 B-2 ..	Bandaru Jaggayya .	North, Nos. 96-3 and 96-2; east, No. 91, south, No 92, west, Nos 94 and 66	16
Inam, wet, S No 95-3.	Dyatyala Subbamma ..	North, Nos 96-2 and 95-2, east and south, Nos. 95-4; west, Nos 94 and 69	·35
		Total ..	52

No 373.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring .5 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for locating Oddars, etc., in the Trichinopoly Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Collector of Trichinopoly and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or poimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Devanâthan village			
			ACRE.
Ryotwari, wet, S.F. No. 22-3.	Rangaswami Pillai .	North S.F. No 22-2, east S.F. No. 22 B, south S.F. No. 23-1 A-1; west, Devadanam village boundary	·5

No 374.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·16 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Kalla-Kallakur road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or poimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Bêzwaramm taluk, Duddampudi village			
			ACRE.
Govt., dry, S. No 128-1.	Kolli Swami and Pullaiah, sons of Ayodhyarayudu.	North, No 127-2, east, No 135; south, No. 128-2, west, Kalakur.	·07
Do No 136-2.	Kolli Mahaswamy, son of Venkatramudu.	North, Nos. 138 1 and 136; east, Nos 116 and 128-3; south, No. 136 3, west, No. 126	09
		Total ..	16

No. 875.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·91 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the existing congested Sub-Registry, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Peddapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is available for inspection at the Revenue Divisional Office, Peddapur.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry (land or poramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
			Acs.
	Godavari district, Ramachandrapur taluk, Mandapeta village.		
Village-site poramboke, S. No. 310.	Gorrela Sanyasi, Gorrela Ramanna and G Venkayya.	North and east, vacant village-site street; south and west, street.	·05
Do.	Sareddi Venkanna, Gorrela Naidu's son Appanna, Machakarrala Appanna and Bhaska Chinniah	North, street; east, vacant village-site street; south and west, street.	·04
Do.	Kanchipati Ramanna, Manta Yerayya, Imandi Chinniah, Nurela Somulu, Samala Tamma and Kurla Sitaiah.	Do do.	·06
Do	Nagula Bangarra pen Subbanna, Jattada Muryalu Kottada Venkataswamy and Ragana Ramaswamy.	Do do.	05
Do.	Rajana Mallappa Pinnedi Chittiah, Sanham Vinnayya, Chellangi Rajayya, Sarayya, Venkanna, Nimmaserrina Potigadu, Pashay Venkataswamy and Pilly Ramaswamy	North, street; east, vacant village-site street; south, vacant site; west, street.	·18
Do.	Kukkala Buchigadu, Kukkala Venkayya, Koona Balligadu, Kondabattu Appanna, Kothada Jagayya, Missla Ramaswamy, Kalli Dorala and Chikkam Ayyanna, purchaser Dalla Venkanna.	North and east, street; south, vacant site, west, street.	·12
Do.	Juruda Chinniah, Chowdala Ramaswamy, Kotada Venkataswamy, Tavarai Venkanna, Pampalati Narsiah, Mudina Bangadu, Kurri Pydiah, Gorrela Appalaswamy, Pilli Muryalu and Vattipalasa Venkanna	North, east, south and west, street ..	·14
Do.	Nagineru Ramanulu ..	Do. ..	·01
Do.	Bonu Atchenna and Somulu Appanna .	Do .	·01
Do	Silam Tangadu, Silam Sanyasi and Pedigadu, Adabala Venkappa, Rongala Peddi Naidu, Rongala Appanna, Surala Potnuru S Appanna, Kondebathi Dhaladu, Nagisetty Ramaswamy, Imandi Venkanna, Gadey Muryalu and Pulugula Ammanna.	North, vacant site; east, south and west, street	·19
Do.	Somula Ravulah, Somula Apparao and Mallaiah	North, east, south and west, street	06
Do.	Sripuraya Ramaswamy, Jaulari Seshamma, Bona Kanakiah, Bhakta Padmanabhudu, Bona Appannagadu Pydiah, Bona Ramanna, B Pollah and Kandarpa Atchamma	Do.	·10
Do.	Gantaudi Dakshina, Bull Ramanna, Bolapudi Potigadu, Guttala Venkataswamy, Illa Sattanna and Lavati Peddigadu	North and east, street, south, vacant site, west, street.	·08
Do	Gantakurrala Somulu, Kintadu Appadu, Pilla Jogiah, Kandi Sitamma, Muvvadala Ramanna, Bulla Ramanna, Pilla Ramaswamy, Sankara Sanjivi, Pothandi Lakshmiah.	Do do.	·13
Do.	Chikkala Appalaswamy, Kandubotla Muryalu, purchaser, Sankara Vinniah, Jagarlapa Guruvulu Kalla Appanna, Gorrela Appanna, Peluri Ramaswamy, Appanna Pujah, Sirapurapa Ramaswamy, Sirapurapa Pydiah and Gadda Appadu	North, east, south and west, street ..	11
Do.	Gorrela Yerriah, Gorrela Jogiah, Pattabhi Aras Buchanna, Chikkireddy Ramaswamy, Somarala Tammanna Peddi Muryalu, Chappa Ramaswamy and Jagarapa Pedayya.	North, village-site, east, south and west, street	·09
Do.	Murra Timmanna, Pagala Appadu, Rongala Peddi Sugadu and Godila Pydannah.	North, east, south and west, street ..	·04
Do	Gokada Krishnanna, Kotla Ramanna, Vandarala Ramanna, Nawala Rajyad, Thota Ramanna and Kotadu Chinniah.	Do. ..	·05
Do	Chintala Appanna, Nukaraddi Venkanna, Kondala Appanna, Pilla Jogiah, Gokada Dalappa and Vangalla Venkanna	North and east, street; south, vacant site; west, street	07

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Godavari district, Rumachandrapur taluk, Mandapeta village—cont.		
Village-site poramboke, S. No. 619	Pilli Kannaka, Kottala Appadu, Koppaka Alchanna, Dalla Matyala, Nalam Apparao, Kona Satyani, Pasupuleti Adeyya, Mangu Subbiah, Karri Annamma, Pilla Sitamma, Pandrangi Appanna, Bala Pydiah, Bala Jogiah and Palaguala Satyam	North and east, street; south and west, vacant site	ACS. ·20
Do.	Reddu Ramaswamy, Chilaki Satyani, Tirupurapu Pujiah and Yerriah, Tavadi Kannaiah and Appalaswamy.	North, east and south, street; west, vacant site	·56
Do	Murra Paradesi, Sirapurapu Ramaswamy, Palaguala Satyani, Bandam Kannamma, Arsa Bathamma and Gorela Pentiah.	North, vacant site; east and south, street; west, vacant site.	·85
		Total ..	1·91

No. 376.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·5 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a slaughter-house at Tirur in Kumaramangalam desom, Trikandiyur amsom, Ponnani taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or parambeke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
	Malabar district, Ponnani taluk, Trikandiyur village.		
W D ryotwari private inmam, portion of S. No. 45-2 of Kumaramangalam desom.	Owner, M R Ry Ravuvikrama Zemorin Raja Avargal of Calicut, occupier, Hubakkam Kunnath Moideen of Kumaramangalam desom, Trikandiyur amsom, Ponnani taluk	North, S. No. 66-7 of Kolla desom, east, S. No. 44-15 of Kolla desom; south, S. No. 45-2b of Kolla desom and No. 46-1 of Kumaramangalam desom, west, S. No. 45-3 of Kumaramangalam desom.	ACRE. ·5

No. 377.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0175 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the compound of a Local Fund school; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the Taluk Office, Ramachandrapor, and will be available for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or parambeke with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Godavari district, Ramachandrapur taluk, Velugumala village.		
Village-site, detached backyard in S. No. 201-1 D.	Gampon Mangayamma, being minor mother and guardian Bobba Subbamma, Gantam Gopalakrishnah, G Ramasastry and G. Saraswa	North, street; east, temple-site; south, street; west, school building.	ACRE. 0175

No. 378.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7·78 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of a road from Pem agaram to Mathkandam *via* Perumbedai and Karnamalalli, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hosur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hosur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, tarm or poramboke, with survey or puramb number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			ACS.
	Salem district, Dharmapuri taluk, Sattipandaipuram village.		
Govt., dry, No 154 B.	Kanni Veid Karandan and Chinnapayan.	North, No. 154 C; east, Echchanahalli; south, No. 154 A; west, No. 155 B	·18
Do. No. 155 B	Kannigan *alias* Perumala	North, No. 156 B; east, No 154 B; south, No. 155 A; west, No. 156 B.	·46
Do No. 156 B.	Do.	North, No. 164 B; east, Nos 165 B, 166 B and 155 B; south and west, No 156 A	·31
Do. No. 164 B	Sengotoran and Chinna Avali, son of Kariyappan.	North, No 170 B, east, No. 164 C; south, No 156 B; west, No. 164 A.	·23
Religious service m.m. dry, No. 166 B	Mulagan, pujari for the time being of the Mariyamman daily	North, No. 166 A, east, No. 154 B; south, No. 156 B; west, No 156 D.	·08
Govt., dry, No. 170 B	Sengannan and Chinna Avali ..	North, No. 171 B; east, No 170 C, south, No. 164 B; west, No 170 A.	·24
Do No. 171 B.	Do. ..	North, No 182 B; east, No. 171 C; south, No. 170 E; west, No 171 A	·83
Do. No. 174 B.	Do. ..	North, No 175 B; east, No. 182 B; south and west, No 174 A.	·61
Do No. 175 B.	Pattadara Sengannan, Tatan, Ariyakal, Venkatapati and Kaveri; enjoyer, Manikappa Chetti.	North No 176 B; east, Nos. 175 C and 182 B; south, No 174 B; west, No 176 A	·35
Do. No. 176 B.	Narasimman and Chikkannan ..	North, No 177 B; east, No. 176 C, south, No 175 B; west, No. 176 A	·26
Do. No. 177 B.	Munichi	North, No 178 B; east, No. 177 C; south, No 175 B, west, No 177 A.	·17
Do. No 178 B.	Chikkannan	North, Nos. 182 B and 183 B; east, No. 178 C, south, No. 177 B; west, No. 176 A.	·45
Do No. 182 B	Umlag *alias* Sahadevan	North and east, No. 182 A, south, No 183 B; west, No. 176 B	·63
Do. No. 183 B	Sengannan and Chinna Avali, son of Kariyappan	North, No. 192 B, east, No. 183 C; south, Nos 179 B and 182 A; west No 174 B	·38
Do. No. 192 B	Venkatramana Aiyangar *alias* Kuppaswami Aiyangar.	North and east, No 192 A; south, No. 178 B, west, No 183 B.	·61
Do. No. 193 B.	Chikkannan	North, Nos 195 B and 192 A; east, Nos 193 A and 192 B, south, No 179 B, west, No. 193 C	·23
Do. No. 195 ..	Narasimman, munsif (guardian Rangan)	North No. 197, east, No. 196 E; south, No 192 B; west, Kukkattanamadahalli	·35
Do No. 196 E.	Do. do.	North, No. 198 A; east and south, No 192 B; west, No. 195	·03
Do. No. 242 B	Madi, pattadar; Kuppan, enjoyer ..	North, No 242 C, east, Nos 242 C and 243 D; south, No 242 A and No 3 of Kukkattanamadahalli, west, No 246 E.	1·30
Do No. 245 B	Palani Asari	North, No 246 C, east, No 242 B; south, No. 248 A; west, No. 246 E	·84
Do. No. 246 B	Vagothan and Palani Asari	North, No 245 C; east, No. 246 B; south, No 246 A; west, No 247 B	·27
Do. No. 247-1 A	Venkatramana Aiyangar *alias* Kuppaswami Aiyangar	North and east, No 247-1 B, south, No. 247-2 B, west, Nos. 218 B and 220 B	·17
Do. No. 247-2 B.	Madan	North, No. 247-1 A; east, No 247-6 C; south, No. 246 B; west, No 247-3 A.	·10
	Kukkattanamadahalli village		
Govt., dry, No 6 B .	Potta Goundan	North, No 7; east, No 6; south and west, No. 6 A	·12
		Total ..	7·78

No. 379.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·25 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the first section of the Ramagiri-Nagatamudram road, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pennakonda, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Penukonda, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs.
Anantapur district, Dharmavaram taluk, Kurubanaide village.			
Ryotwari, No. 363 ..	Gader Chayappa	North No. 362; east and south, No. 364; west, No. 382.	50
Do. No. 382 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 382; east, No. 383; south, No. 366, west, No. 351.	·75
Do. No. 351 ..	Kodidela Lakshmanna ..	North No. 351; east, No. 382, south, No. 350, west, No. 369.	·50
Do. No. 135-1 ..	Koride Adeppa ..	North, No. 134; east and south, No. 143, west, No. 135-2.	12
Do. No. 143-2 ..	Bagam Chinna Eangada ..	North No. 143, east, No. 143-1, south, No. 143-2, west, No. 140.	10
Do. No. 143-1 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 143 east, No. 144; south, No. 143-1, west, No. 143-2.	04
Do. No. 140-1 ..	Koride Venkataramudu and Pakeerappa.	North, No. 143, east, No. 140-3; south, No. 140-1, west, No. 139.	·42
Do. No. 140-3 ..	Koride Pakeerappa	North No. 143; east, No. 143, south, No. 140-3, west, No. 140.	·06
Do. No. 139-1 ..	Vabanal Nagappa and Narayana, sujayer, Meda Venkatappa.	North No. 138-1, east, No. 143; south No. 138-1, west, No. 138.	·75
Do. No. 137 ..	Mukkapanam Ramappa, etc ..	North, No. 153, east, No. 137; south, No. 138; west, No. 136	1·00
Do. No. 263 ..	Sodanapalli Appodu and Narayana ..	North No. 263, east and south, No. 130, west, No. 262	99
Do. No. 253 ..	Dubukuntla Venkatappa ..	North, No. 253; east, No. 249; south, No. 136; west, No. 255	1·00
Do. No. 254-1 ..	Venkata Rangacharlu and others	North, No. 254-1; east, No. 255; south, No. 136; west, No. 254-2.	·23
Do. No. 254-2 ..	Gader Subbarayudu	North, No. 254-2; east, No. 254-1; south, No. 136; west, No. 255.	·12
		Total ..	4·54

No. 380.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 61·5 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing market sheds; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Peddapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Peddapur, and will be available for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			sq. yds.
Godavari district, Pithapuram taluk, Peddapur village.			
Village-site (house) ..	Badam Lakshmanna	North, public street and high road, east and south, Cumming market, west, house of Badam Lakshmanna.	56
Do. ..	Tallari Narayana	North, house of Badam Lakshmanna; east and south, Cumming market; west, attached backyard of Tallari Narayana.	5 5
		Total ..	61·5

No. 381.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·92 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the sanitation of the Town of Trichinopoly; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, nam or poramboke, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			a. p.
Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Trichinopoly town.			
Govt., dry, Town S. No. 1884	Arumugam	North, ranipatai south, T. S. No. 1884; west, T. S. No. 7040	84
Do	Lowthammal..	North, east, south and west, T.S. No. 1884 ..	14½
Do	Arulanandam ..	Do do ..	80
Do.	Kuttari Arokiam	Do. do. ..	130
Do.	Kovil Selvanayagam ..	Do. do. ..	478½
Do.	Pichaimuthu ..	Do. do. ..	319
Do	Kathon	Do do. ..	122
Do	Appasami and Muthumuri	Do. do. ..	812
Do.	Savarimuthu ..	Do. do. ..	148
Do	Manuel	Do. do. ..	327
Do.	Arokiam	Do. do ..	63½
Do.	Sami Arokiam ..	Do. do ..	480
Do.	Madalaimuthu ..	Do. do. ..	600
Do.	A. Arulanandam ..	Do do ..	624
Do.	Kovil Maria Arokiam ..	Do. do. ..	624
Do.	Seruppan and Thomas ..	Do. do. ..	352
Do.	Yesu Arokiam	Do. do. ..	264
Do.	Sundram, son of Kelan ..	Do. do. ..	540
Do.	Muruhanandi	Do. do. ..	306
Do.	Thambusami and Arulanandam.	Do. do. ..	648
Do	M S Arulanadhan	Do. do ..	288
Do	Periyanayagam and Pichaikaran	Do do ..	285
Do	Santiago	Do do ..	2934
Do.	Yesudiyan	Do do ..	768
Do	Chunnakkaran and Gnanaprakasam.	Do. do. ..	786
Do	Savarimuthu	Do. do ..	180
Do.	Thomas	Do. do ..	180
Do.	Duraisam	Do. do. ..	180
Do	Pichai	Do. do. ..	180
Do	Injasimutta	Do. do ..	390
Do	Nallathambi	Do. do. ..	390
Do	S Appavu	Do. do ..	312
Do	Gnanaprakasam	Do. do. ..	91
Do	Jockey Gnanaprakasam ..	Do. do. ..	403
Do.	Swathiyan, son of Rayan ..	Do. do. ..	288½
Do.	Pallambadi Vinayagam ..	Do. do. ..	540
Do.	Tiruvadamaruder Sami ..	Do. do. ..	174
Do	Sannyasi, son of Sivaya ..	Do. do ..	810
Do	Yesu Devasagayam ..	Do do ..	168
Do	Karuppan, son of Pathai ..	Do. do ..	145½
Do.	Arokiasami, son of Pathaiyan ..	Do. do. ..	288
Do	Sin Irisoni	Do. do. ..	133
Do	Marakkadai Pappal	Do. do. ..	276
Do	N Karuppan	Do do ..	120
Do.	Alagi	Do. do ..	93
Do.	Iruvan and Karuppan ..	Do do. ..	135
Do.	K Karuppan	Do do. ..	101
Do.	A. Ezhgiri	Do do. ..	180
Do	Marudai, son of Mollayan ..	Do. do ..	180
Do.	Varadan	Do. do. ..	88
Do.	Veeravva and Arumugam ..	Do. do ..	187½
Do	Iniyasi, son of Alasi	Do. do ..	210
Do	Jockey Vinayagam	Do. do ..	324
Do.	Savari Ayi, daughter of Yondi	Do do ..	372
Do.	Ponnu, daughter of Vinayagam ..	Do do. ..	180
Do.	Savarimuthu, son of Arokiam ..	Do. do. ..	180
Do.	Velu	Do. do ..	180
Do.	Subramanian, son of Arumugam	Do. do. ..	360
Do.	Velan, son of Vadamalai ..	Do do. ..	273
Do.	Dindigal Savarimuthu ..	Do do ..	288
T.S. No. 1885 ..	Pachamuthu	Do do ..	336
Govt., dry, T.S. No. 1884.	Arokiam, son of Arulanandam, Michael and Yesu Pillai.	Do do ..	324
Do.	Vinayagam, son of Swathiyan ..	Do. do. ..	1,056
Do.	Arokiam, son of Vinayagam ..	Do. do. ..	468
		Do. do. ..	208

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up

Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Trichinopoly town—contd.

Govt., dry, T.S. No 1884.	Manager and the Pichambolam Pandhanu School.	North, east, south and west, T.S. No. 1884 ..	sq. ft. 909
Do No. 1884 ..	Pongah Savoorimuthu ..	Do do. ..	144
Do No. 1884 ..	Arokiasamy, son of Sinniyan.	Do. do ..	825
Do No. 1884 ..	Arokiam son of Yesu ..	Do. do ..	442
Do. No. 1884 ..	Sevathiyar, son of Anthony	Do. do ..	340
Do. No. 1884 ..	Gnanapragasam, Arokiam, Sindaikumuthu and S Arokiam.	Do do. ..	1,284
Do. No. 1890 ..	Elangatte Ponnusami Pillai	North, T.S. No 1076; east and south, T S No. 1884; west, T.S No 2025	7,488
		Vacant site	842
Do. No. 320 ..	Muniyandi, son of Palaniyandi	North, T S Nos. 316 and 319; east, T S No 317; south, T S. Nos 321 and 324, west, T.S. No 322	560
		Vacant site ..	468
Do. No 318 ..	Sadayan	North, T.S. No. 319, east, T.S. No. 317; south, T.S. Nos. 319 and 320; west, T.S. No 323	299
		Vacant site ..	150
Do No 319 ..	Arokiam Arumugam	North, T.S. No. 318; east, T.S. No 317; south and west, T.S. No. 320.	176
		Vacant site ..	88
Do. No. 322 ..	Muthukangani, son of Sinniyan.	North, T.S Nos 320 and 321; east T S No 317, south, T.S. No 350; west, T S No 323.	240
		Vacant site	1 848
Do. No. 310 ..	Angamuthu Muthayyan ..	North, T.S Nos 311 and 314 east, T S Nos. 309 and 309, south, T S. No. 350; west, T.S Nos 316 and 317.	2,571½
		Vacant site ..	1,716½
Do. No. 310 ..	Thyal	North, T.S. No 310; east, T.S No. 316, south and west, T.S No 317.	176
Do. No. 315 ..	Arumugam, son of Sinniyan ..	North and east, T S. No. 314; south, T.S No 316; west, T.S. No 317	264
Do. No. 314 ..	Do	Do do	770
		Vacant site ..	1,114
Do. No. 311 ..	Pannan	North, T.S. No. 312; east, T S No. 308; south, T S. No 310, west, T.S No 314	312
Do. No. 312 ..	Subramanian	North, T.S. No 314; east, T S No 313; south, T.S. No. 311, west, T S. No. 314	232½
		Vacant site ..	284½
Do. No. 313 ..	Muthukangani	North, T.S No. 314; east, T S. No 303, south, T.S No 308, west, T S No. 312.	625
Do. No. 314 ..	Do.	Do. do.	2905½
Do. No. 306 ..	Allimuthu	North, T.S. Nos 313 and 312, east T S. Nos 305 306 and 307; south, T.S. Nos 303 and 309, west, T.S. Nos. 310 and 311	1,703
		Vacant site ..	401
Do. No. 309 ..	Muthukumara Muppan ..	North, T.S. No 308, east, T S No 305; south, T S No 350; west, T S. No 310	361
Do. No. 306 ..	Tanga Pillai Marudamuthu ..	North, T S No. 308, east, T S No 305, south, T S No 307; west, T S. No 308	525
Do No 304 ..	Muthukumar Muppan ..	North, T.S. Nos. 303 304 and 305, east, T S Nos. 303 and 301; south, T S. No 350, west, T S No 308	1,490
		Vacant site	126
Do No 301 ..	Muniyandi, son of Mukhayyan	North, T S No. 302; east, T S No. 299, south, T S No 350, west T.S. No. 304	3295½
		Vacant site ..	1605½
Do No. 302 ..	Kuppusami Muppan	North, T.S. No. 303; east, T S Nos. 275, 298 and 297; south, T.S. Nos. 298 and 301; west, No 304	1,529
Do No. 293 ..	Selayee	North, T.S. No 293; east, T S. Nos 289 and 291; south, T.S. No 340, west, T S No 299	800
		Vacant site	23
Do No 299 ..	Muttayan, son of Mukhan ..	North, T.S. No. 297, east and south, T S No. 293; west, T S. No. 299	760
Do. No 297 ..	Gopalan	North, T S Nos 295 and 296, east, T S. No 299, south, T S. No. 298; west, T S No 302	672
Do. No. 296 ..	Periyannan	North, T S. No 275, east, T.S. Nos 294 and 295; south, T S No 297, west, T S No. 302	311
Do No. 273 ..	Karuppayi Mudapalli	North, T S. No 347; east, T S No. 274, south, T S Nos 294 and 295, west, T S Nos 292 and 302.	648
		Vacant site ..	104
Do No 274 ..	Muniyandi, son of Karuppannan	North, T S. No 347; east, T S No 273, south, T S No. 274; west, T.S. No 276	321
		Vacant site ..	914

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patta number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Trichinopoly town—cont.		sq. yds.
Govt., dry, T. S. No. 244	Palaniyandi	North, T.S. Nos. 270 and 276; east, T.S. No. 263, south, T.S. No. 290, west, T.S. Nos. 275 and 256	934
		Vacant site ..	28
Do No. 245 ..	Velayudam	North, T.S. No. 247; east, T.S. Nos. 247 and 272, south, T.S. No. 275; west, T.S. No. 274.	871
		Vacant site ..	566
Do. No. 283 ..	Kalingi Muppan ..	North, T.S. No. 278, east, T.S. Nos. 283 and 284, south, T.S. No. 286, west, T.S. No. 282.	353
Do. No. 284 ..	Kuppan and Narayanan, sons of Muniyandi.	North and east, T.S. No. 278; south, T.S. No. 283, west, T.S. No. 280	391
		Vacant site ..	189
Do No. 287 ..	Pannyadian	North, T.S. Nos. 280 and 282; east, T.S. No. 281, south, T.S. Nos. 280 and 288, west, T.S. No. 293.	196
		Vacant site ..	503
Do. No. 288 ..	Kuthan, son of Odun Pillai ..	North, T.S. No. 287; east, T.S. No. 280, south, T.S. Nos. 288 and 290, west, T.S. No. 289	241
Do No. 289 ..	Pasari, son of Alwar	North, T.S. Nos. 288 and 292; east, T.S. No. 290; south, T.S. No. 291, west, T.S. Nos. 282 and 282.	926
		Vacant site ..	397
Do No. 291 ..	Yennakara Kalingi	North, T.S. No. 289; east, T.S. No. 290, south, T.S. No. 260; west, T.S. No. 252.	984
Do No. 279 ..	Sanga Pillai and Malaiyalan ..	North, T.S. No. 280; east T.S. No. 278; south, T.S. No. 266; west, T.S. No. 280.	1,186
Do. No. 280 ..	Ondi Muppan	North, T.S. Nos. 287 and 281; east, T.S. No. 278; south, T.S. No. 278, west, T.S. Nos. 280 and 286	830
		Vacant site ..	49
Do. No. 281 ..	Nagappan	North, T.S. No. 282; east, T.S. No. 278, south, T.S. No. 280; west, T.S. No. 267	220
		Vacant site ..	116
Do. No. 282 ..	Sannasi	North, T.S. No. 283, east, T.S. No. 278; south, T.S. Nos. 281 and 287; west, T.S. No. 268.	425
		Vacant site ..	46
Do. No. 283 ..	Muthuvaran, son of Palaniyandi.	North, T.S. No. 284; east, T.S. No. 278, south, T.S. No. 282, west, T.S. Nos. 286 and 268.	479
		Vacant site ..	46
Do. No. 277 ..	Muniyandi, son of Kochi Mahan.	North, T.S. No. 287, east, T.S. No. 271; south, T.S. No. 276; west, T.S. No. 273	600
Do. No. 272 ..	Sathan	North, T.S. No. 267; east, T.S. No. 271; south, T.S. No. 276; west, T.S. No. 273.	634
Do. No. 277 ..	Chenpati Muppan ..	North, T.S. No. 276; east, T.S. Nos. 270 and 271, south, T.S. No. 287, west, T.S. No. 278.	900
		Vacant site ..	396
Do. No. 287 ..	Velu, Annavi and Nonjan ..	North, T.S. Nos. 277 and 279; east, T.S. Nos. 259 and 268, south, T.S. Nos. 266 and 266, west, T.S. No. 276.	622
		Vacant site ..	1,189
Do No. 288 ..	Karumbayiram	North, T.S. Nos. 289 and 297; east and south, T.S. No. 269; west, T.S. No. 267.	462
		Vacant site ..	99
Do. No. 295 ..	Sadayan	North, T.S. No. 297; east, T.S. No. 294, south, T.S. No. 287, west, T.S. No. 276.	532
		Vacant site ..	109
Do. No. 295 ..	Annavi and Kaveri	North, T.S. No. 296, east, T.S. No. 294; south, T.S. No. 293; west, T.S. No. 278.	619
Do. No. 294 ..	Marudamuthu	North, T.S. No. 297, east, T.S. Nos. 269 and 283; south, T.S. No. 289, west, T.S. Nos. 295 and 296	1,234
Do. No. 293 ..	Olakudayan	North, T.S. No. 289; east, T.S. No. 292, south, T.S. No. 280, west, T.S. No. 284	972
		Vacant site ..	151
Do. No. 299 ..	Kathaperumal	North, T.S. Nos. 270 and 317; east, T.S. No. 242; south, T.S. No. 298; west, T.S. Nos. 294, 295 and 297	1,769
Do. No. 256 ..	Velu, Toppulan and Yerani ..	North, T.S. No. 317; east, T.S. No. 258, south, T.S. No. 260, west, T.S. No. 262.	1,007
		Vacant site ..	106
Do No. 260 ..	Vanathayee	North, T.S. No. 259, east, T.S. No. 256, south, T.S. No. 261, west, T.S. No. 262	879
		Vacant site ..	220
Do. No. 261 ..	Thangvelu, son of Sivanayee ..	North, T.S. No. 260; east, T.S. No. 258; south, T.S. No. 250, west, T.S. No. 262.	880
Do No. 255 ..	Muniyandi, son of Mookaiyan ..	North T.S. No. 349; east, T.S. Nos. 253 and 254; south, T.S. Nos. 248 and 256; west, T.S. Nos. 256 and 247	292
Do No. 255 ..	Barber Pandaram	Do do.	620
Do No. 256 ..	Perumal and Muniyandi ..	North, T.S. No. 255; east, T.S. No. 248; south, T.S. No. 257, west, T.S. No. 268	1,542
Do No. 257 ..	Poonalai, son of Chokadayan ..	North, T.S. No. 256; east, T.S. No. 248; south, T.S. No. 260; west, T.S. No. 256	844
		Vacant site ..	772
Do No. 246 ..	V. Muniyandi	North, T.S. No. 247, east, T.S. No. 246; south, T.S. No. 250; west, T.S. No. 248	426
		Vacant site ..	426

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or ryotwaree, with survey or puramb number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Trichinopoly town—contd.	Sq. yd.
Govt., dry, T S No 351.	Arulanandam Pillai	North, T S. No. 350; east, T S Nos 383 and 384; south, T.S No 1668, west, T.S. No 360. Vacant site	16,130 4,720
Do. No 364	Botha Routhen Vadi	North, T S Nos. 362 and 363; east, T S Nos. 365 to 368, south, T.S. No. 1669; west, T S No. 351	1,604½
Do. No 367	Odia Arumugam	North, T S. No. 366, east, T.S. No. 368, south, T S No 1669; west, T.S No 364.	2,137½
Do. No 364	Chinnakrishnan	North, T S Nos 362 and 363; east, T S. Nos. 365 to 368, south, T.S No. 1669, west, T S Nos 364 Vacant site	489 1,607½
Do. No. 365	Pichakkaran	North, T S No. 362; east, T.S No. 366, south, and west, T S. No 364	1 027
Do. No 362	Kuppuswami Pillai	North, T S. No 369, east, T S No. 366, south, T S. Nos. 363 and 364; west, T S. No. 361. Vacant site	1,840 167
Do. No 369	Perumal	North, T S No. 380, east, T.S. No 370; south, T S No 378; west, T.S. No 368. Vacant site	1,617½ 384 915
Do. No 370	Pichakkaran	North, T S. Nos. 368 and 369; east T S No. 376; south, T.S. No 377; west, T S No. 368	2,320
Do No. 371	Batcha Routhen	North, T S No 370, east, T S No. 372; south, T.S Nos. 372 and 373; west, T.S. No 368	2,320
Do. No 371	Chennammal	North, T.S. No 370, east T S No. 376, south, T.S. Nos 372 and 373; west, T.S. No 368	6284
Do. No. 372	Chinnakrishnan	North, T S No. 371; east, T S Nos. 371 and 373, south and west, T.S. No. 368.	745
Do. No. 373	Omandatan	North, T.S. No. 373, east, T.S. No. 376, south, T S. No. 376, west T.S No 368.	849
Do No. 376	Do.	North T S No 374; east, T.S. No. 376, south, T S No 1669, west, T.S. No 368	389
Do. No. 392	Abiraman	North, T.S. No 391; east, T S No 393; south, T.S. No. 1669; west, T.S. No 378	2,408
Do No. 376	Arumugam	North, T S No 374, east, T.S No. 376; south, T S No. 1669, west, T.S. No. 368	720
Do. No 394	Narayanan, Maruthamuthu	North, T.S No. 393; east and south, T.S. No. 433, west, T S No 393	1,520
Do No 395	Lakshuman, Vaduthan	North, T S No. 396; east T S No 397; south, T S. No. 394; west, T S No. 393	609
Do. No 396	Rangan	North, T S No. 397; east, T.S No 397; south, T S. No. 395, west, T.S. No. 390 Vacant site	910 217
Do. No 398	Muthusami, son of Thoremalai	North, T S No. 398; east, T S. No. 399; south, T S No 401, west, T.S. No 376	479
Do. No. 353	Palaniatha	North, T S No. 401; east, T S No. 394; south, T S. No 387; west, T.S. No. 382 Vacant site	1,554 217
Do. No. 384	Palayee	North, T S 396, east, T.S Nos. 385 and 388; south, T.S. No 387; west, T.S. No. 383. Vacant site	344 309
Do. No. 385	Alagan alias Odayan	North, T S No. 396; east, T S. No 397; south, T S No. 388, west, T S. No 384	390
Do. No. 386	Muruthi	North T S. Nos 384 and 390; east and south, T.S No. 387, west, T.S. No. 384 Vacant site	494 143
Do. No. 377	Alagan	North T S. No 380, east, T S. No. 378; south, No 381, west, T S No 376	243
Do. No. 378	Sappan	North, T S No 380; east, T.S. Nos. 379 and 380, south T S. No 381, west, T S. No 377.	154
Do. No 379	Virai	North, T S No 380, east and south, T.S No. 380, west, T S. No 378.	120
Do. No 380	Malayya	North T S No. 380; east, T S. Nos. 402 and 404; south, T S No 381; west, T S Nos 378 and 376	696
Do. No. 404	Sundaram	North, T.S. No 380, east T S. No. 405, south, T S. No 402, west, T S No. 380	180
Do. No. 403	Malaiyandi	North, T S Nos. 404 and 405, east, T.S. No 406; south, T.S. No 402, west, T.S. No. 380.	180
Do. No 402	Karuppan	North T S No 403, east and south, T S No. 401, west, T.S No. 381	113
Do No 405	Perumal	North, T S No. 386; east T S. No 406, south, T S. Nos 403 and 403; west T.S. No 404	170
Do No. 405	Karuppan	North, T S. No. 380, east, T S No 406, south, T S Nos 401 and 403, west, T S No 404.	116
Do No. 407	Sundaram	North, T S No. 380, east, T S No. 408, south, T S No. 399; west, T S No. 406 Vacant site	93½ 1134
Do. No. 408	Alagan Mandayan	North, T.S. No. 380; east, T.S. No 409, south, T S. No. 399, west, T S No 407 Vacant site	300 193
Do. No. 409	Wachan	North, T.S. No. 380; east and south, T S No. 410, west, T.S No. 408 Vacant site	256 178
Do No. 399	Adaikkan	North, T S. Nos 407, 408 and 409, east, T S. No. 410; south, T.S. No 398, west T.S. Nos. 400 and 401 Vacant site	770 676

Trichinopoly District, Trichinopoly Taluk, Trichinopoly Sircar—cont.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or poramboke number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up sq. yds.
Govt., dry, T.S. No. 411	Sandivirar, son of Kottaimalai	North, T.S. No. 360; east, T.S. No. 412; south, T.S. Nos. 422 and 424; west, T.S. No. 410.	196
		Vacant site	114
Do. No. 412	Vellaich	North, T.S. No. 360; east, T.S. Nos. 413,340 and 429; south, T.S. Nos. 419 and 430; west, T.S. Nos. 411, 421 and 422	340
		Vacant site	377
Do. No. 413	Alagan	North, east and south, T.S. No. 360; west, T.S. No. 412.	341
Do. No. 422	Perumal	North, T.S. No. 411; east, T.S. No. 412; south, T.S. Nos. 421 and 423; west, T.S. No. 424.	158
Do. No. 423	Do.	North, T.S. No. 413; east, T.S. No. 412; south, T.S. Nos. 421 and 422; west, T.S. No. 424.	168
Do. No. 421	Anda	North, T.S. No. 422; east, T.S. No. 412; south, T.S. No. 430; west, T.S. No. 423.	88
		Vacant site ..	12
Do. No. 429	O. Cuppusami, son of Kottaimalai Alagan.	North, T.S. No. 426, west, T.S. No. 426, south, T.S. No. 430; west, T.S. Nos. 427 and 428.	209
		Vacant site ..	29
Do. No. 434	Odai	North, T.S. Nos. 413 and 411, east, T.S. No. 422, south, T.S. Nos. 435 and 438; west, T.S. No. 410.	238
Do. No. 428	Solaimalai	North, T.S. No. 413; east, T.S. No. 429; south, T.S. No. 429; west, T.S. No. 427.	94
Do. No. 427	Parimanjee	North, T.S. No. 410, east, T.S. Nos. 426 and 429; south, T.S. No. 428, west, T.S. No. 413.	212
Do. No. 426	Adaikkan	North, T.S. No. 427, east, T.S. No. 429, south, T.S. No. 398; west, T.S. No. 410.	213
Do. No. 429	Alagan	North, T.S. No. 360, east, T.S. No. 413; south, T.S. No. 419, west, T.S. No. 412.	278
		Vacant site	230
Do. No. 419	Karuppa	North, T.S. No. 429; east, T.S. No. 418, south, T.S. No. 433, west, T.S. No. 430.	528
Do. No. 420	Viran, son of Muniyandi ..	North, T.S. No. 360; east, T.S. No. 413; south, T.S. No. 414; west, T.S. No. 412.	330
		Vacant site ..	393
Do. No. 418	Seeli and Viran	North, T.S. No. 360, east, T.S. Nos. 416 and 417, south, T.S. No. 433; west, T.S. Nos. 419 and 420.	731
Do. No. 417	Marudaya	North and east, T.S. No. 418; south, T.S. No. 433; west, T.S. No. 416.	312
Do. No. 416	Vayagari	North, T.S. Nos. 414 and 360, east, T.S. No. 414; south, T.S. No. 433; west, T.S. Nos. 417 and 418.	1,467
		Vacant site ..	199
Do. No. 415	Palaniyandi and Kundi Kuppagan.	North, T.S. Nos. 360 and 414, east and south, T.S. No. 433, west T.S. No. 416.	1,291
Do. No. 414	Arulappan and Sesai ..	North and east, T.S. No. 360, south, T.S. Nos. 415 and 416, west, T.S. No. 360.	249
Do. No. 432	Kora Velayudam	North, T.S. No. 430, east and south, T.S. No. 433, west, T.S. No. 397.	130
Do. No. 288	Ramasami Meppan	North, T.S. No. 285, east, T.S. Nos. 282 and 283; south, T.S. No. 287, west, T.S. No. 293.	852
Do. No. 271	Sellayee, wife of Ayyampermal	North and east, T.S. No. 347, south, T.S. No. 270; west, T.S. Nos. 272, 270 and 277.	1,497
Do. No. 276	Periyannan	North, T.S. No. 271; east, T.S. No. 347, south, T.S. Nos. 287 and 289; west, T.S. No. 277.	1,252
Do. No. 366	Omandaran	North, T.S. No. 360, east, T.S. No. 368, south, T.S. No. 367; west, T.S. No. 364.	905
Do. No. 365	Rangan	North, T.S. No. 364, east, T.S. No. 368, south, T.S. No. 365, west, T.S. No. 364	883
Do. No. 368	Omandaran	Do. do.	
Do. No. 373	Samavan	North, T.S. Nos. 371 and 372; east, T.S. No. 375, south, T.S. No. 374, west, T.S. No. 368.	1,377
Do. No. 390	Marudai	North, T.S. No. 387, east, T.S. No. 390, south, T.S. No. 393; west, T.S. Nos. 388 and 392.	498
Do. No. 388	Maruthi and Palamutha ..	North, T.S. No. 387, east, T.S. No. 390, south, T.S. No. 389; west, T.S. No. 376.	362
Do. No. 382	Palyadiyan	North, T.S. No. 381, east, T.S. No. 388; south and west, T.S. No. 376.	2,377
Do. No. 400	Malaiyandi	North, T.S. No. 401, east, T.S. No. 399; south and west, T.S. No. 401.	312
Do. No. 414	Arulappan and Sesai	North and east, T.S. No. 360; south, T.S. Nos. 415 and 416; west, T.S. No. 360.	534
		Total ..	270,958½
		Or ..	2·32 acres

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St George, March 2, 1910

No. 78-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Adamankota in the Dharmapuri taluq of the Salem district, if persons from the Hosur taluq and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing festival of Kaliyamman Jatrai :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance of persons from the said parts at the said festival from the 17th March to the 9th April 1910, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 79-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Nattappatti in the Dharmapuri taluq of the Salem district, if persons from the Hosur taluq and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing festival of Kaliyamman Jatrai :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance of persons from the said parts at the said festival from the 20th April to the 3rd May 1910, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1910.

No. 80-P.—In modification of notification No. 68-P., published on pages 155—157 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st March 1910, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published :

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk	Village or town.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore—*cont.*	Kollegal	Alahalli
		Ganapathi.			Maduvanalli.
		Kaleppatti		Palladam	Palladam.
		Komarapalaiyam.			Narasapuram
		Mettupalaiyam.			Tuppur.
		Pilamedu			Varipalaiyam.
		Ramanadapuram	Malabar ..	Palghat ..	Palghat.
		Sirmavadampatti			
		Talangupalaiyam.			
		Vadavalli.			
		Vellakkinar.	Salem ..	Hosur ..	Tabkottanur.
		Vilankurichchi.	South Canara	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.
	Dharapuram	Dharapuram			

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province	Infected localities	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities
	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore	The whole Province.	II. Bombay—*cont.*	1. *Northern Division*—*cont.*
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*—		(*d*) Towns—*cont.*
	(*a*) Districts—		Easton port.
	Ahmedabad.		Bhiwndi port.
	Kaira.		Bombay City.
	Surat.		Bulsar port.
	Thana.		Thana port.
	(*d*) Towns—		Veraval port.
	Agashi port		(*e*) States and Agencies—
	Ahmedabad Town.		Mahi Kantha Agency.
	Bandra port.		Palanpur Agency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected local areas. Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
II. Bombay —*cont.*	2. *Central Division*— (*a*) Districts— Ahmednagar. East Khandesh. Nasik. Poona. Satara 3. *Southern Division*— (*a*) Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur. Dharwar. Kolaba. Ratnagiri. (*b*) Towns— Hubli Town. Panvel port. (*c*) States and Agencies— Sawantvadi State. 4. *Sindh*— *Towns*— Karachi town and port. 5. *Political Charges*— (*a*) States and Agencies— Baroda State. Cutch State. Kathiawar Agency. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. Poona Agency. Satara Agency. Surat Agency. (*b*) Towns— Jamnagar Town and port. Kolhapur. Mandvi port. Porbandar port.
III. Bengal.	(*a*) Districts— Champaran. Darbhanga. Gaya. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Patna. Saran. Shahabad. (*b*) Towns— Calcutta City. Howrah Town. Monghyr Town.
IV. The Punjab.	(*a*) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar Delhi. Ferozepur. Gujranwala. Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Gurgaon. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jullundar. Karnal. Lahore. Ludhiana. Lyallpur. Montgomery. Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot.
IV. The Punjab —*cont.*	(*b*) Towns— Amritsar City. Lahore City. Patiala City. (*c*) States— Faridkot State. Jind State. Kalsia State. Kapurthala State. Nabha State Patiala State. (*c*) Districts— Amherst (Moulmein). Henzada Katha. Lower Chindwin. Mandalay. Maubin Meiktila. Myaungmya. Pegu. Prome. Pyapon Sagaing Shwebo Tharrawaddy. Thayetmyo. Toungoo. Yamethin.
V. Burma	(*b*) Towns— Mandalay. Moulmein Rangoon (Port).
VI. The Central Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Akola Amraoti. Buldana. Chindwara. Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore Nagpur Nimar Narsingpur, Yeotmal. Wardha. (*b*) Towns— Akola Town. Buldana Town. Jubbulpore Town. Jubbulpore Cantonment. Kamptee Town Nagpur City. Narsingpur Town. Wardha Town.
VII. Rajputana.	Ajmer City Ajmer-Merwara District. Alwar State Bharatpur State. Bharatpur City. Dooli Bikaner State. Jaipur City. Jaipur State. Karauli State. Kishangarh State. Marwar State. Mewar State. Sirohi State. Tonk State. Udaipur City.
VIII. The United Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Agra. Allahabad. Azamgarh.

Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VIII. The United Provinces —*cont.*	(*a*) Districts—*cont.*	VIII. The United Provinces —*cont.*	(*a*) Districts—*cont.*
	Bahraich.		Rae Bareli.
	Ballia.		Sultanpur.
	Bara Banki.		Unao.
	Bareilly.		
	Basti District.		(*b*) Towns—
	Benares.		Bareilly City.
	Bijnor.		Benares City.
	Budaun.		Cawnpur ,,
	Bulandshahr.		Gorakhpur City.
	Cawnpur.		Hathras City.
	Etah.		Meerut City.
	Etawah.		
	Farrukhabad.	IX. Central India	Dewas State.
	Fatehpur.		Dewas Town (Senior Branch).
	Fyzabad.		Indore Residency.
	Ghazipur.		Indore State.
	Gonda.		Jaora State.
	Gorakhpur		Malwa State.
	Hardoi.		Manpur Town.
	Jaunpur.		Mhow Cantonment.
	Mainpari		Rewa State.
	Meerut		
	Mirzapur.	X. Hyderabad State.	Aurangabad District.
	Moradabad		Raichur District.
	Mottra.		Usmanabad District.
	Muzaffarnagar.		
	Partabgarh.	XI. Kashmir.	Jammu District.

B.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Kulpalaiyam.	Singanallur.	Mettupalaiyam.	Parli.
Tiruppur.	Podanur	Mangalore.	
Mangalam.	Coimbatore.	Palghat.	
Salur.	Tudiyalur.	Olavakkot.	

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Gudupalli.	Kuppam.	Malanur.	Patchur.

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instructions contained in G.O., No. 832 P., dated 31st May 1900.

Fort St. George, March 2, 1910.

No. 81-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kuvagam and in the villages around it in the Tirukkoyilur taluq of the South Arcot district, if persons from the Salem district, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Kothandaraswami festival and cattle fair.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival and cattle fair from the 7th April to the 10th May 1910, both days inclusive, of persons from the said parts

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1910.

No. 82-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Ahobilam in the Sirvel taluq of the Kurnool district, if persons from the Hyderabad State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Narasimhaswami festival.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 21st March to the 6th April 1910, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St George, February 28, 1910.

No. 83-P.—Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 26th February 1910.

Districts.	First period (August 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (1st July 1909 to 26th Feb. 1910).		Grand Total	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Anantapur	716	664	6	1	5	3	81	53	148	108	1,006	1,005	1,721	1,344	72	2	18	7	202	179	34	26	1	1	4,164	3,340
Bellary	56	373	110	56	6	3	6,553	6,192	9,291	8,888	8,000	7,074	10,271	9,206	2,000	2,150	500	507	6,284	5,921	519	187	9	3	50,544	39,369
Bezwada	9	3	4	4	2	2	11	9	18	18	6	2	5	4	2	2	10	12	6	3	1	1	101	92
Coimbatore	6	3	61	58	1	1	263	209	718	590	4,227	3,176	3,674	3,111	311	244	3	2	109	143	2,134	1,350	940	2,237	14,456	10,939
Cuddapah	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	201	174	91	70	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	508	454
Ganjam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	8	6	5	20	8	3	3	3	3	4	3	1	1	44	35
Godavari	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	6
Guntur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1
Kistna	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Kurnool	178	148	1	1	1	1	18	4	110	69	171	116	148	113	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,616	997
Madras City	19	15	9	9	11	9	7	6	14	8	13	10	21	16	76	67	6	6	4	3	1	1	381	139
Madura	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	6	5	32	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	16
Malabar	3	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	7	3	11	1	97	43	80	80	2,759	611	80	70	300	230	3,997	1,057
Nellore	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	6
Nilgiris, The	6	5	1	1	1	1	51	30	209	113	69	200	109	38	38	148	91	225	148	172	112	2,163	1,330
North Arcot	108	811	14	12	61	58	1,019	1,250	1,196	805	1,850	1,440	776	450	61	40	13	9	66	61	11	11	6	3	6,337	4,907
Salem	801	486	811	687	1,870	1,119	1,918	1,201	2,708	1,537	1,955	919	2,354	1,200	180	88	207	201	1,090	978	530	261	145	104	16,868	12,151
South Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	66	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	21
South Canara	1	1	1	1	1	1	49	45	1,113	994	588	426	720	548	330	270	138	113	236	194	248	172	110	87	5,761	4,722
Tanjore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	4	3	3	3	6	6	1	1	33	31
Tinnevelly	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	6
Trichinopoly	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	16
Vizagapatam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	8
Cochin State	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	6
Bandar State	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	6
Total	2,760	2,068	1,111	914	1,189	1,177	9,944	9,192	7,915	14,005	19 913	14,811	19,970	14 948	3,208	3,013	923	979	3,878	3 440	3,070	2,408	4,706	3,960	90,353	73,418

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 26th February 1910

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 12th February 1910.						Reported during the week ending 19th February 1910.						Reported during the week ending 26th February 1910.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Coimbatore district—																		
Coimbatore	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	14	30	15	—	2	15	15	15	17
Other places	—	3	—	29	3	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malabar district	1	1	3	3	4	4	1	—	2	1	3	1	—	—	2	—	2	—
Nellore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Nilgiris, The	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
South Canara district—																		
Mangalore	—	—	4	3	4	3	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	4	3	4	3
Total	4	4	30	37	45	41	2	1	33	19	35	20	5	2	26	18	31	20

Fort St. George, March 5, 1910.

No. 84-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Uchangidurgam in the Harpanahalli taluq of the Bellary district, if persons from the Bombay Presidency, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Uchangamma festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 5th to the 12th April 1910, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, March 3, 1910.

No. 85-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Hosur in the Hosur taluq of the Salem district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing car festival of Chudanatheswami:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits pilgrimage to the said festival from the 15th to the 29th March 1910, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1910.

No. 86-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Conjeveram in the Conjeveram taluq of the Chingleput district, if persons from the infected taluqs of the Coimbatore and Salem districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Devarajaswami:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 14th May to the 4th June 1910, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Gudupalli, Kuppam, Mulanur and Patchur on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the stations of Kulpalayam, Tiruppur, Mangalam, Sulur, Singanallur, Podanur, Coimbatore, Tudiyalur and Mettupalayam on the South Indian Railway, for the stations of Arkonam, Pallur, Conjeveram, Nathapettai, Walajabad, Vellayampakkam, Attur and Chingleput on the South Indian Railway and Arkonam on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, March 4, 1910.

No. 87-P.—The following notification of the Mysore Darbar (General), No. 5510—San. 19-09-5, dated 2nd February 1910, is republished :—

Whereas the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague in the undermentioned places in the Bangalore and Kolar districts, if persons from plague-infected areas are permitted to assemble at those places on the occasion of the jatras, etc., noted against each :—

Name of jatra	Where held	Taluk.	Date.	
			From	To
1. Jatra and Rathothsava of Sri Champakalinaswami.	Bannerghatta .	Anekal . .	28th Mar. 1910.	2nd April 1910
2. Jatra and Rathothsava of Sri Madhusudana.	Hunkur . . .	Do. . .	1st April 1910	6th April 1910.
3. Car festival and jatra of Sri Bogeshwaraswami.	Nandi . . .	Chikballapur . .	9th Mar. 1910.	23rd Mar. 1910.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1897, prohibit the attendance of persons thereat from plague-infected areas on the dates shown against each.

All persons proceeding to the said jatras in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 88-P.—The following notification of the Mysore Darbar (General), No. 7123—San. 19-09-15, dated 15th February 1910, is republished :—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the fairs and festivals noted below is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Disease Regulation II of 1897 :—

Name of fair or festival.	Place	Taluq.	District.	Period.	
				From	To
1. Car festival and jatra of Sri Ranadhirgeswaraswami.	Avani . .	Malleagal . .	Kolar . .	9th March 1910.	19th March 1910.
2. Mathakabhaskara-seremony	Sravanabelagola.	Channarayapatna.	Hassan . .	14th March 1910	6th April 1910.
3 Tippendra jatra	Nalkanhatti .	Challakere .	Chitaldrug .	27th March 1910	30th March 1910.

No. 89-P.—The following notification of the Mysore Darbar (General), No. 6892—San. 19-09-10, dated 9th February 1910, is republished :—

Whereas the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague in the undermentioned places, if persons from plague-infected areas are permitted to assemble at those places on the occasion of the jatras, etc., noted against each :—

Name of jatra.	Where held	Taluq.	District	Date	
				From	To
1. Sri Bangarathaswami jatra	Tirumale . .	Magadi . .	Bangalore . .	21st April 1910.	26th April 1910.
2. Sri Narasimhaswami jatra	Suggarahalli . .	Do. . .	Do . .	25th Mar. 1910.	30th Mar. 1910.
3 Sri Narasimhaswami car festival and jatra	Sibi . .	Sira	Tumkur . .	24th Feb. 1910	20th Mar. 1910.
4. Sri Srikanteswaraswami jatra.	Nanjangud . .	Nanjangud . .	Mysore . .	20th Mar. 1910.	31st Mar. 1910.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation II of 1897, prohibit the attendance of persons thereat from plague-infected areas on the dates shown against each.

All persons proceeding to the said jatras in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1910.

No. 90-*P.*—The following notification of the Cochin Durbar (Local and Legislative Department), dated 9th February 1910, is republished :—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Palghaut and other parts adjoining the Cochin State, and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from this and other plague-infected parts are allowed to attend the Bharani Festival and Fair at Cranganur in the Cochin State on Monday, the 29th Meenam 1085, corresponding to 11th April 1910, it is hereby notified, in exercise of the powers conferred on the Diwan by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation I of 1072, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the ensuing Bharani Festival and Fair at Cranganur is prohibited.

2 All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3 Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival and fair.

No. 91-*P.*—The following notification of the Cochin Durbar (Local and Legislative Department), dated 1st March 1910, is republished :—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Palghat and other parts adjoining the Cochin State, and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from this and other plague-infected parts are allowed to attend the Bharani Festival and Fair at Cranganur in the Cochin State on Tuesday and Monday, the 2nd and 29th Meenom 1085, respectively, corresponding to 15th March and 11th April 1910, respectively, it is hereby notified, in exercise of the powers conferred on the Diwan by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation I of 1072, that the attendance of people from plague infected areas at the ensuing Bharani Festival and Fair at Cranganur is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said Festival or Fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3 Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the bove festival and fair.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. M.—1.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1910. [Price, 2 as. 6 p.

Part I-B.—Educational Department.

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

LEAVE

Fort St. George, March 5, 1910.

No. 25.—The privilege leave for one month granted to Miss Jessie Patterson in notification No. 111, dated 18th December 1908, published at page 653 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st December 1909, will have effect from the 11th February 1910.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, March 7, 1910.

No. 26.—Miss Jessie Patterson, First Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, West Coast Girls' Range, on leave, to act as Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle, *vice* Mrs. Rhenius on leave or until further orders. To join as soon as possible.

B. 1

PROMOTION

No. 27.—Miss Jessie Patterson, First Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, to act in the Indian Educational Service.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1910.

No. 28.— PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION.

(REVISED UP TO 8TH MARCH 1910.)

Educational Qualifications for Admission to the Public Service.

NOTE (1).—The rules contained in this notification shall in no wise affect the promotion of persons who hold permanent appointments before they first complete leave on the 1st July 1894, provided that their promotion was not already barred by new rules previously in force, nor shall they apply to persons acting in appointments for periods, though qualified under the rules in force on the 30th June 1894, they may not be qualified under the present notification, such persons being eligible for confirmation in the appointments in which they are officiating if they fall permanently vacant before termination of the acting incumbency, and for promotion after such confirmation provided that they have passed the Middle School examination in the first class and are otherwise deemed fit for such further promotion.

NOTE (2).—Expressions such as "ministerial officer," "pay," "salary," "superior service" and "inferior service" which occur in the Civil Service Regulations are used in this notification in the same in which they are used in the Civil Service Regulations.

NOTE (3).—For the purposes of this notification progressive salaries shall be calculated at the maximum pay of the appointment.

NOTE (4).—These rules apply, unless otherwise expressly provided, to all appointments, whether pensionable or non-pensionable, temporary or acting

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 no person shall be eligible, on or after the 1st April 1911, for appointment to any post in the superior service the sanctioned pay of which exceeds Rs. 20 per mensem (the maximum pay being taken as the standard in the case of appointments on progressive scales as required by note 3 *supra*), unless—

(1) he is a graduate, or

(2) he has obtained a completed Secondary School Leaving certificate issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects other than Shorthand and Type-writing, or

(3) he passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras prior to 1910 or the Madras Upper Secondary Examination with English as his first language, or

(4) he produces evidence that he has attended for three years a High School situated outside the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction in Madras but recognised by the University of Madras and has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras, or

(5) he has passed any of the examinations accepted by Government for the purpose of this notification, namely,—

(1) The Inte Higher Examination for Women
(2) The Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local Examinations (in the case of students who pass those examinations outside the limits of India and Ceylon).
(3) The Matriculation Examination of the London University.
(4) The School Final Examination of the Allahabad University.
(5) The Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.
(6) The Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
(7) The School Final Examination of the Bombay Presidency.
(8) The High School Examination for Europeans under the Code of Regulations for European Schools
(9) The Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University.
(10) The Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University.
(11) The Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

The cases of persons who have passed other examinations of a similar character may be referred for the special orders of Government.

Persons not being natives of India who have passed no public examination and natives of India who have not attended any secondary school will be eligible if they satisfy Government that they have received an education at least up to the standard of the Inte Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination

In the case of candidates presenting School Leaving certificates, heads of departments and others making appointments are expected to see that preference is given to those who hold the best certificates.

2. (1) The persons specified in column A of the table below in respect of the appointments therein specified are exempted, and

(2) the posts specified in column B of the table are excluded from the operation of article I.—

A	B
Persons exempted.	*Appointments excluded.*
(1) Pensioned native officers of the rank of jemadar or subedar, and other military pensioners and soldiers who have been retired on discharged and possess (a) certificates of education granted by the Presidents of half-yearly Garrison Boards (b) certificates under article 237 of volume XIII of the Army Regulations (1909), or (c) certificates as army schoolmasters, for appointment to the following posts, viz :—	**GENERAL.** I. Appointments in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari. II. Appointments of copyists and of type-writers in all departments except the appointments of copyist-and-type-writer in Collectors' offices. NOTE.—In the case of the appointment of copyist in Divisional and Taluk offices, preference should be given to candidates who have qualified according to article I and have passed the elementary examination in type-writing
(i) the posts of Inspector, Sub-Inspector, and Inspector-General's office storekeeper in the Police department ;	**DEPARTMENTAL.**
(ii) the posts of bailiff and court-keeper ;	*Revenue Department*—
(iii) the post of storekeeper in Government hospitals and lunatic asylums ;	(1) Village offices. (2) Minor irrigation sub-overseers. (3) Minor irrigation sanitation. Preference shall be given to candidates who have passed the examination prescribed for the sub-overseer and surveyor class in the College of Engineering, to agricultural students who have passed in agricultural engineering and surveying and to those who have passed the Government Technical examinations in mensuration (elementary), building construction (intermediate), plan drawing and estimating (elementary) and surveying and levelling (intermediate).
(iv) the post of sub-inspector in the Salt and Abkari department ;	(4) Shrofs, clerk-shrofs and assistant shrofs.
(v) the posts of shuf, deputy shuf, and assistant chief warder and of executive assistant police in district jails in the Jail department ;	*Survey Department*—
(vi) the post of draftsman in the Survey department ;	(1) Lithographers, field surveyors and deputy surveyors. (2) Temporary appointments in the Survey department.
(vii) the post of clerk in the Marine department ;	*Settlement Department*—
(viii) the posts of storekeeper, lock superintendent, chattel superintendent, wharf superintendent, and, in the case of native officers and non-commissioned officers in the corps of sappers and miners, the post of temporary lower subordinate, in the Public Works department ;	(1) Classifiers and head classifiers on the field establishments of Settlement Parties (subject however, to the condition that the sanction of the Commissioner is obtained) (2) Extra and temporary hands in the Revenue Settlement department
(ix) the post of amin in courts ;	*Forest Department*—
(x) the posts of quit-rent kanakapillai in the town of Madras and garnetah for stamping weights and measures in taluk offices, in the Revenue department ;	(1) Appointments which are of a temporary character and of which the pay is chargeable to "Conservancy and Works." (2) Direct appointments on probation to the class of Deputy Rangers whether in acting temporary or permanent vacancies. Candidates for these should have been educated up to a standard not lower than that of the Matriculation examination of the Madras University.
(xi) the posts of forester and of temporary subordinates not being clerks, on pay exceeding Rs 20 per measem but below the grade of deputy ranger, in the Forest department ;	*Jails*—
(xii) superior appointments in district presses ;	Head warders.
(xiii) appointments to the Presidency Light-house service.	*Police*—
(2) Passed students of the Imperial Forest school, Dehra Dun, for appointment to the Forest department.	(1) Head constables and Sergeants. (2) Persons who hold permanent appointments as head constables on the 7th August 1906 on promotion to the grade of Sub-Inspectors. (3) Reserve Inspectors appointed by promotion from among Sergeants.
(3) Persons possessing a draftsman's certificate of the College of Engineering or the draftsman's group certificate in mechanical drawing awarded under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations, for appointment as tracers in the Public Works department	*Marine Department*— (1) Godown-keepers, boat overseers, signallers, light-keepers and catamaran grade of boat masters. (2) Temporary appointments.
(4) Candidates possessing the draftsman's group certificate in mechanical drawing awarded under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations for appointment as draftsmen in any department.	*Educational Department*— Sewing mistresses and sewing masters, pandits and munshis, gymnastic instructors and industrial teachers.
(5) Candidates for the posts of draftsman and surveyor in all departments, except the Madras Survey department, who can produce a certificate of a suitable grade from the College of Engineering, Madras, when such posts carry pay exceeding Rs 20 per mensem.	*Medical Department*— (1) Hospital assistants and head-keepers in lunatic asylums. (2) Deputy inspectors of vaccination who are required to possess such qualifications only as are mentioned in the Vaccination Code.

A	B
Persons exempted.	Appointments excluded.
	DEPARTMENTAL—*cont.*
	Political Department—
	Appointments of watering women attached to stipend pay officers
	Press—
	In the Government Press, Madras—
	(i) appointments, except those of clerks, in the composing, the press and machine, and the binding departments;
	(ii) appointments in the type foundry;
	(iii) the appointment of warehouseman in the store and stock department;
	(iv) appointments, except those of storekeeper and proof-reader in the Penitentiary Branch; and
	(v) appointments in the examining department.
	Public Works Department—
	(1) Sub-Overseers and River Conservancy Inspectors.
	(2) Appointments the pay of which is chargeable to "Works."
	Railways—
	(1) Appointments of all persons employed on Railway Surveys.
	(2) Appointments in the offices of the (a) Senior Government Inspector of Railways and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railways), Madras; (b) Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras and Dharwar; and (c) Government Examiner of Railway Accounts.

SPECIAL TESTS.

3 In addition to the general education qualification mentioned in article 1, candidates before appointment to particular posts, or before promotion to or confirmation in such, shall be required to pass such tests of a special, professional, or technical nature as may, from time to time, be declared by Government to be applicable. A list of these particular posts and of the qualifying tests required for each is given in the appended table.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service' for which Special, Professional or Technical Tests are prescribed.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
A. GENERAL.		
Type-writing Clerks	Government Technical Examination in Type-writing	Those who have passed the elementary examination will be granted a pay of Rs. 20—1—25; those who have passed the intermediate examination, Rs 25—1—35; and those who have passed the advanced examination, Rs. 35—1—50.
B. GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT.		
(1) Registrar (2) Deputy Registrar (3) Superintendent (4) Head Clerk } in the Revenue Secretariat	Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Account Test, do.	
(5) Clerks on Rs 70 and upwards in the Revenue Secretariat	Revenue Test, Higher Grade.	
(6) Superintendent, Budget section, in the Chief Secretariat	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
(7) Clerks on Rs 70 and upwards in the Local and Municipal and Educational and Legislative Secretariat.	Do do	
(8) Clerks on Rs 50 and upwards in the Revenue Secretariat	Translation Test, Lower Grade	
(9) Accountant in the Government Press.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
(10) All clerks on Rs. 100 and upwards in the Chief Secretariat.	Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Account Test, Higher Grade. Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.* Translation Test, Lower Grade.	

* Or the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service', etc.—contd.

Offices or Appointments	Tests	Remarks.
	C. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.	
(1) Unrecruited Assistants in the Office of the Board of Revenue.	Précis writing Test Revenue Test, Higher Grade Account Test do Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(2) Deputy Collectors	Précis-writing Test Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Account Test do Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade*	Deputy Collectors are also required to pass the Third-class Vernacular Test before appointment and the Compulsory Vernacular Test in two languages afterwards.
(3) Huzur Sristadars	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test do Translation Test do.	
(4) English Head Clerks (5) Vernacular Head Clerks (6) Record-keepers (7) Translators } in Collectors' Offices. Do.	Revenue Test, Lower Grade Account Test do. Translation Test do.	
(8) Head Accountants in Collectors' Offices	Translation Test, Lower Grade	
(9) The Second Accountant on Rs. 50 in the Nilgiri Collector's Office.	Account Test, Higher Grade. Do. do.	
(10) Head Clerks in the Offices of Revenue Divisional Officers.	Revenue Test, Lower Grade Account Test do. Translation Test do	
(11) Tahsildars (including Land Records Tahsildars) and Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates).	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test do Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade† Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(12) Taluk Sristadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras).	Revenue Test, Lower Grade Account Test do. Translation Test do	Taluk Sristadars when they are also Magistrates are required to have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade
(13) Revenue Inspectors (including Land Records Inspectors).	Revenue Test, Lower Grade Account Test do.	See article 8, clause (4).
(14) Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Office of the Board of Revenue (except in the Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture department, where the inferior limit of pay is Rs. 100).	Account Test, Higher Grade ..	Accountants in the Separate Revenue department of the Office of the Board of Revenue who are required to pass Salt and Abkari Test C are not required to pass the Account Test, Higher Grade
(15) All appointments (not being Secretariat appointments) to which salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are attached in the Office of the Board of Revenue	Translation Test, Lower Grade	Officers in the Separate Revenue Branch of the Office of the Board of Revenue who have to pass Salt Test E are not required to pass the Translation Test, Lower Grade.
(16) Translators in the Office of the Board of Revenue.	Do. do.	
(17) Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
(18) Minor Irrigation Supervisors and Overseers.	Examinations prescribed for the Engineer Subordinate (Overseer) Class, College of Engineering	
(19) Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseers	(i) Examinations prescribed for the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor Class, College of Engineering, or (ii) Examinations in Agricultural Engineering and Surveying and Levelling prescribed for the Diploma in Agriculture under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations, or (iii) Examinations in the Intermediate Grade in— (a) Building-Drawing and Estimating, (b) Surveying and Levelling, (c) Building Materials and Construction, (d) Hydraulics and Irrigation Works, and (e) Earth work and Road-making under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations	Preference will be given to persons qualified under clause (i).
(20) Assistant Directors of Agriculture (21) Teaching Assistants at the College of Agriculture, Coimbatore. (22) Managers of Agricultural stations	Diploma in Agriculture conferred by the College of Agriculture and Research Institute, Coimbatore.	

* Or the Pleaders' Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination.

† Or the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade or the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination.

Table showing the various offices in "Superior Service," etc.—cont.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
C. Revenue Department—cont.		
(24) Village karnams, assistant karnams, monigars and moopgars	Village Officers' Special Test	See article 5, clause (6).
(25) Clerks in the Offices of the Director of Land Records and Land Records Superintendents	Revenue Draftsman's Test	(a) Candidates wishing to qualify only for these posts are not required to answer questions on process No. 32 of the subjects prescribed for the test. (b) Men newly appointed to these posts will be given two years in which to pass the test. (c) The test is also open to all clerks in the Land Records department.
(26) Draftsmen in the Offices of Land Records Tahsildars.	Do.	Men newly appointed will be given two years in which to pass the test.
D. Survey Department.		
(3) Draftsmen	Revenue Draftsman's Test	(a) Men newly appointed will be given two years in which to pass the test. (b) The test is also open to all clerks in the Survey department.
(4) Field Surveyors	The Departmental Test entitled the Field Surveyor's Test.	
(5) Deputy Surveyors	The Departmental Test entitled the Deputy Surveyor's Test.	
E. Forest Department		
(1) Forest Officers		The qualifications prescribed for Forest Officers not belonging to the Indian Forest Service are set out in the Forest Code.
(2) Head Clerks of District Forest Offices	*Translation Test, Lower Grade; Account Test, Higher Grade; Departmental Test prescribed in sections 69 and 70 of the Forest Code, third edition.	
(3) Managers and second clerks of Conservators' Offices	Account Test, Higher Grade; Departmental Test prescribed in sections 69 and 70 of the Forest Code, third edition.	
(4) Accountants	Account Test, Higher Grade; Departmental Test prescribed in sections 69 and 70 of the Forest Code, third edition.	
(5) Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards	*Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
F. Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.		
(1) Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, first grade	All the tests by the Higher Grade (including Test E in two languages) before promotion to the rank of Assistant Inspector, first grade.	Any officer who is specially promoted or appointed to the class of Inspector or Assistant Inspector, first grade, in advance of his having passed the prescribed tests, will be allowed two years within which to complete the tests other than Test E. For the completion of this test in two languages a further period of two years will be allowed. Any officer who is specially promoted or appointed to the third grade of Assistant Inspector in advance of his having passed the prescribed tests will be allowed two years within which to pass Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Test E in one vernacular other than his own vernacular and a further period of two years within which to pass Tests C, D and G, Lower Grade, and Test E in a second language.
(2) Assistant Inspectors, second and third grades	Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Test E in one vernacular other than the officer's own vernacular, before promotion to the post of Assistant-Inspector, third grade, and Tests C, D and G, Lower Grade, within two years of their appointment to the rank of Assistant Inspector, third grade, and Test E in a second language.	
(3) Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 100 and upwards	Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Tests C and E before promotion to the grades of Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 100 and upwards, and Tests D and G, Lower Grade, within two years thereafter.	Officers and others newly appointed to these posts will be allowed two years within which to pass Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Tests C and E and a further period of two years within which to pass Tests D and G, Lower Grade.
(4) Sub-Inspectors drawing Rs. 60 and upwards.	Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade, and Test E before promotion to the post of Sub-Inspector on Rs. 60 and upwards.	Officers and others newly appointed to each will be allowed two years within which to pass these tests.

* Candidates for the offices for which Translation Test, Lower Grade, is prescribed must have passed in the recognised language of any district in the circle in which they seek employment, but preference will be given to those who have passed the test in all or more than one of such languages.

Tests [illegible] *the various offices in "Superior Service," etc.*—*cont.*

Offices or Appointments.	Tests	Remarks
F. Salt, Abkari and Customs Department—*cont.*		
(6) Clerks' drawing Rs. [illegible] and upwards.	Tests B and F by the Lower Grade and Tests C and E before promotion to the post of Clerk or Accountant on Rs. 50 and upwards	Officers and others newly appointed in this grade will be allowed two years within which to pass these tests. (1) No officer will be posted to independent charge of a post before he has passed Test C and Test G by the Lower Grade. (2) Any officer who is specially promoted or appointed to any of these posts in advance of his having passed the prescribed tests will be allowed one year within which to pass them. (3) Appraisers are not required to pass any test other than the one mentioned in item (3). (4) Officers who, on the 14th May 1909, may have put in ten years' service in the Madras Customs House are exempt from passing tests prescribed for appointments in the Salt, Abkari and Customs department.
(6) Officers in the Customs branch drawing a salary of more than Rs. 80, but less than Rs. 50 per mensem	Test G by the Lower Grade in addition to the tests mentioned against item (4) or item (5) which they have to pass according to their rank	
(7) Clerks in the Customs branch drawing a salary of Rs. 50 and above	Test G by the Higher Grade in addition to the tests mentioned against item (3) or item (5) which they have to pass according to their rank	
(8) Acting and permanent Assistant Inspectors employed in the Customs branch.	Test C and Test G by the Higher Grade in addition to the tests mentioned against item (3) or item (4) which they have to pass according to their rank	
(9) Appraisers in the Madras Customs House.	Test G by the Higher Grade	
G. Judicial Department *		
(1) Translators in the High Court	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
(2) Sarishtadars in District Courts	Civil Judicial Test † / Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade ‡ / Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(3) Translators in District Courts	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	Translators in certain District Courts are required to have passed the Translation Test, Lower Grade, in a second language
(4) Head Clerks in District Courts	Civil Judicial Test † / Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade ‡ / Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(5) Translators in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.	Translation Test, Higher Grade	
(6) Translators in the City Civil Court.	Do.	
(7) Head Clerk in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.	do	
(8) Head Clerk, City Civil Court	Civil Judicial Test † / Translation Test, Lower Grade / Civil Judicial Test † / Translation Test, Lower Grade	
(9) Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs	Précis-writing Test.	The qualifications prescribed for the posts of Subordinate Judge and District Munsif are set out in the Provincial Civil Service Rules.
(10) Sarishtadars, Subordinate Judges' Courts	Civil Judicial Test † / Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(11) Head Clerks, Subordinate Judges' Courts and District Munsifs' Courts.	Civil Judicial Test † / Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(12) Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts	Précis-writing Test / Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade ‡ / Translation Test, Lower Grade	
(13) Accountants in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade ‡ / Account Test, Higher Grade	
(14) Translators in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Translation Test, Higher Grade	
(15) Appeal Examiner in the High Court.	Civil Judicial Test.†	
(16) Criminal Appeals Clerk } (17) Criminal Revision Cases Clerk } in the High Court.	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade ‡	
(18) Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper or Clerk in the Correspondence Department in any Court other than the High Court drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(19) Accountant, Appellate Side, High Court.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
(20) Central Munsiff and the Nazir in the City Civil Court.	Civil Judicial Test † / Translation Test, Lower Grade	

* Officers of the Judicial Department who have passed the old Civil Higher or Civil Lower Grade Test or the Pleaders' Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test.

† Or the Pleaders' Test.

‡ Or the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade, or the B. L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination.

§ Or the Pleaders' Test First Grade, or the B. L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' viz.—contd.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
H. REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.		
(1) District Registrars	Civil Judicial Test * / Account Test, Higher Grade	Registrars are not required to pass in Civil Rules of Practice or in the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907. Sub-Registrars who have passed the old Civil Higher or Civil Lower Grade Test or the Pleaders' Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test for promotion to District Registrarships.
(2) The Manager and Accountants on Rs 50 and upwards in the Office of the Inspector-General of Registration	Account Test, Higher Grade	
I. JAIL DEPARTMENT.		
(1) Jailors	Jail Test / Account Test, Lower Grade	Candidates who have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, will not be required to pass the Jail Test to qualify for the posts for which it is prescribed.
(2) Deputy Jailors	Jail Test / Account Test, Lower Grade.	
J. POLICE DEPARTMENT.		
(1) Police Inspectors (except Reserve Inspectors).	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade †	Police Inspectors are required to pass after appointment a test in Police Departmental Orders and Practice.
(2) The Managers in the Offices of the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Madras	Press-writing Test. / Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade‡ / Account Test, Higher Grade / Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice.	
(3) Head Clerk in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police	Press-writing Test / Account Test, Higher Grade, / Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice	
(4) All Clerks and others on Rs 50 and upwards in the Offices of the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Intelligence and Railways including the Finger Print Bureau except timekeeper in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police.	Account Test Higher Grade / Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice	
(5) Managers and Accountants in District Police Offices.	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade† / Account Test, Higher Grade / Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice	
(6) The Manager in the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Intelligence and Railways, including the Finger Print Bureau	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade. ‡ / Account Test, Higher Grade. / Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice.	
K. MARINE DEPARTMENT		
Account-Clerks on Rs 50 and upwards.	Account Test, Higher Grade	
L. EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.		
(1) Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses of Schools	The Sub-Assistants' Test	Upper Secondary passed candidates who are Europeans or Eurasians are exempted from passing the compulsory test prescribed in the notification issued under G O., No 672, Educational, dated 16th September 1896, if their second language at the Upper Secondary Examination was a Vernacular.
(2) Clerks in receipt of Rs. 50 and upwards except clerks in Colleges	The Sub-Assistants' Test.	
(3) Teachers in Government Colleges and Schools.	L T Degree Examination or Teachers' Certificate Examination of the grade corresponding to their general educational attainments.	
(4) Gymnastic Instructors	Gymnastic Instructor's Certificate Examination.	
(5) Teachers of agriculture (for classes of the intermediate standard)	The examination prescribed for the Diploma in Agriculture under the notifications regulating the Government Technical Examinations.	

* Or the Pleaders' Test.

† Or the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade, or the B L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test Lower Grade or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination.

‡ Or the Pleaders' Test, First Grade or the B L. Degree Examination, with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—cont.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests	Remarks
M. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
(1) Civil Assistant Surgeons ..	Examinations for the Degree of M D , M B & C M or L M & S. of the Madras or other University.	
(2) Civil Hospital Assistants ..	Examination prescribed for the Students of the Civil Hospital Assistant grade.	
N. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
(Executive Branch)		
(1) Assistant Engineers ..	Examinations prescribed for the Civil and Mechanical Engineer Classes, College of Engineering, Madras, and also the B E Degree Examination	
(2) Engineer Subordinate ..	Examinations prescribed for the Engineer Subordinate (Overseer) Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Candidates must be certified to have completed the Theoretical and the Practical course prescribed.
(3) Sub-Overseers (4) Surveyors (5) River Conservancy Inspectors ..	Examination prescribed for the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor Class, College of Engineering, Madras	Candidates must be certified to have completed the prescribed course and to have passed the final examination before the Board appointed for the purpose Candidates who have passed the examination prescribed for the old Surveyor class of the College of Engineering, Madras, are qualified for appointment as Sub-Overseers and Surveyors in the Public Works department
(5) Draftsmen ..	Examinations prescribed for the Engineer Subordinate (Overseer) Class or the Draftsman Class, College of Engineering, Madras, or the special examination for a group certificate in Mechanical Drawing which has been prescribed for draftsmen in the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations	Candidates must be certified to have completed the prescribed course and to have passed the final examination before the Board appointed for the purpose
O. MISCELLANEOUS.		
(1) The Assistant to the Hindustani Translator to Government.	Translation Test, Higher Grade	
(2) Munshis in the Offices of the Translators to Government.	Do. do	
(3) The two Senior Clerks in the Offices of the Translators to Government.	Translation Test, Lower Grade	
(4) The Manager and Treasury Officer and the Head Accountant in the Office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
(5) Clerks in the Office of the Consular Agent, Pondicherry.	Account Test, Lower Grade.	
(6) Proof-readers including the Gazette Indexer in the Government Press.	The examination in Proof-readers' work, elementary grade, under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations.	
(7) Examiners in the Government Press.	The examination in Proof-readers' work, intermediate grade, under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations	
(8) Clerks on Rs. 75—5—100 in the Office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Part I (English Language and Literature) of the B A Degree Examination. Government Technical Examinations in Shorthand and Type-writing in the Advanced Grade	
(9) Other clerks in the Office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor	Government Technical Examinations in Shorthand and Type-writing in the Intermediate Grade.	

POWERS OF EXEMPTION.

4. The following authorities and officers may sanction exemption from the provisions of article 1 to the extent specified in each case :—

(1) Government may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates to any appointment or class of appointments such orders issuing in the Educational Department

(2) The Members of the Board of Revenue may sanction the employment in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts in the departments severally or jointly administered by them of unpassed candidates without limit of time or salary.

(3) The Honourable the Judges of the High Court, the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, the Director of Public Instruction, the Surgeon General, the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Presidency Port Officer, and the Inspector-General of Registration as regards the departments administered by them, the Secretaries to Government in regard to the establishments in their own offices, and the Chief Secretary to Government as regards also the appointments in the Government Press, Madras, may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts without limit of time when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 30 *per mensem*, and for a period not exceeding twelve months when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 50 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bond fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(4) Collectors of districts may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts in the Revenue and Magisterial departments—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months in duration;

(*b*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 30 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bond fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(5) District Judges, Superintending Engineers, the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, Conservators of Forests, the Director of Industries, the Directors of Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, and Deputy Commissioners of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months in duration;

(*b*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 25 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bond fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(6) Assistant Commissioners of Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, as regards appointments under them, may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed three months in duration;

(*b*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 25 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bond fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(7) Revenue Divisional Officers may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub *pro tem* vacancies and in temporary posts in the Revenue and Magisterial departments—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months in duration;

(*b*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs 30 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bond fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(8) Special Settlement Officers may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates as acting or sub. *pro tem.* classifiers without limit of time.

Provided that *bond fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

Note.—The powers of exemption granted in clauses (2) to (8) above may be exercised in respect also of acting or sub *pro tem.* appointments in permanent vacancies.

5. The following authorities and officers may sanction exemption from the provisions of article 3 to the extent specified in each case —

(1) Government may sanction the exemption of any person or any class of persons, such orders issuing in the Educational Department.

(2) The Members of the Board of Revenue may sanction the exemption of persons in the departments severally or jointly administered by them until the publication of the results of the next examination, provided that the total period of such exemption shall not exceed one year

(3) The Honourable the Judges of the High Court, the Director of Public Instruction, the Directors of Survey, Land Records and Agriculture and the Inspector-General of Police may sanction the exemption of subordinates in their respective departments until the publication of the results of the next examination, provided that the total period of such exemption shall not exceed one year.

(4) The Collectors and Agents to the Governor in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the Collectors of Kurnool and South Canara and the Agent to the Governor in Godavari may sanction the exemption of persons who have not passed the Revenue and Account Tests, Lower Grade, for employment in acting vacancies in the grade of Revenue Inspector.

(5) Collectors of districts may sanction the exemption of persons who have not passed the Revenue and Account Tests, Lower Grade, for employment in acting or sub. *pro tem.* vacancies in the grade of Revenue Inspector up to a period of six months.

(6) Collectors and Revenue Divisional Officers may sanction the exemption from the Village Officers' Special Test of candidates for appointment to the offices of karnam, assistant karnam, village munsif and monegar.

(7) The Superintendent, Government Press, may sanction the exemption from the examination in Proof-readers' Work, elementary grade, under the Government Technical Examination Scheme, of proof-readers and examiners employed by him until the publication of the results of the next examination, provided that the total period of such exemption shall not exceed one year

(8) The Deputy Inspectors-General of Police may sanction the temporary exemption from the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, of persons in the Police department, for employment as Inspectors of Police in acting vacancies for a period not exceeding three months

(9) Collectors of districts may sanction the exemption from the Special Tests of Special Revenue Inspectors whose pay does not exceed Rs 50 *per mensem*, employed under Special Settlement Officers, until the publication of the results of the next examination, provided that the total period of such exemption shall not exceed one year

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant M.R.Ry. S. Venkatrasubba Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Conjeevaram Range, privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief and to appoint M.R.Ry. K. Amirta Rau, Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittoor Range, to act for him in the probationary class during his absence on leave or until further orders—to join on relief and to draw Rs. 75 per mensem.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 5th March 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS, 1910-1911.

The scholarships in this notification with the exception of those intended for girls and those referred to in section II are open only to pupils of promise whose pecuniary circumstances are certified by the head of their school or college to be such as to prevent them from prosecuting their studies without assistance. In the award of scholarships the claims of those sections of the community who are most in need of aid will, other conditions being satisfied, be first considered.

SECTION I.—SCHOLARSHIPS IN HIGHER STANDARDS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND IN COLLEGES.

The number and distribution of these scholarships are exhibited in the following statement. The scholarships sanctioned for the Uriyas of the Ganjam district will be tenable not only in institutions in this Presidency, but also in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

Except in the case of Hindu and Muhammadan widows, the age of an applicant for scholarship tenable in the higher standards of Elementary schools and in Secondary forms shall not have exceeded, on the 1st January 1910, 14 years in the case of girls, Muhammadan boys and of candidates belonging to the backward classes in non municipal areas, and 12 years in the case of others. The age of an applicant for scholarship tenable in College classes shall not have exceeded at the time of the Matriculation examination 20 years in the case of female and Muhammadan male candidates and 18 years in the case of others.

Class of scholarship.	Number of scholarships for		Total	Monthly value of each scholarship and the period for which it is tenable.					
	Boys.	Girls.		1st year (h)	2nd year	3rd year.	4th year	5th year.	6th year.
				Rs.	Rs. (i)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Higher Elementary	(a) 24	(b) 24	48	2	2½	3 (f)	..	—	..
(ii) Secondary	(c) 244	(d) 15	259	2	2½ (g)	3	4	5 6	5
(iii) Collegiate	24		24	7	7	10	10	..	..

(a) At the rate of three for each boys' school's circle.
(b) " eight " girls' "
(c) " eighteen " boys' "
(d) " five " girls' "
(e) Commencing in 12th standard.
(f) " first form.
(g) " first year University class this year on the results of the Matriculation examination.
(h) *I.e.*, from January 1911 to June 1911, both inclusive.

SECTION II.—FOR POST-GRADUATE STUDY.

Six scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 20 each, tenable for two years or such shorter or longer period as the Director considers desirable, will be awarded to enable students of promise to engage in post-graduate study. The scholarships will ordinarily be given to students of Physics, Chemistry or Natural Science.

The conditions of award are as follows:—

(1) The candidates shall have passed the B.A. degree examination in the first or second class in the subject selected for post-graduate study and shall produce evidence of his capacity for advanced work.

(2) The candidate shall ordinarily have been a student at the time of the examination and for at least two years previously in an Arts College connected with the Madras Educational Department.

(3) The candidate shall bind himself by written covenant, to be approved by the Director, (*a*) to prosecute his studies in the subject selected in a college connected with the Madras Educational Department and approved by the Director; (*b*) to place himself under the control of the Principal of the college and of the Professor directing his studies; (*c*) to pursue his studies continuously and diligently during the tenure of his scholarship; (*d*) to assist the Professor when called upon to do so as a demonstrator or otherwise; (*e*) to hold no appointment carrying a fixed stipend; (*f*) not to attend the Law College during the tenure of his scholarship; and (*g*) at the discretion of the Director to refund the amount of scholarship for wilful breach of any of the abovementioned conditions.

(4) The scholarship shall run from the beginning of the month in which the scholar joins the college selected.

SECTION III.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

(1) Forms of application for the different grades of scholarships awardable under this notification may be obtained on indent from the Director in the case of Arts Colleges, and from the Inspectors or Inspectresses in the case of other institutions.

(2) Applications for scholarships tenable in Higher Elementary Standards and in Secondary Schools shall be submitted to the Inspector or Inspectress, as the case may be, of the circle where the institution in which the scholarship is tenable is situated, by the head or manager of the institution in which the pupil studied in 1909 through the head or manager of the institution in which he intends to study, and through the inspecting officer who inspects that institution.

Applications for scholarships tenable in college classes and for post-graduate study shall be submitted to the Director by the head or manager of the institution from which the student went up for the examination through the head or manager of the institution in which he intends to study.

All applications should be dated. Separate forms should be used for each grade of scholarship. If one form is not large enough, the list should be continued on another form.

(3) All applications for scholarships should reach the Director, the Inspector or the Inspectress, as the case may be, within six weeks of the publication of this notification, or in the case of scholarships tenable in the University classes within three weeks of the publication of the results of the examinations on which the scholarships are awarded if such results are published after the date of this notification. Applications submitted after the prescribed date will not be considered.

(4) Scholarships tenable in Higher Elementary standards and in secondary schools will be sanctioned by the Inspectors and Inspectresses at their discretion and subject to the conditions, if any, which have been specified in this notification; and those tenable in college classes and for post-graduate study by the Director. Scholarships remaining unappropriated in one circle may be utilized for additional scholarships in other circles. The transfer of such scholarships from one circle to another will be made by the Director, and Inspectors and Inspectresses will therefore furnish him, before the end of April next, with a statement showing the number of scholarships placed at their disposal, the number sanctioned by them under each head for the different classes of the community, such as Uriyas, Muhammadans, Mappillas, other backward classes, Native Christians, Brahmans, Non-Brahmans, etc., and the number available for transfer. Any scholarships vacated in the course of the period for which it is tenable may be awarded for the remaining period to an eligible applicant in the same year of study as the holder of the scholarship vacated. No new scholarship can be awarded to a student in the middle of a course.

(5) The names of the selected candidates will be notified in the case of scholarships sanctioned by the Inspectors and Inspectresses in the District Gazette and in the case of scholarships sanctioned by the Director in Part I B of the *Fort St George Gazette*.

(6) Heads of colleges may grant leave without diminution or loss of scholarship for a period not exceeding one month to scholars who are absent in consequence of severe sickness; but if the leave exceeds this period, no scholarship is to be granted for the excess period. Casual leave without diminution or loss of scholarship may be granted for good and sufficient reasons for a period not exceeding fifteen days in the year, provided such leave does not immediately precede or succeed gazetted holidays. Under the above conditions, leave for scholarship-holders in schools may be sanctioned by the head of the institution, who shall then report it to the Inspector or Inspectress concerned. If a scholarship-holder absents himself without good reason on the re-opening day after the vacation for the school or college, the scholarship for the vacation is liable to be withheld under the orders of the sanctioning authority.

(7) No person receiving a scholarship under this notification shall be permitted to hold any other scholarship provided wholly or partly by Government without the special sanction of the Director. Such sanction will be accorded only for very distinguished merit.

(8) In cases where the order of merit cannot be ascertained, or where the number of eligible candidates is in excess of the number of available scholarships, it is open to heads of institutions to hold a competitive examination in one or more subjects with a view to select the most deserving candidate.

(9) All scholarships tenable under the above rules are liable to forfeiture for idleness, misconduct, irregularity in attendance, or failure to make due progress or to secure annual promotion.

(10) A scholarship held in any class shall run from the beginning of the month in which the holder joins the class, and shall not continue to be drawn after he ceases to attend it.

(11) The scholarships are payable monthly and in advance.

(12) The scholarships sanctioned may, on the scholarship holder's promotion to the next higher class, be either renewed or increased at the rates given above, provided the scholarship-holder's progress and conduct have been satisfactory. Applications for renewed or increased scholarship shall be submitted in the prescribed form. The instructions referred to above regarding the supply of forms and the date and manner of submission of first applications shall apply equally to the submission of applications for renewed or increased scholarships.

The scholarships already sanctioned to pupils of the third form of secondary schools under the Scholarship notification of the previous years may be renewed and increased in the fourth, fifth and sixth forms.

(18) In addition to the register required to be maintained under rule 60 of the Madras Educational Rules, an acquittance roll containing the following information shall be maintained by the heads of institutions concerned and shall be produced at the time of the departmental inspection of the institution :—

(1) No.
(2) Name of scholarship-holder.
(3) Standard of scholarship.
(4) College or school in which gained and when.
(5) Monthly value of the scholarship.
(6) How long tenable.
(7) No. and date of the order in which the scholarship was sanctioned.
(8) Month for which the scholarship bill was drawn.
(9) Date of encashment of the bill.
(10) Date of disbursement of the scholarship money.
(11) Signature of the scholarship-holder.
(12) Remarks.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 1st March 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

CERTIFICATES—SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER 1909.

Candidates who passed one or more Tests at the Special Test Examinations held in October 1909 and whose names appear in the classified lists in the Supplements to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 21st December 1909 and 11th, 18th and 25th January 1910, are hereby informed that certificates will be issued to them on or after the 25th April 1910 and for *three months only from that date*, if they apply to the Collectors of the districts in which they were examined. Those examined at Mercara and Madras should apply to the Chief Commissioner, Coorg and to the Deputy Collector of Madras, respectively.

2. In applying for certificates each candidate should give his general number and state the office he holds.

3. Candidates should apply for their certificates through the heads of the departments in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointments should submit certificates from some reliable authorities to the effect that they appeared for and passed the Special Tests for success in which they claim certificates.

4. Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 25th July 1910 will be required, under G.O., No. 300, Educational, dated the 24th May 1897, to pay a penalty of one rupee for each certificate, the amount of penalty being paid into a Government Treasury and the receipt submitted with the application for the certificates required.

5. Applications for original certificates should on no account be made to this office, but must be addressed to the officers referred to in paragraph 1 *supra*.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 21st February 1910.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1909 AND JANUARY 1910.

(1) NOTICE REGARDING ISSUE OF SINGLE SUBJECT CERTIFICATES.

Candidates who passed in one or more subjects at the Government Technical Examinations held in November and January last are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued, as under, on or after the 7th July next *and for three months only from that date*.

I. "Pupil" candidates from *recognized* institutions will receive their certificates through the heads of the respective institutions from which they appeared.

II. "Private" candidates (*i.e.*, candidates against whose names the words "Private study" are entered in the pass-lists), except such of them as were examined at Madras, Mercara, Bangalore, Mysore, Trivandrum, Trichur or Ernakulam, should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the districts in which the centres entered opposite to their names in the pass-lists are situated; those examined at Madras should apply for their certificates to the Deputy Collector of Madras; those examined at Mercara, to the Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara; those examined at Bangalore and Mysore, to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore; and those examined at Trivandrum, Trichur and Ernakulam, to the Honourable the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

(1) In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his general number and state the office he holds.

(2) Candidates should apply for their certificates through the heads of the offices in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointment should submit certificates from some reliable authority to the effect that they appeared and passed in one or more subjects at the above examinations (the subjects and grades being specified).

(3) Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 7th October next will be required, under G.O., No. 300, Educational, dated the 24th May 1897, to pay a penalty of Annas Eight for each certificate for the Elementary grade and of One Rupee for each certificate for the Intermediate or for the Advanced grade.

(4) The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government Treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application. This application should *not* be made *to the undersigned*, but must be addressed to the officer concerned (*vide* No. II *supra*) who will file the receipt in his office and forward the certificate.

(2) NOTICE REGARDING GROUP CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS.

Candidates who, at the Government Technical Examinations held in November and January last, completed the tests prescribed for a *Group Certificate* or a *Diploma* or likewise completed the tests at the examinations held in January, April, June, November or December in any year but have *not* obtained group certificates and diplomas are requested to furnish the undersigned, before the 1st July next, with the information required under the several heads in the annexed form

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application for a Group Certificate or a Diploma which does not contain all the required particulars. [Applications which are received later than the 1st July will *not* be attended to before December next.]

Those candidates that appeared as pupils from Colleges or Schools should furnish the required information through the heads of their institutions and those that appeared as private candidates, direct.

[The Group Certificates and Diplomas will be forwarded to "pupil" candidates through the heads of their respective institutions, and to "private" candidates, direct, on or after the 31st August next.]

Register number.	Name of candidate.*	Subjects passed in.			Whether a "pupil" or a "private" candidate; if a "pupil", name of the institution from which candidate appeared.	Year and month in which the examination was held	Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette* notifying candidate's success		Address in full.	Remarks.
		Subject.	Grade.	Class.	Number in order of merit.			Date.	Page.		

* The entries in this column should exactly correspond with the entries in the respective pass-lists. Wherever they do not correspond, the necessary explanation and proof of identity should be submitted.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 1st March 1910.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

CONVOCATION, 1910.

A Convocation for conferring degrees will be held in the Senate House on Thursday the 31st March 1910 at 4.30 P.M.

Applications from candidates for degrees must reach the Registrar *not later than* the 15th March. *They must be prepared in the annexed form of foolscap size.*

Applications not prepared in the prescribed form, or defective in any particular, or received after the prescribed date, will be *rejected*. Candidates anxious to assure themselves that their applications have been received and registered should *enclose addressed post-cards* with their respective applications. Such post-cards will be returned with an acknowledgment to the addressee.

Application for admission to the . . . . . Degree.

Name of candidate in full.	Date of passing the examination.*	College or Colleges from which passed.	Register number in the examination.	Optional Branch or Science Division in the case of candidates for the B.A. Degree and the College from which he passed in each of the Divisions.	Any additional Second Language or Science Branch passed and the year of passing.	Prizes or medals awarded to him by the University in previous years, but reserved for presentation at a convocation.	Whether he applied before for admission to the degree, and subsequently failed to appear and, if so, the year or years.†
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Dated

Signature of Candidate.

* In the case of candidates for the B.A. degree who passed the examination after 1886-87, the date of passing the several branches or divisions with the respective register numbers should also be given.

† The attention of the candidates is called to the following regulation —

"Any person who having sent in his name to the Registrar as a candidate for a degree at a convocation, fails to appear shall, when he next applies for his degree, be charged a fee of Rs. 10, unless he can furnish to the Syndicate a sufficient reason for his non-appearance."

Candidates are requested to be in attendance at the Senate House *not later than* 3 P.M.

Graduates of the University are requested to appear in correct academical costume.

Candidates should be particular in furnishing the office with their full address so as to ensure any communications made by Registrar reaching them in time.

Candidates, Graduates and the General Public are informed that admission to the Senate House will be by ticket only. Applications for tickets should be made to the undersigned not later than the 15th March.

(By order.)

Senate House, 21st February 1910.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

NOTIFICATIONS

List of awards made by the Syndicate, 1909–1910

No.	Name of Prize or Medal.	To whom awarded.	Examination passed.	College from which passed.
1	The Sri Gobay Vasi Sanskrit Prize	Subrahmanyan, N. R. ..	B A. (Sanskrit) ..	Government College, Kumbakonam.
2	The Nartan Prize ..	Dasitwand Aiyar, Krishna ..	M.A., Branch V (Political Economy).	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
3	The Jagadar of Arni Gold Medal	Subrahmanyam, P. E. .	B.A., Branch II-A	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
	Do do.	Raman, Nellikherry N .	B A. ,, II-B ..	Presidency College, Madras.
4	The T Rama Rau Gold Medal	Raghavendra Rau, S. .	B A (English) ..	Government College, Kumbakonam.
5	The Miller Gold Medal .	Rama Aiyar, Sesha ..	B A. Branch IV .	Presidency College, Madras
6	The Pitti Munuswami Chetti Guru Gold Medal	Anantakrishnan, S. .	B A. ,, I ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
7	The Christian College Medal.	Sriniyasa Rau, Chikballapur V.	B.A. (English) ..	Presidency College, Madras.
8	The Raja Sir Ramaswami Medal	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Kodaveyyar V	B.A., Branch V (Political Economy).	Madras Christian College.
9	The Northwick Prize .	Do.	B A., Branch V .	Do
10	The Franklin Gell Gold Medal	Chandrasekharan, Conjeeveram V	B.A. (Tamil) .	Do.
11	The March Prize . .	Ananthakrishnan, S .	B A., Branch I ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
12	The Cattineau Prize	Devaneson, David W ..	B A. ,, III-C .	Madras Christian College.
13	The General Macdonald Gold Medal.	Sundaram, P ..	B A. ,, III-C .	Do.
		Rangaiya, Velagaleti	B.A. (English) .	Noble College, Masulipatam
14	The Krupabhai Satyanathan Memorial Medal.	Coelho, Julie .	Matriculation (English).	St Ann's High School, Mangalore
15	The Fischer Gold Medal ..	Subrahmanyan, S (1907)	F A (Mathematics)	Madura College.
16	The Jubilee Medal ..	Devaneson, David W. .	F A (English)	Madras Christian College.
17	The Gregg Memorial Medal.	Parakkatil Ammal, Gauri-kutti	Do.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
18	The Rao Bahadur M A. Singaracharlyar Prize	Narayanan, Tarakad S ..	M.A. (English) .	Presidency College and Government College, Rajahmundry
19	The Kerala Varma Medal ..	Narayana Panikkar, Tirumangalam K.	B A (Malayalam) ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
20	The Hajee Budan Prize .	Muhammad Abdul Ali ..	B A (Urdu)	Madras Christian College
21	The Pulney Andy Medal	Parthasarathi, Mandayam O	M.A (Botany) .	Presidency College
22	The Eyyani Madhava Chetty Gold Medal	Narayanan, N. (2045 of 1907)	B A (Sanskrit)	Do.
23	The Raja of Bobbili Gold Medal.	Ramakrishnaiya, M.	M A (Telugu) ..	Private study.
24	The Kerala Varma Jubilee Gold Medal	Srinivasaraghavan, K.	M.A (Sanskrit)	Do.
25	The Prince of Wales Medal	Subrahmanyan, P R ..	B A (Sanskrit) .	Government College, Kumbakonam.
26	The Cromarty Prize .	Krishnaswami, Erode S	B A., Branch III-D	Central College, Bangalore.
27	The Cardew Prize .	Srinivasa Rau, Chikballapur V	B.A. (English) ..	Presidency College.
28	The Samuel Sqiramalian Memorial Gold Medal.	Rama Aiyar, Sesha .	B A., Branch IV (Ethics).	Do.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.D.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 3rd March 1910.

Intermediate Examination in Arts, 1911.

It is hereby announced that the last three chapters of Proctor's "Other Worlds than Ours", one of the text-books for non-detailed study prescribed for the above examination, need not be studied.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.D.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 7th March 1910.

VACCINATORS' CLASS

A class for the training of Vaccinators will be opened at the King Institute, Guindy, on the 18th April 1910. Candidates desirous of joining the class should apply to the Director, the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, before the 5th April, and must produce the following certificates :—

(1) Of good conduct
(2) Of having passed the Matriculation or other higher examination.
(3) Of possessing the qualification of Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Inspector or Hospital Assistant
(4) Of physical fitness.

A fee of Rs. 25 must be paid by each student on his admission to the class.

Pay of vaccinators—
Second Class .. Rs. 20—3—35
First Class .. Rs. 35—2—45
} Fixed travelling allowance of Rs 10 per mensem.

H. THOMSON, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
1st March 1910.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE

TRAINING OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The class for the training of Sanitary Inspectors in this College will be held for six months from July to December.

2. The following classes of applicants are eligible for admission :—

(*a*) Candidates who have passed the Matriculation or any higher examination. In the selection of candidates preference will be given to those who belong to this Presidency and have passed the higher educational tests

(*b*) Students who have successfully gone through the Sub-Overseer's and Surveyor's course at the College of Engineering, Madras, as also students of the Engineer Subordinate's class at the above-named College.

3 The fee prescribed for the course is Rupees (30) thirty

4 Applications from candidates must be made to the Principal on printed forms which can be had from the Senior Assistant, Medical College, on sending a half anna postage stamp. Such applications will not be registered unless accompanied by a registration fee of *Five Rupees*; this sum will be allowed to count towards the tuition fee in the case of candidates who are selected and who will be required to pay the balance of Rs. 25 only to complete the payment. No refund of the registration fee will be allowed under any circumstances to selected candidates.

The registration fee as well as the balance must be paid into a Government Treasury to the credit of the "Madras Medical College," and the treasury receipt sent to the Principal

5. The course of training under the revised scheme comprises physiology, hygiene and bacteriological demonstrations and the standard corresponds to the intermediate technical examination in physiology and hygiene under the Government Technical Examination scheme, to appear for which a separate fee must be paid. The amount of this fee will be notified by the Commissioner for Government Examinations

6. The applications will be received by the Principal from the 1st April to 15th May next Selected candidates should remit the balance of the fee and send the treasury receipt to the Principal before the 15th June

7. The following documents (in original) shall be submitted with the application :—

Qualification certificate.
Conduct certificate.
Transfer (or leaving) certificate.
Vaccination certificate.
Permission from superior officer (if in Public service).

Applications defective in any way or which have not been received on the 15th May will be rejected.

8 Any selected candidate who may fail to join the class within three days after work commence will be refused admission and no claim for refund of the fee will be entertained

9. Students will not be granted leave to get married during working days of the session, unless under most exceptional circumstances, when permission must be obtained before arrangements for the marriage are definitely made.

C. M. THOMPSON, M.B., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Ag. Principal, Medical College.

Madras, 25th February 1910.

CANCELLATION OF SCHOLARSHIPS

The undermentioned scholarships sanctioned in this office Gazette, dated 15th January 1910, are hereby cancelled from the dates noted against each :—

No.	Name.	Subject.	Institution in which tenable.	Grade.	Amount.	Date of cancellation
			Elementary grade.		Rs. A. P.	
1	S. Kirubai	Lace-making .	L. M. Girls' Industrial School, Kempstown, Trichinopoly	Elementary ..	2 0 0	1st Aug 1909.
			Standard D.			
1	A Lartha	Lace-making ..	L. M. Girls' Industrial School, Kempstown Trichinopoly.	Standard D ..	2 0 0	1st Aug 1909
2	T Annammal ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ..	1 8 0	Do.
3	P Rangiham ..	Do ..	Do	Do. ..	1 8 0	Do
4	D Devakirubai ..	Do ..	Do.	Do. ..	1 8 0	Do
			Standard C.			
1	M. Marnammal ..	Lace-making .	L. M. Girls' Industrial School, Kempstown, Trichinopoly.	Standard C ..	1 0 0	1st Aug 1909.
2	P. Muthunayakam	Do. ..	Do.	Do. .	1 0 0	Do

Madras, 26th February 1910.

C. W. E. COTTON,
Ag. Director of Industries.

SCHOLARSHIP.

Under rule 4, section 9 of the Government Scholarship Notification of 1909, the undermentioned scholarship is sanctioned in place of that cancelled in this office Gazette, dated 25th February 1910 :—

Name	Subject	School in which tenable.	Period for which tenable	Date of taking effect.	Amount.
		Elementary Class.			
P. Narayanan Nair.	Goldsmith's work	School of Arts, Madras .	One year	1st August 1909.	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0

Madras, 26th February 1910.

C. W. E. COTTON,
Ag. Director of Industries.

VACANCIES.

WANTED immediately a qualified Upper Secondary Grade teacher for the post of Headmaster, Board Elementary School, Harur. Salary Rs. 20 per mensem.

Tirupattur Taluk Board's Office,
23rd February 1910.

J. F. HALL,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified Graduate L.T.'s for the post of the Headmaster of the Board Secondary School at Kulittalai. The pay is at present fixed at Rs. 50 per mensem and may be increased next year. The candidate should be capable of supervising the school to the entire satisfaction of the Inspecting Officers.

Musiri Taluk Board's Office,
25th February 1910.

A. VEDACHALAM AIYAR,
President.

WANTED immediately for the post of First Assistant Mistress, Government Hobart Training School for Muhammadan Mistresses, Royapettah, Madras, a trained Upper Secondary Grade Mistress. Salary Rs. 50—4—80.

A European or Eurasian Matriculate or F.A. with a workable knowledge of Hindustani preferred.

The following particulars should be furnished in the application :—

(1) Full name; (2) Date of birth; (3) General education qualifications; (4) Professional qualifications; (5) Name of the school in which trained; (6) Experience in teaching.

Madras, 18th February 1910.

A. ARNOLD,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

WANTED immediately a Woman Clerk for the Government Hobart Training School for Mistresses, Royapettah, Madras—salary Rs. 20 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

Govt. Hobart Training School, Royapettah,
Madras, 5th March 1910.

M. KARNEY,
Headmistress.

WANTED a trained Muhammadan Matriculate for the post of Seventh Assistant in the Government Madrasa-i-Azam on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem. The appointment is at present acting but when it falls permanently vacant, the pay of the post will, under the new scale, be Rs. 30—1—40.

Applications with copies of testimonials, stating age and qualifications, should reach the undersigned by the 25th March 1910.

Govt. Madrasa-i-Azam, Mount Road,
Madras, 2nd March 1910.

C. W. MOSS,
Headmaster.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1910. [Price, 1 anna.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1909.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in October, November and December 1909, and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules:—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES		
	SECONDARY GRADE.		
	FIRST CLASS.		
714	Miss E. A. Fuller	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	Masulipatam.
	SECOND CLASS.		
716	C. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet.. ..	Cuddalore.
716	K. Bhashyam Aiyangar ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	Villupuram.
717	C. V. Nagasundaram Aiyar ..	A.M. Training Institution, Pasumalai.	Tuticorin.
718	S. Sankaranarayana Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore	Do.
719	P. Nilakanta Aiyar	Government Training School, Tanjore.	Do.
720	Dravium Samuel ..	A.M. Training Institution, Pasumalai.	Do.
721	Sakkarayoppa Pillai ..	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	Do.
722	Winifred Fuller	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras	Madras.
723	Mrs. Catherine Mildred Faure..	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore	Tangasseri.
724	Miss May D'Rozario	Do. do	Calicut.
725	T. C. Syamandini Ammal ..	Government Training School, Calicut.	Do.
726	Miss Mary Clarice Lemerle ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras	Do.

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Centre of examination.

TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

First Class.

727	V. A. Ramaswami Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	Villupuram.
728	T. S. Muthuswami Vathiyar ..	Do. Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin.
729	A. Sankaralingam Pillai ..	Do. do.	Do.
730	S. M. Nachimuthuswami Pillai.	Do. Dindigul.	Do.
731	P. Shantamma	A.E.L.M. Training School for Mistresses, Guntur.	Masulipatam.
732	G Savartha	Do do.	Do.
733	Mary Silla	Do. Rajahmundry.	Rajahmundry.
734	J. Rosamma	Do. do	Do.
735	K. Annamma	Do. do.	Do
736	D. Halda	Do. do.	Do.
737	K. Manikyam	Do. do	Do.

Second Class

738	C. S. Venkoswami Rau ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	Tindivanam.
739	O. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar ..	Do. do.	Do.
740	R. Arokiaswami	Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	Do.
741	A. R. Manikka Mudali ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	Do.
742	M. R Rajagopalachari ..	Do. Sadapet.	Cuddalore
743	V. A. Kanakasabai Aiyar ..	Do. do.	Do.
744	M Savarimuthu	R.C Boarding and Training Institution, Trichinopoly.	Do
745	M. Sellamuthu Udayar ..	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	Do.
746	D Subrahmanya Pandaram .	Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	Do.
747	P S. Tiruvenkatachari ..	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	Do.
748	S. Palanimuthu Aiyar ..	Do. do.	Do.
749	J. Benjamin	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar..	Do.
750	S. M. Arulappa Padayachi ..	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	Do.
751	T K. Muniappa Pillai ..	Do. do.	Do.
752	P. Pakkiri Pandaram ..	Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	Do.
753	K. Devachittam	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar..	Do
754	B. Subramanya Chetti ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	Villupuram.
755	M. S. Srinivasachari	Do. do	Do.
756	V. Sethumadavachari ..	Do do.	Do.
757	M. Gopala Rau	Do. do.	Do.
758	V. Desikachari	Do. do.	Do.
759	Ibrahim K. Ahmed	Do, do.	Do
760	D. Jacob	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	Tuticorin.
761	N. Arunachalam Pillai ..	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	Do.
762	P Subba Aiyar .. .	Do do.	Do.
763	S. Subramanya Aiyar ..	Do. do.	Do.
764	K. G. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar ..	Do. do	Do.
765	K. Venkatanarayana Aiyar ..	Do. do	Do.
766	P. T Kumaraswami Pillai ..	Do. do.	Do.
767	M. V. Shanmugasundaram Pillai.	Do. do.	Do.
768	K. Tirumalai Aiyangar ..	Do. do.	Do.
769	A. Manual Pandiyan ..	C.M.S Training Institution, Palamcottah	Do.
770	A. Jesudasan	Do do.	Do.
771	S. A. Venkatasubrahmanya Aiyar	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	Do.
772	J Daraswami	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah.	Do.
773	T. S. Narayana Aiyangar ..	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	Do.

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*	
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*	
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
774	N. Nagappa Nayudu ..	Government Training School, Tinnevelly	Tuticorin.
775	S. Jacob or Yagappan ..	Do. do.	Do.
776	P. Jesudasan ..	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	Do.
777	S. Avudayappa Pillai ..	Government Training School, Tinnevelly	Do.
778	E. Venkatarama Aiyar ..	Do. do.	Do
779	Miss Maud Coultroup ..	U F C M Training School, Royapuram.	Cocanada.
780	Miss Nellie Chatterton ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras	Do
781	P. Rhodamma ..	A E L M Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.	Rajahmundry.
782	M. Shantamma ..	Do do.	Do.
783	P. Rupavati Ammal ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras	Madras
784	S. Lourde Ammal ..	Do do.	Do.
785	M. Mariammal ..	A E L M Training School for Mistresses, Guntur.	Do.
786	Elizabeth Ponnuswami	U F C M. Training School, Royapuram.	Do
787	Aruldasan Gnanasolvam Ammal.	Do. do	Do.
788	A. Yuthavin Mary ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras	Do.
789	J. Kamakshi Ammal ..	Do. do.	Do.
790	T. Ponnammal ..	Do do.	Do
791	Anthony Mary ..	Do. do.	Do.
792	Jebathai Joseph ..	All Saints' Female Training School, Trichinopoly.	Do.
793	Miss Harriet Roberts ..	Government Moyan Training School, Calicut	Tangasseri.
794	Romana F D. Almeida ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	Cochin.
795	Maude Faure	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore	Do.
796	J. L. Fernandez	St Joseph's European Training School, Alleppy.	Do.
797	L. C. Fernandez	Do. do.	Do.
798	Emily Mary Gonsalves ..	Do do	Do
799	Victoria Aiman	B G M Balmatta Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	Mangalore.
800	R. L. Veilshery	Do. do.	Do
801	R. A. Saldanha	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	Do.
802	C Alibona	Do. do.	Do.
803	Teresa Menezes	Do. do.	Do.
804	M. Tulsai Bai	B G M Balmatta Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	Do
805	Sukanna Meeseel	Government Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.	Calicut
806	N. P. M. Pulliyari Ammal ..	Do. do.	Do
807	N. Chirakal	Do. do	Do
808	R. Pavamani	Do. do.	Do.
809	T Chanambeth	Do. do.	Do.
810	T Pothumma Kutti	Do do	Do.
811	Ruth Rachel	Do do.	Do.
812	N. Pathumma	Do. do.	Do
813	J. M. Ratnam	Do. do.	Do.
814	V. Ayamamma	Do. do	Do.
815	Hanna Verki	Do do	Do.
816	Christiana Elm	Do. do	Do
		UNTRAINED CANDIDATE.	
817	V. N Vaidyanada Aiyar ..		Villupuram.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in October, November and December 1909.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the time noted against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of their failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Time before which the candidate cannot appear again for the Final Examination	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.		
		SECONDARY GRADE.		
818	K. Gopalan	Government Training School, Tanjore.	June 1910 ..	Cuddalore.
819	R. Tyagarajan ..	A.M Training School, Pasumalai.	Absent	Tuticorin.
820	Grace Amelia Staggs ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	Do.	Madras.
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
821	T. S. Ramachandra Aiyer.	Government Training School, Villupuram.	June 1910 ..	Tinnevelly.
822	B. S. Venkat Rau ..	Do. do.	Do ..	Do.
823	P. S Viraraghavachari ..	Do do	Do. ..	Cuddalore.
824	A. Jacob	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Do.
825	S. Raghunathachari ..	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	Do ..	Do.
826	R. Ponnuswami ..	E.L.M Training School, Tranquebar.	Do. ..	Do.
827	V. Duraiswami Pillai ..	Government Training School, Cuddalore	Do. ..	Do.
828	M. Singaram Aiyar ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.
829	C. Sabapati Padayachi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.
830	N. Sitarama Aiyar ..	Do. do.	Absent	Do.
831	S. Amirtham Pillai ..	Do do	Do	Do.
832	S. Rahamatulla Sahib ..	Do. Tanjore	Do	Do.
833	R. Rudakrishna Nayudu	Do. Villupuram.	June 1910 ..	Villupuram.
834	H. Vasudeva Rau ..	Do. do	Do. ..	Do
835	K. Krishnamurti Rau ..	Do. do	Do. ..	Do.
836	M. Duraiswami Upadhyayar.	Do. do	Do. ..	Do.
837	S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar	Do. Tinnevelly	Do. ..	Tuticorin.
838	V. Devaneyagam ..	C.M.S Training Institution, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Do.
839	R Sankaranarayana Aiyar.	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	Absent	Do.
840	V. Thavamani ..	A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Madura.	Do.	Do.
841	G. Arulappa Pillai ..	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	June 1910 ..	Do.
842	M. Madaswami Pillai ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.
843	S Pennayya ..	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Do.
844	M. Balasubramania Pillai.	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	Absent	Do.
845	S Subramanya Vathiar.	Do. do	June 1910 ..	Do
846	G. S Perumbam ..	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah.	Do	Do
847	L. Arumuga Thever ..	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	Do. ..	Do
848	P. Johanna ..	A.E.L.M. Training School, Guntur.	Absent	Guntur.
849	Agnes Gertrude Arnett ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	June 1910 ..	Madras.
850	Annie Rachel John ..	Do do.	November 1910 ..	Do.
851	Sampuranam Felix ..	A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Madura.	Do. ..	Do.
852	Priscilla Warner ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	Absent	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Time before which the candidate cannot appear again for the Final Examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*		
853	G. Murrayya ..	A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Ongole.	June 1910 ..	Madras.
854	V. Grace ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	Do ..	Do.
855	M. Kannammal ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.
856	Samuel Mercy ..	A.M. Training School, Chittoor.	November 1910 ..	Do
857	Balambal Samuel ..	U.F.C.M. Training School, Royapuram.	June 1910 ..	Do
858	B. Soans	B.G.M. Balmatta Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	November 1910 ..	Mangalore.
859	M. Salins	Do. do.	Absent	Do.
860	E. Rhodamma	Do. do.	November 1910 ..	Do.
861	M. Sita Bai	Do. do.	Do ..	Do.
862	Miss E. M. Dias ..	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	June 1910 ..	Calicut.
863	Mundady Susanna ..	Do. do.	November 1910 ..	Do.
864	K. V. Kunjila ..	Do. do.	Absent	Do.

The following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination before December 1905, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION held in November and December 1909:—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.	
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.	
		FIRST CLASS.	
52	Ethel Vigor	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	Cocanada.
53	Martha Rego	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	Mangalore.
		SECOND CLASS.	
54	W. Mandady	Government Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.	Calicut.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION held in November 1909:—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Time before which the candidate cannot appear again for the Final Examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
55	M. S. Narayanaswami Aiyar	Government Training School, Villupuram.	June 1910 ..	Cuddalore.
56	A. Muthukrishna Aiyar.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	Absent	Tuticorin.
57	Esther Murugammal ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	June 1910 ..	Madras.
58	V. Theresammal ..	Do. do.	November 1910 ..	Do.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in October, November and December 1909 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules:—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.	
		SECONDARY GRADE.	
		SECOND CLASS.	
835	P. Shankaranarayanappa ..	Government Training School, Calicut.	Mangalore.
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.	
		FIRST CLASS.	
866	K. Vomayya Shetty	Government Training School, Mangalore.	Mangalore.
867	A. G. Ammanna	Do. do	Do.
868	Govinda Tripathi	Do. Russellkonda.	Russellkonda.
869	Rathamchana Patnayak ..	Do. Berhampore.	Do
870	A. V. Ramamurti	Do. do.	Berhampore.
		SECOND CLASS.	
871	A. Shiva Rau	Government Training School, Mangalore	Mangalore.
872	William B. David	Do. do	Do.
873	J. M. Silva	Do do	Do
874	Chinnappa Karat ..	Do. do.	Do.
875	S. Vedamuthu	Do. do	Do
876	Thomas D'Souza	Do. do.	Do
877	K. R. Varadashambhogue ..	Do. do	Do
878	P. Costilino	Do. do.	Do.
879	Mathias Rodrigues	Do. do.	Do
880	B. Sheik Muhammad Sahib ..	Do. do.	Do.
881	P. Muhammad Sahib ..	Government Mahammadan Training School, Madras.	Do.
882	I. Krishna Rao	Government Training School, Mangalore.	Do.
883	T. Narasimha Karantha ..	Do do	Do.
884	M. Subbayya Shetty ..	Do do.	Do.
885	M. Timmappayya	Do do.	Do.
886	G. A. Wartier	Do. .. .. do	Do.
887	M. Koraga	Do. do	Do.
888	K. Srinivasa Prabu	Do. do	Do
889	P. Kanhamba Nair	Do. do.	Do.
890	A. Narasimha Pai	Do. do.	Do.
891	J. M. Tasre	Do. do	Do.
892	Y. Nesammal	Sarah Tucker Training College, Palamcottah.	Chingleput.
893	Gnanakkan Elisha	U.F.C.M. Training School, Royapuram	Do.
894	Satyavedi Tripathi	Government Training School, Russellkonda.	Russellkonda.
895	Dandapani Patnaik	Do. do.	Do.
896	Raghu Muro	Do. do.	Do.
897	Gopinath Tripathi	Do. do.	Do.
898	Bhavaneswara Tripathi ..	Do. do.	Do
899	Nityananda Patro	Do. Berhampore	Berhampore.
		UNTRAINED CANDIDATE.	
900	A. H. Fernandez	.. ..	Mangalore.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in October, November and December 1909.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the time noted against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of their failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Time before which the candidate cannot appear again for the Final Examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.		
		SECONDARY GRADE.		
901	M. Ganapathi Rau	Government Training School, Cuttack.	September 1910 ..	Mangalore
902	Sadananda Immanuel Saha.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
*903	D Soares	Government Training School, Mangalore	September 1910 ..	Mangalore
904	G. Shankaranarayanappa	Do. do.	Absent	Do.
*905	P. Souza	Do. do.	September 1910 ..	Do.
*906	P Narayana Karantha..	Do. do	Do. ..	Do
907	P. Thammappayya ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do
908	N. Achanna Shetti ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do
909	S. C. Srinivasa Rao ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.
910	K Subbayya	Do. do.	Absent	Do.
911	M. David	U.P.C.M Training School, Royapuram.	November 1910 ..	Chingleput
912	S. Annavadiva ..	Sarah Tucker Training College, Palamcottah.	May 1910 ..	Do.
913	Ramalinga Torasia ..	Government Training School, Berhampore	December 1910 ..	Russell-kunda
914	P. Narayanamurti ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.
915	T. Ananta Shroff ..	Do. Russellkunda.	Do. ..	Do.
916	Thakur Guni	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.
917	Jogi Dehari	Do. do.	Absent	Do.
918	Narayana Dandapat ..	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
919	Ramamma Petro ..	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
920	Brojo Sathapathy ..	Do. do.	Do.	Do

The following candidate, who passed the Preliminary Examination before December 1905, has passed the FINAL EXAMINATION held in December 1909 :—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATE.	
		ELEMENTARY GRADE	
		SECOND CLASS.	
53	Santa Behara	Government Training School, Russellkunda.	Russellkunda.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent for the Final Examination held in November and December 1909 :—

Number	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained.	Time before which the candidate cannot appear again for the Final Examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE		
60	N. Thayarammal ..	Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore	Should be trained again and then appear for the examination.	Chingleput
61	Budhi Behara ..	Government Training School, Russellkonda.	Absent	Russellkonda.
62	Syama Nayak.. ..	Do. do.	Do.	Do.

Office of the Inspector of European & Training Schools, Madras, 26th February 1910.

H. S. DUNCAN, M.A., *Ag. Inspector of European & Training Schools.*

Madras: printed and published by the superintendent, government press.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY, EVENING, MARCH 8, 1910. [Price, 2 annas.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following is the list of candidates who have passed the FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS held in December 1909 :—

[(1) Applications for certificates of having passed the examination should reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of September next. A fee of Rs. 3 will be charged for each certificate issued on application made after that date.

(2) The Matriculation certificates and the F.A. term certificates of these candidates will not be returned under any circumstances.]

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	507	Aravamudan, V. K.	Government College, Kumbakonam and Presidency College, Madras.
2	537	Saranathan, V.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly and Presidency College, Madras.
3	164	Sitaraman, K. S.	Government College, Kumbakonam and Madras Christian College.
4	1187	Poonen, T. I.	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
5	1818	Venkatesa Aiyangar, Mahty	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
6	1433	Dayananda Kamath, Vaderbet	Government College, Mangalore.
	1420	Subrahmanyan, S. (1907)	Madura College, Madura.
8	1974	Sesha Aiyar, E. R.	College, Salem.
9	714	Michael, Robert D.	Doveton Protestant College, Vepery.
	620	Raganathan, M. K.	Madras Christian College.
	1979	Vijayaraghavan, M. S.	Presidency College, Madras and College, Salem.
12	2315	Krishnamurti, T. S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
13	935	Madhava Menon, Kochattil	Victoria College, Palghat and Zamorin's College, Calicut.
	150	Ramanathan, Arunkunrum S.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
15	1490	Subbaraya Kamath, Manjeshwar	Government College, Mangalore.
16	1870	Suryanarayana, Tenneti	Government College, Rajahmundry.
17	1205	Varkki, A. Mathew	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
18	564	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Pandi	Presidency College, Madras.
19	2522	Sankaranarayana Aiyar, K.	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil.
20	2324	Krishna Rau Pamidi H.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	692	Ananta Aiyar, Tarabad A.	Zamorin's College, Calicut.
21	1196	Thomas, E. Thomas	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
23	92	Narayanan, S.	C.S.M. College, Madras.

Rank	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated
		FIRST CLASS—*contd.*	
24	1382	James, S. V.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and A.M. College, Madura.
25	882	Narayanan, K. S.	Madras Christian College.
26	825	Bhima Rau, Batni	Central College, Bangalore.
	1849	Mani, N.	College, Coimbatore and College, Salem.
	493	Vinayaka Rau, T. Subba ..	Madras Christian College.
29	880	Sundaram, P. C.	Do.
	1426	Venkatachalam, S	Madura College, Madura.
31	1422	Sundaram, S.	Do.
32	1236	Desikan, K. S.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
33	2363	Varahanarasinga Rau, Dataram ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
34	1455	Raman Nambiyar, Mavila ..	Government College, Mangalore.
35	811	Ramadas, Nalatur	Madras Christian College.
	981	Venkateswara Aiyar, K. N. ..	Zamorin's College, Calicut.
	1400	Padmagirisan, E.	Madura College, Madura.
37	882	Paul, Gilbert	St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.
	121	Ramachandran, Ratnavelu ..	C.S.M. College, Madras.
	194	Sundararajan, Bhaskara	C.S.M. College, Madras and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1295	Sitaraman, R.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
41	667	Subrahmanya Chetti, C. D. ..	St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore and Madras Christian College.
	686	Tirunarayanan, M. B.	Madras Christian College.
44	1233	Ramaswami, T.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
45	1178	Narayana Pillai, N.	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
46	1737	Gopalan, Corattyil	Victoria College, Palghat.
	548	Krishnamurti, K. S.	Madras Christian College.
	1706	Sankara Wariyar, Manjapra V. ..	Victoria College, Palghat.
	1693	Vaungopala Rau, Pandit ..	Government College, Mangalore.
50	1488	Manjunath, Malky	Do.
51	577	Nana Rao, T. K.	Madras Christian College.
	559	Narayanaswami, V.	Presidency College, Madras.
	498	Pitambar Ratha	Kallikota College, Berhampore and Madras Christian College.
	405	Suryanarayana, H.	Presidency College, Madras.
55	765	Appadurai Modali, Bangalore G. ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	560	Anantachari, Cadambi S. ..	Madras Christian College.
	1883	Venkaiya, Poduri	Government College, Rajahmundry.
		SECOND CLASS.	
	886	Abdul Jabbar, Chitaldrug ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	1914	Abraham, J.	A.M. College, Madura.
	2252	Abraham, K. Paul	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and Private study.
	1144	Abraham, Manalel M.	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
	1507	Abraham, Pulukeri	A.B.M. College, Ongole and Private study.
	1146	Abraham, W. C.	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
	1315	Achebale, T.	A.M. College, Madura.
	1014	Achyuta Menon, Marayil ..	College, Ernakulam and Private study.
	1728	Achyutan, Cheruval	Victoria College, Palghat and Private study.
	2469	Adivarsha Aiyar, Iswara	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	2122	Agharam Aiyar, C. D.	St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1016	Aiyanni, C. R.	College, Ernakulam.
	2470	Akhileswara Sastri, P. V. ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	2071	Alagappa Pillai, A.	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil and Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	880	Ambadi Nambiyar, Kayumiyil ..	Brennen College, Tellicherry.
	1017	Ammunni Panikkar, Cherayil ..	College, Ernakulam.
	822	Anandatirta, C. J.	Central College, Bangalore.
	2072	Anantanarayana Aiyar, P. ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, and Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	602	Anantanarayanan, Coimbatore K. ..	Madras Christian College.
	893	Anantarama Aiyar, Narayana ..	Victoria College, Palghat and Private study.
	242	Anantanayanam, Madabhushi ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	2119	Anbammal, M. Grace	Sara Tucker College, Palamcotah.
	983	Annaji Rau, Kanlota N	College, Coimbatore.
	2120	Annammal, V.	Sara Tucker College, Palamcotah.
	2078	Annaswami, G. V.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	712	Anniya, Linguria	St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1312	Appan, S.	Madura College, Madura.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where educated
		SECOND CLASS—*contd.*	
	1310	Appaswami, M.	Presidency College, Madras, Madura College, Madura and Private study
	600	Aruvamudan, G.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	2124	Arthur, John Y.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	2472	Arumukham Pillai, Ramalingam ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	2263	Azeves, Thomas D.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	509	Bahadur Singh, Takur	Madras Christian College
	895	Balakrishna Menon, Pattathil ..	Zamorin's College, Calicut.
	1474	Balakrishnan Nambiyar, Kedali T.	Brennen College, Tellicherry and St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.
	1685	Balaraj Urs, Mysore N	Maharaja's College, Mysore
	984	Balasubrahmanyan, C. R. ..	College, Coimbatore.
	2390	Bhagyamraja, Samuel E. ..	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	717	Bhaskara Balwant Rau, Gadgil ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1436	Brite, John E	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	1619	Chakko, E. I	College, Ernakulam.
	6	Chakravarti, Vankiparam ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, Wesley College, Royapet and Private study.
	1393	Chandrasekharan, Subrahmanyan .	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly
	897	Chettuketti Nambiyar, Kottayam K	Zamorin's College, Calicut.
	2668	Chellamma, E.	Maharaja's College for Girls, Trivandrum
	1152	Cheriyan, Abraham	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
	1733	Cheranni Tirumalpad, T. N. ..	Victoria College, Palghat.
	1734	Chidambara Aiyar, Perumkulam R.	Do.
	2126	Chidambaram Pillai, A	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	251	Chidambara Rao, Rompuram ..	Nizam College, Hyderabad, C.S.M. College, Madras and Private study
	1619	Chikkanna Chetti, P.	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	7	Chinnaswami, Punamalli ..	C.S.M. College, Madras.
	8	Chinnaswami Aiyar, Kottakarampaloiyam R.	Do
	2120	Cholkalingam, S	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	2474	Christian, Salvador	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1495	Colaco, Lewis C.	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore
	886	Collins, Gladys	Sacred Heart College, Bangalore.
	880	Collins, Hugh	St. Joseph's College, Bangalore
	2640	Dakshinamurti, Durvasula ..	Presidency College, Madras and Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam
	2476	Damodaran Nambiyar, A. Raghavan	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	896	Damodaran Nayar, Kongot ..	Brennan College, Tellicherry.
	2449	Daniel, M. Arumainayakam ..	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil.
	10	David, Ernest S.	Madras Christian College and Doveton Protestant College, Vepery
	1923	David, Gnanamonikkam G. ..	C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly.
	453	Dayanand Rau, Bala ..	Government College, Mangalore and Presidency College, Madras
	881	Delmege, Claude	St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.
	15	Desikachari, Wallimullur V. ..	Madras Christian College
	2130	Devadas, S. A.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	2131	Devayirakkam, D	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and College, Coimbatore.
	2304	Dharmarajan, K. R	Madura College, Madura and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	2068	Dibakar Mahanti	Kalikotta College, Berhampore.
	1789	Dikshitulu, Chinta	P.R. College, Cocanada.
	2078	Divakara Rau, Tekyam	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram
	2665	D'Nette, Frank	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	2132	Duraiswami, Duraisnathan ..	St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	22	Duraiswami, Mocheri R	C.S.M. College, Madras.
	1154	Duraiswami Aiyar, Krishna ..	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
	1943	Duraiswami Goundan, C. ..	College, Salem.
	258	Dwarakanath, Balajapalli ..	Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam, Madras Christian College and Private study.
	901	Echunni Menon, Vallar P. ..	Zamorin's College, Calicut.
	516	Ekambaram, Dudyala	C.S.M. College, Madras.
	259	Ekambara Rau, Venbakkam M. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	708	Ellappa Chetti, Chennagiri ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	1493	Fernandes, Aloysius	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	2308	Ganapati, R	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Rank	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		SECOND CLASS—*contd.*	
	1944	Ganapati, V.	College, Salem.
	1736	Ganapati Aiyar, Ellapulli V. ..	Victoria College, Palghat.
	31	Ganesan, K	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	319	Ganeshsundar Rau, G	Presidency College, Madras.
	2041	Ganeswara Rau Kurella	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram
	820	Gangadharan, N.	Government College, Kumbakonam. S P G. College, Trichinopoly and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	202	Ganganna, Gangadharabhatla ..	Raja's College, Parlakimedi, Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam and Madras Christian College.
	2150	George, Vima J.	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil.
	1996	Gomatinayakam, T. R	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	1997	Gomatinayakam Pillai, T ..	C.M S College, Tinnevelly.
	2473	Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Gopala ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1260	Gopalakrishnan, G.	Government College, Kumbakonam, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, S P G. College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	2079	Gopalan, P. M.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	1023	Gopala Pillai, K	College, Ernakulam.
	824	Gopala Prabha, Manjeshwar ..	Presidency College, Madras
	87	Gopalaratnam, Paranji	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	2142	Gopalaswami, A	Maharaja's College, Pudukotah and Private study.
	2269	Govinda Menon, K. N.	College, Ernakulam and St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1657	Govinda Menon, Parampot ..	Victoria College, Palghat.
	1060	Govinda Menon, Vellattuseri C. ..	Zamorin's College, Calicut and College, Coimbatore.
	467	Govindan Nayar, G	Presidency College, Madras.
	906	Govindan Nayar, Korampat P. ..	Zamorin's College, Calicut.
	907	Govinda Padoval, Aiuppisur ..	Brennen College, Tellicherry
	526	Govindaraja Mudali, Conjeeveram ..	Madras Christian College.
	2671	Gowrachandra Patnaik	Raja's College, Parlakimedi.
	1122	Gul Bahadur	Nizam College, Hyderabad
	2311	Gurumurti, A. V.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1945	Gurumurti, T. A.	College, Salem.
	527	Gurunath Vittal Joshi	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
	2162	Hanumanta Rao, Mosakkanti ..	Mrs A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam.
	529	Hanumanta Rau, Pulamati ..	Madras Christian College and Presidency College, Madras.
	530	Hanumanta Rau, B.	Maharaja's College, Pudukotah and Private study.
	1828	Hariharan, R.	Do. do.
	269	Hayavadana Rao, Chenji ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	829	Huchcha Rau, Batni	Central College, Bangalore.
	2442	Ismaya Reddi, Yerra	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
	1661	Iswaran, T. A	Victoria College, Palghat.
	1161	Itticheriya, C.C.	C.M S College, Kottayam.
	982	Jacob, Achama	Zamorin's College, Calicut
	271	Jagannathdas, Abburi	Presidency College, Madras and Private study
	2842	Jagannatham, Kotikalapudi ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	272	Jagannatham, Tummalapalli ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1331	Jagannathan, S.	Madura College, Madura and Private study
	2585	Jagannatha Rau, Marti J. ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	2586	Jagannatha Rau, Tripasuri ..	Kalikota College, Berhampore
	2480	Janardhana Aiyar, Ramaswami ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	2161	Janardhana Aiyar, Satyavagiswara..	Do.
	830	Jayathima Rao, Tanjore ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	2455	Jivanayakam, Daniel	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil
	278	Jivaratnam, Jangam	Government College, Rajahmundry and Wesley College, Royapet
	48	Job, George V.	C S.M. College, Madras.
	1027	John, Ittiyera	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and College, Ernakulam.
	1028	John, K. Itti	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	2514	John, Valaparla C.	A E.L.M. College, Guntur.
	1029	Joseph, Eravel C	College, Ernakulam.
	2272	Joseph, Joseph T.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where educated
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
	1164	Joseph, P.	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
	1030	Joseph, P. Joseph	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	2570	Joseph, Teresa	Maharaja's College for Girls, Trivandrum.
	469	Joseph, Tushakaran K.	St. Michael's College, Coimbatore, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1125	Joshi, Vishnu Prabhakar.	Nizam College, Hyderabad and Private study.
	634	Kalyanaraman, V.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore and Private study.
	2146	Kalyanasundaram, N	Maharaja's College, Pudukotah.
	1110	Kamanna, Kutturi	Nizam College, Hyderabad.
	2044	Kana Sastri, Pantula	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram and Private study.
	536	Kanesvara Rau, Kotamraju ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1441	Kanat, Abdul	Government College, Mangalore.
	973	Karunakaran Menon, Cheruval P. ..	College, Coimbatore and Zamorin's College, Calicut.
	758	Kasipati Rau, Budugari	Central College, Bangalore.
	911	Kelappan Nayar, Koyappalli ..	Zamorin's College, Calicut.
	1209	Kerahvarma Raja, P.	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
	1031	Kerala Varma Tampuran ..	College, Ernakulam.
	454	Kesava Ayyangar, Mysore ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1032	Kesava Aiyar, K.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, Madras Christian College and College, Ernakulam.
	2484	Kesava Aiyar, Sundara	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and Private study.
	540	Kesavamurti, M.	Government College, Kumbakonam and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	2273	Keshakrishna Menon, Vatoka K. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1001	Kochukunjankamal, Kayrassari ..	College, Ernakulam and College, Coimbatore.
	915	Kochunni Nayar, Manakkampad ..	Zamorin's College, Calicut.
	1033	Koshunni Tampuran, Kodungallur	College, Ernakulam.
	1739	Kochcharmi Tirumalpad, T. N. ..	Victoria College, Palghat.
	2003	Koilusthan, Samuel	C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly.
	1107	Kolattu Aiyar, Krishna	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, C.M.S. College, Kottayam and Private study.
	1470	Koran, Chevidichi	Victoria College, Palghat, St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore and Private study.
	1034	Koru, Ponnaparambil K.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and College, Ernakulam.
	1108	Koshi, E. J.	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
	1708	Kotaiya, Konda	A.E.L.M. College, Guntur.
	1565	Krishna Aiyar, G. V.	Victoria College, Palghat.
	1035	Krishna Aiyar, L. Anantakrishna ..	College, Ernakulam.
	1036	Krishna Aiyar, Trichur V. ..	Do
	2075	Krishna Aiyar, V.	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil and Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	1444	Krishnaiya, Kalyanpur	Government College, Mangalore.
	543	Krishnamachari, Gomatam ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	545	Krishnamachari, T. Raghava ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Private study.
	92	Krishnamachari, T. S.	Private study.
	65	Krishnamachari, Vedanta ..	C.S.M. College, Madras.
	1261	Krishnamurti, A. S.	Government College, Kumbakonam and Findlay College, Mannargudi.
	547	Krishnamurti, C. S.	Presidency College, Madras.
	833	Krishnamurti, Dharapuram S. ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	549	Krishnamurti, Nilmegha ..	San Thomé College, Mylapore and Private study.
	550	Krishnamurti, Panchapagesa ..	Madras Christian College.
	2316	Krishnamurti, S.	Maharaja's College, Pudukotah and Private study.
	2317	Krishnamurti, T. R.	Maharaja's College, Pudukotah.
	1253	Krishnamurti, V. R.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	56	Krishnan, Astagiri S.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1335	Krishnan, C.	A.M. College, Madura and Private study.
	2082	Krishnan, K. V.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	1946	Krishnan, K. V.	Madura College, Madura, College, Salem and Private study.
	2161	Krishnan, M.	College, Coimbatore and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1969	Krishnan, N. S.	Victoria College, Palghat.
	2319	Krishnan, P. Suryanarayana ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1396	Krishnan, S.	Madura College, Madura.

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate	Where educated.
		Second Class—*contd.*	
	57	Krishnan, S. V.	Presidency College, Madras
	2321	Krishnan, T.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	2005	Krishnan, T. V...	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	820	Krishnan Menon, Chukkingal ..	Zamorin's College, Calicut.
	2488	Krishna Pillai, Bhagavati ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	2276	Krishna Pillai, C. Nilakanta ..	Ernakulam College and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1445	Krishna Prabhu, Udayavar ..	Government College, Mangalore.
	1622	Krishna Rau, Hanasoge	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	555	Krishna Rau, Kokku	Noble College, Masulipatam and Madras Christian College.
	283	Krishnarya, G.	Presidency College, Madras.
	2345	Krishna Sarma, V. A.	S P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	884	Krishna Sastri, Roddam	Central College, Bangalore.
	557	Krishna Sastri, Vidyakkam S. ..	Hindu College, Tinnevelly, C.S.M. College, Madras and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	988	Krishnaswami, A. T	College, Coimbatore.
	358	Krishnaswami, Buraun	Madras Christian College.
	1947	Krishnaswami, T.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and College, Salem.
	1107	Krishnaswami, Conjeeveram ..	Pachaiyeppa's College, Madras and Nizam's College, Hyderabad.
	535	Krishnaswami, Kudaba	Central College, Bangalore.
	1267	Krishnaswami, K R (Ramaiya) ..	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	2327	Krishnaswami, K S.	St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore and S P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	559	Krishnaswami, Muller R	Findlay College, Mannargudi and Wesley College, Royapet.
	2328	Krishnaswami, R.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study
	1217	Krishnaswami, S	Findlay College, Mannargudi.
	838	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Mandiendram V.	Central College, Bangalore.
	1673	Krishnaswami Aiyar, Triprayar R.	Victoria College, Palghat, College, Coimbatore and Private study.
	778	Krishnaswami Rau, Channagiri ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	70	Kumaraswami, Manamai, K ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1139	Kumaraswami, S.	Central College, Jafna
	1971	Kumaraswami, Thandavaraya ..	College, Salem and Private study.
	928	Kunhikanna Kurup, Manikot ..	Brennen College, Tellicherry
	931	Kunhirama Kurup, Pokkarat ..	Do.
	1479	Kunhirama Menon, Chengalat ..	Zamorin's College, Calicut and St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	1093	Kunjunniraja, Chiralayat A. ..	College, Ernakulam.
	1042	Kunjunni Tirapad, Kajikal ..	Do.
	969	Kuppuswami, C S	College, Coimbatore.
	287	Kuppuswami Aiyar, Arinkunnam ..	Madras Christian College.
	473	Kurjan, Kurjan	Do
	1043	Kurjan, Pudanpurakkal K. ..	College, Ernakulam.
	2277	Kuruvilla, Perukatta M	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	474	Lakshmana Aiyar, S R.	Presidency College, Madras
	2295	Lakshmanamurti, Balasu.. ..	Kallikote College, Berhampore.
	1219	Lakshmanan, R	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1043	Lakshmana Prabhu, K.	College, Ernakulam.
	2332	Lakshmana Rau, K T	College, Coimbatore and S.P.G College, Trichinopoly.
	291	Lakshmanarasimham, Cherukupalli G	Madras Christian College.
	2047	Lakshminarayana, Katte	Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram and Private study.
	2180	Lakshminarayana Aiyangar, T. ..	S P G College, Trichinopoly.
	1516	Lakshminarayanamurti, Apponabhotla.	Noble College, Masulipatam.
	75	Lakshminarayanan, Cadambi ..	Madras Christian College.
	1497	Lakshmanarayana Rau, Arur ..	Government College, Mangalore
	1502	Lalita Bai, K.	Private study.
	1448	Lewis, Albert	St Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	1592	Lingappaya, Vadigenalulli ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	747	Lokanathan, Arcot D	Central College, Bangalore.
	1046	Madhavan Pillai, Govindan ..	College, Ernakulam.
	1485	Madhava Prabhu, Gurpur ..	Government College, Mangalore.
	588	Madhava Rau, Chennavajndrog ..	Madras Christian College.
	1269	Madhava Rau, R.	Government College, Kumbakonam, Wesley College, Royapet and Private study.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
	2333	Sadhu, T. V.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	869	Mahadevan, Ammanichatram ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1750	Mahadevan, Chittur R.	Victoria College, Palghat and Private study.
	2334	Mahadevan, T. V.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	570	Mahalingam, V.	Wesley College, Royapet.
	77	Malhari Rau, M. R.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and C.S.M. College, Madras.
	2599	Mallikarjuna Rau, Bondapudi ..	Mrs A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam.
	1169	Mammen, C. John	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
	1518	Mangaraju, Gudupati	Noble College, Masulipatam.
	476	Marian, C. Lonan	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Madras Christian College
	2544	Martanda Varma Raja, R. ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	2572	Martin, Flossie	Maharaja's College for Girls, Trivandrum
	2457	Masilamani Samuel G.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1171	Mathai, T. Thomas	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
	1046	Mathen, J. Pattattil	College, Ernakulam.
	1050	Mathew, A. M.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and College, Ernakulam.
	477	Mathew, P. K.	Madras Christian College
	2162	Minakshisundaram, Sundaram ..	Madura College, Madura and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly
	2548	Mohan Rau, Aiyagari	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	2281	Monteiro, Antony G	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	80	Moses, Sundararaj A	Madras Christian College.
	1519	Mrityunjaya Rau, Kamarajugadda.	Noble College, Masulipatam and Wesley College, Royapet.
	455	Muddaiya, Munayapanda B ..	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
	1930	Muhammad Abdul Ans	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	2164	Muhammad Ghaffar Khan, M. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	2165	Muhammad Husain, A	St. Peter's College, Tanjore and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	2011	Muhammad Ibrahim, I.	C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly and Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	2499	Muhammad Mahiuddin, A ..	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil
	2500	Muhammad Sulaiman Sultan ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and Scott Christian College, Nagercoil.
	298	Muni Reddi, Mundlapadi	Madras Christian College.
	302	Munilappa Reddi, Gengerapu ..	Do.
	83	Mottaiya, Kulasekharapatnam V. ..	Do
	2013	Muttaiya, R.	C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly and Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	1342	Muttaiya, B. V.	Madura College, Madura
	2068	Muttukrishnan, S. S.	C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly and Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	84	Muttuswami, N.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, Madras Christian College and Private study.
	2086		Hindu College, Tinnevelly
	1530	Muttuswami, P. G.	Noble College, Masulipatam.
	836	Nagabhushanam, Ellore	Central College, Bangalore.
	840	Nagakumaraiya, Tumkur C ..	Do.
	2167	Nagappa, Sivarajapur	College, Coimbatore and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly
	781		Central College, Bangalore.
	940	Nanjappa, Sanavar	Victoria College, Palghat and Zamorin's College, Calicut.
	1449	Nanu Menon, Kanakkuvittil P. ..	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore
	397	Naranappa Suvarna, Nirshwalya ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1623	Narasa Reddi, Tatireddi	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	1624	Narasimha Aiyangar, Mysore L. ..	Do
	278	Narasimhachar, Pookalam ..	Presidency College, Madras and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	809	Narasimhachari, Malavaiyavur R..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	87	Narasimhachari, Nandyal ..	Do.
	1624	Narasimhachari, Tiruvallur	Noble College, Masulipatam.
		Narasimhacharyulu, Bukkapatnam T.V.	Maharaja's College, Mysore
	1594	Narasimhamurti, Dikshit	Central College, Bangalore.
	845	Narasimhamurti, Nandagudi ..	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1272	Narasimhan, V. L.	

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
	1628	Narasimha Sastri, Channaraja ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	846	Narasinga Rau, Bangalore S.	Central College, Bangalore.
	1451	Narasinga Rau, Mangalore ..	Government College, Mangalore.
	2651	Narasinga Rau, Pasupuleti ..	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
	1627	Narasinga Rau, Tumkur ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	1586	Narayana, Amble S.	Do
	1752	Narayana Aiyar, K. A.	Victoria College, Palghat and Private study.
	1682	Narayana Aiyar, Kalyati V. ..	Victoria College, Palghat.
	80	Narayanachar, B. K.	Coimbatore College and Private study.
	479	Narayana Menon, Puthiyavittil ..	C.S.M. College, Madras and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1574	Narayanamoorti, Yadaveva ..	Noble College, Masulipatam.
	1620	Narayanamurti, Yelam	Government College, Rajahmundry and Private study.
	1758	Narayanan, C. Padmanabha ..	College, Ernakulam and Victoria College, Palghat.
	91	Narayanan, Kannantur	Madras Christian College.
	1346	Narayanan, Kannaner R. ..	Madura College, Madura.
	583	Narayanan, O. R.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore and C.S.M. College, Madras.
	2092	Narayanan, R	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	943	Narayanan Nayar, Arikkat ..	Zamorin's College, Calicut.
	344	Narayanan Nayar, Kovili ..	Do.
	1055	Narayana Panikkar, Raman ..	College, Ernakulam.
	1176	Narayana Pillai, G. Padmanabha.	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
	1177	Narayana Pillai, K.	Do.
	821	Narayana Pillai, Krishna ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.
	2503	Narayana Pillai, K. N.	Private study.
	1821	Narayanaraju, Dandu	P.R. College, Cocanada.
	2509	Narayana Rau, Chilukuri ..	Raja's College, Parlakimedi.
	1626	Narayana Rau Konanar M. ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	585	Narayana Rau, Mokshagundam ..	Madras Christian College.
	93	Narayana Rau, Tanjore R. ..	College, Salem and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1532	Narayana Rau, Yerramsetti ..	Noble College, Masulipatam and Wesley College, Royapet.
	587	Narayanaswami, A.	Madura College, Madura and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	34	Narayanaswami, Colappanchari ..	Madras Christian College.
	558	Narayanaswami, P.	Presidency College, Madras.
	2018	Narayanaswami, Padmanabha ..	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil and Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	93	Narayanaswami, Pagadala R. ..	Wesley College, Royapet.
	2343	Narayanaswami, S.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1223	Narayanaswami, S. V.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	2173	Narayanaswami, T. K	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	320	Narayanaswami Reddi, Chirra ..	Madras Christian College.
	1453	Narayan Nayak, Irvattur ..	Government College, Mangalore and St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	590	Nataraja Aiyar, A.	St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	2344	Natesan, G.	Findlay College, Mannargudi.
	2345	Natesan, V. (1923)	Maharaja's College, Pudukkotah and Private study.
	2017	Nayanar, A.	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil and Private study.
	2283	Nilakanta Aiyar, P. Sitarama ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	883	Nilakantan, Anjur	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1275	Nilakantan, C.	Government College, Kumbakonam and Private study.
	2459	Nilakanta Pillai, Velayudham ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	2176	Oadimuttu, K. A.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1054	Oseph, Chalakkal A.	College, Ernakulam.
	1052	Oseph, Chattopuzhackaren L. ..	Do.
	2545	Padmanabha Menon, K. P. ..	Madura College, Madura and Private study.
	2546	Padmanabha Menon, K. Padmanabhan	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1644	Padmanabhan, Narani K. ..	Victoria College, Palghat and Private study.
	1585	Padmanabhan, Sekhariporam V. ..	Do do
	100	Padmanabhan, Vellore S. ..	Madras Christian College.
	947	Padmanabhan Nayar, Kelichi ..	Zamorin's College, Calicut.
	1050	Padmanabha Panikkar, Narayana.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated
		SECOND CLASS—*contd.*	
	2510	Padmanabha Pillai, Aiyappan	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1193	Padmanabha Pillai, N. Kesava	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
	585	Padmanabha Rau, Bantwal	Presidency College, Madras.
	1499	Pai, Sylvester	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	1225	Palaniyandi, K.	Findlay College, Mannargudi.
	693	Pampapati, C S	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	321	Panakala Rau, Tallapragada	A E L M College, Guntur and Private study.
	2285	Parameswara Pillai, P. R.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, College, Ernakulam and Private study
	2512	Parameswaran Pillai, P.	Maharaja's College Trivandrum.
	1693	Parasuraman, Govindarajapuram R	Victoria College, Palghat.
	760	Parthasarathi, Parasurama	Central College, Bangalore.
	104	Parthasarathi, Sarukkai K.	Presidency College, Madras, C S M. College, Madras and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	2653	Pattabhiramaiya, Mula	Private study.
	1061	Peter, Karuvelil C	College, Ernakulam
	1062	Peter, Mookenchiril P.	Do.
	883	Pinnre, David	St Joseph's College, Bangalore.
	2191	Pitchai, Samuel B.	C.M.S College, Tinnevelly and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1350	Pitchaimuthu, Browne L.	S.P G College, Trichinopoly and A M. College, Madura.
	751	Pitchambalam, Madras	Central College, Bangalore.
	107	Ponnurangam, Muniswami	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1578	Prakasa Rau, Muktevi	Noble College, Masulipatam.
	1919	Prasada Rau, Tekumalla D.	P.R. College, Cocanada and Government College, Rajahmundry.
	2373	Probodha Chandra Chatterjee	Kalikota College, Berhampore.
	1920	Punderikakshachari, Madabhusi	Government, College, Rajahmundry.
	1503	Radha Bai, K.	Government, College, Mangalore.
	494	Radhakrishna Menon, Anakkara V.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1227	Radhakrishnan, A	Maharaja's College, Pudukotah and Findlay College, Mannargudi.
	599	Radhakrishnan, Tiruvadamaradur K.	Presidency College, Madras
	1117	Radhakrishnan, Vappalatadiyam	Nizam College, Hyderabad.
	108	Raghavachari, Melattur	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	601	Raghavachari, V.	Presidency College, Madras.
	327	Raghava Rau, Dittakavi	Madras Christian College.
	111	Raghunatha Aiyar, N.	C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly and Wesley College, Royapet.
	2021	Raghunatha Aiyar, S. V.	C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly and Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	113	Rajabadar, Arcot	Madras Christian College.
	1278	Rajagopalan, R	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1279	Rajagopalan, G	Do. do.
	606	Rajagopalan, T N.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Madras Christian College.
	2241	Rajagopalan, T. S.	Findlay College, Mannargudi.
	1292	Rajan, R. T.	Government, College, Kumbakonam.
	2352	Rajangam, S.	S P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	2195	Rajaratnam, T R.	S. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	788	Raja Rau, Attyur	Central College, Bangalore.
	1656	Raja Rau, R.	College, Salem.
	1539	Raja Rau, Takmar	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	1403	Rajasikamani, P. S.	Madura College, Madura.
	2612	Rajeswara Rau, Puchuraju	Kalikota College, Berhampore
	117	Rama Aiyangar, Tanjorekalam	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	2549	Rama Aiyar, A.	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil and Private study.
	1694	Rama Aiyar, L. S.	Victoria College, Palghat
	2551	Rama Aiyar, M. S.	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil.
	1758	Rama Aiyar, Tiruvilvamalai N	Victoria College, Palghat.
	329	Ramachandraiya, Pamma	Madras Christian College and C.S.M. College, Madras.
	330	Ramachandraiya, Perepa	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	118	Ramachandran, G.	Presidency College, Madras
	609	Ramachandran, Manjakudi S	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
	2355	Ramachandran, N S	Findlay College, Mannargudi.
	2356	Ramachandran, P. A.	Maharaja's College, Pudukotah and Private study.
	120	Ramachandran, R.	Government College, Kumbakonam and Madras Christian College.

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate	Where educated
		Second Class—*cont.*	
	2024	Ramabhadran, R	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	128	Ramachandran, S.	Government College, Kumbakonam and Private study
	2357	Ramachandran, S.	Maharaja's College, Pudukotah
	332	Ramachandra Rau, Ongole ..	Noble College, Masulipatam and Madras Christian College.
	1830	Ramachandra Rau, Pindipolu ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	125	Ramachandra Sastri, Tarappadavedu B.	Madras Christian College.
	2025	Ramadas, S.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly
	126	Ramaiya, C. N.	C.S.M. College, Madras and Maharaja's College, Pudukottah.
	1630	Ramaiya, Dhulipatti	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	1231	Ramaiya, N.	Maharaja's College, Pudukotah.
	789	Ramaiya, Nandi	Central College, Bangalore.
	615	Ramaiya, N. S.	Madras Christian College.
	2339	Ramaiya, P.	Findlay College, Mannargudi.
	127	Ramaiya, V.	Madras Christian College.
	1180	Ramakoimal, M. R.	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
	485	Ramakrishna Aiyar, S.	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil and Madras Christian College.
	1923	Ramakrishnaiya, Gullapalli ..	A.E.L.M. College, Guntur.
	2190	Ramakrishnan, K. C	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly
	2191	Ramakrishnan, T. S	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	2026	Ramakrishnan, V. G.	C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly.
	1698	Ramalinga Aiyar, T. V.	Victoria College, Palghat.
	1855	Ramamurti, Varanasi	P.R. College, Cocanada and Government College, Rajahmundry.
	1083	Raman, Kittappurambil	College, Ernakulam.
	1760	Raman, N. Sankara	Victoria College, Palghat.
	135	Ramanatha Aiyar, Anangamallur ..	Voorhee's College, Vellore, St. Joseph's College, Uddalore, Madras Christian College and Private study.
	1283	Ramanathan, S. V.	Findlay College, Mannargudi
	814	Ramanatha Rau, Velliyur N. ..	Madras Christian College.
	953	Raman Menon, Edatatta	Brennan College, Telhaherry.
	1730	Raman Menon, Kesseot	Victoria College, Palghat.
	1192	Raman Pillai, K.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
	2285	Raman Pillai, K. K	College, Ernakulam and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	815	Ramanujachari, P. S.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	2857	Ramanujaswami, Paravastu ..	Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam and Private study.
	1782	Raman Unni, Tarakkal	Victoria College, Palghat.
	853	Rama Rau, Budigere	Central College, Bangalore.
	1837	Rama Rau, Challa	P.R. College, Cocanada.
	790	Rama Rau, Channagiri V. ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	1541	Rama Rau, Kotara	Noble College, Masulipatam.
	2385	Rama Rau, R.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	458	Rama Rau, Sabgram	Madras Christian College.
	812	Rama Reddi, Pottipatu H. ..	Do.
	1542	Rama Sastri, Brahmandam ..	A.E.L.M. College, Guntur.
	2616	Rama Samajulu, Eswara ..	Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam.
	1405	Ramasubramanyan, L.	Maharaja's College, Pudukotah and Private study
	2101	Ramasubramanyan, P. V. ..	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	1631	Ramaswamaiya, Belavadi ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore and Private study.
	1957	Ramaswami, A.	College, Salem.
	2005	Ramaswami C. S.	College, Coimbatore.
	138	Ramaswami, E. S.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	992	Ramaswami, K.	College, Coimbatore
	2194	Ramaswami, K.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	2387	Ramaswami, K.	Do.
	2195	Ramaswami, Krishna	College, Coimbatore and Private study.
	2029	Ramaswami, M	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	856	Ramaswami, Nanjundaiya S. ..	Central College, Bangalore
	2379	Ramaswami, Srinivasaraghava ..	Madras Christian College and Findlay College, Mannargudi

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate	Where educated
		SECOND CLASS—*contd.*	
	2374	Ramaswami, T.	Madras Christian College and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	2375	Ramaswami, T. S.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	459	Ramaswami Aiyangar, Harsdannahalli.	Maharaja's College, Mysore, Central College, Bangalore and Private study.
	1234	Ramaswami Aiyar, O. Nataraja ..	St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore and Private study
	820	Ramaswami Aiyar, Mangalam K. ..	Madras Christian College
	486	Ramaswami Aiyar, S.	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1193	Ramaswami Aiyar, S	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
	1702	Ramaswami Aiyar, Viraraghava ..	Victoria College, Palghat and Private study.
	2553	Ranga Aiyangar, K. V.	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil.
	349	Rangabrahmam, P.	Madras Christian College
	1236	Rangachari, K	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	558	Rangachari, Nalvoy V.	St Joseph's College, Bangalore.
	622	Rangachari, R. S.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1290	Rangachari, S.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1237	Rangachari, V.	Do.
	1066	Rangan, G	College, Ernakulam.
	625	Ranganathan, Chakravarti ..	Presidency College, Madras
	628	Rangarajan, G.	Madras Christian College.
	553	Ranga Reddi, Anipalli S ..	Do.
	629	Rangaswami, A. Saraswati ..	Wesley College, Royapet
	859	Rangaswami, Cattankolattur ..	St Joseph's College, Bangalore and Central College, Bangalore
	1291	Rangaswami, V.	Findlay College, Mannargudi
	1634	Rangaswami Aiyangar, Bindiganavale.	Maharaja's College, Mysore
	632	Rangaswami Aiyangar, M. A. ..	Voorhees's College, Vellore.
	879	Ravunni Menon, Achat	Victoria College, Palghat and Zamorin's College, Calicut.
	860	Rayaji Rau, Bangalore S. ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	739	Rayamond, Merlyn	Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
	2287	Raynalds, Kurishingal B. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
	745	Richards, Alice	Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
	957	Ryra Nayar, Kottarattil	Zamorin's College, Calicut
	1007	Sahasranaman, Krishna	College, Ernakulam.
	1458	Saldanha, Frank J.	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	1500	Saldanha, Thomas	Do
	881	Samanna, Kandalla	Central College, Bangalore.
	882	Sama Rau, Dodballapur	Do
	1642	Sambasiva Rau, Didavana ..	P R. College, Cocanada.
	301	Sambasiva Reddi, Sangi	Madras Christian College C.S.M College, Madras and Private study
	362	Sambasiva Sastri, Yellepeddi ..	C.S.M College, Madras and Madras Christian College.
	631	Sampat Aiyangar, Ahyavalli C ..	St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.
	1606	Sampatkam Iracharya, Ramanujapuram A	Central College, Bangalore. Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Private study.
	738	Samuel, Kanakarathnam	Private study.
	1196	Sankara Murar, Kesava	C.M.S. College, Kottayam
	1088	Sankara Menon, Cheruparambil ..	College, Ernakulam.
	487	Sankara Menon, Konkot	Madras Christian College.
	1016	Sankara Menon, Kunnakolatmadathil.	College, Coimbatore.
	1003	Sankara Menon, K Nambiyarvittil.	College, Ernakulam and College, Coimbatore
	635	Sankaran, K G.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly and Madras Christian College.
	636	Sankaran, L.	Madura College, Madura and Private study.
	154	Sankaranarayanan, P.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1460	Sankaranarayana Udpa, Kandavara.	Private study.
	1209	Sankaran Tampi Gomadon	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
	486	Sankara Pillai Raman	Madras Christian College.
	1488	Sankara Rau, A V.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly and Government College, Mangalore.
	1461	Sankara Rau, Bhavani B.	Government College, Mangalore.
	1462	Sankara Rau, Pandit	St Aloysius' College, Mangalore and Private study.
	1670	Sankaranubrahmanya Aiyar, H. ..	College, Ernakulam
	1707	Sankunni Menon, Pannaket ..	Victoria College Palghat.
	636	Saravanabhavan, Nataraja ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		SECOND CLASS—*contd.*	
	365	Satyanarayana, Burra	Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	2618	Satyanarayana, Chilti ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	2620	Satyanarayana, Garnnella ..	Kalikota College, Berhampore.
	1535	Satyanarayana, Koppaka ..	A.E.L.M. College, Guntur
	2042	Satyanarayanan, K. K	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	156	Sanadanarajan, V. S.	Presidency College, Madras
	641	Seshachari, R.	Do.
	1635	Seshadri Aiyangar, Nanavinkere R.	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	2524	Seshadri Aiyar, Padmanabha	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	2384	Seshadri Sarma, B. V. ..	Madras Christian College, Coimbatore College and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly
	180	Seshagiri, Kaverippatnam S. ..	Madras Christian College.
	2269	Seshagiri Rao, Erode S.	Victoria College, Palghat and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1875	Seshagiri Rao, J.	College, Salem.
	369	Seshagiri Rao, Kakulavarapu ..	P.R. College, Cocanada and Madras Christian College.
	1763	Seshan, Melarkode S.	Victoria College, Palghat.
	2105	Seshan, R.	Madura College, Madura and Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	644	Seshan, S. A.	Victoria College, Palghat and Wesley College, Royapet.
	950	Sekharan Nayar, Mantamparambil ..	Zamorin's College, Calicut.
	1129	Sankhar Waman Hardikar ..	Private study.
	1506	Siqueira, Margaret	Do.
	2106	Sitarama Aiyar, Venkatakrishna ..	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	1961	Sitarama Aiyar, Venkataramana ..	Private study.
	1636	Sitaramaiya, S	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	162	Sitaramas, K.	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	2638	Sitarama Sastri, Padaparti ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, Madras Christian College and Private study.
	374	Sivakamasundara Rau, Kollaparti ..	Madras Christian College.
	2046	Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, G. R ..	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil and Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	1008	Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, Parameswara.	College, Ernakulam.
	1709	Sivaramakrishnan, Tondikulam A ..	Victoria College, Palghat.
	1368	Sivaramakrishnan, V.	Madura College, Madura.
	1005	Sivarama Menon, A ..	Victoria College, Palghat and College, Coimbatore.
	1784	Sivaraman, Nellisseri G	Victoria College, Palghat and Private study.
	2528	Sivasakara Pillai, Velayudhom ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	800	Somasekhara Rao, Mysore P. ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	1296	Somasundaram, G.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly and Private study.
	1928	Somasundaram, Malladi	A.E.L.M. College, Guntur.
	2217	Somasundaram, R.	Findlay College, Mannargudi.
	601	Srikantaiya, Hirsave V.	Central College, Bangalore.
	1854	Srinarayana, Kirti	P.R. College, Cocanada and Private study.
	1119	Srinivas, Yari K.	Central College, Bangalore and Nizam College, Hydembad
	2242	Srinivasa Aiyangar, K.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	2219	Srinivasa Aiyangar, V. R. ..	College, Coimbatore, and Private study.
	1765	Srinivasa Aiyar, Attore A ..	Victoria College, Palghat and Private study.
	866	Srinivasachar, Anur	Central College, Bangalore.
	652	Srinivasachari, R. (1906)	Government College, Kumbakonam and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1071	Srinivasa Kaimth, Tiruviperambil K.	College, Ernakulam.
	1608	Srinivasa Mudali, Velayudam	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	806	Srinivasamurti, Punnatapur ..	Central College, Bangalore
	2221	Srinivasan, A	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	2386	Srinivasan, A	Hindu College, Tinnevelly and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	2222	Srinivasan, A. S.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly and Private study.
	1243	Srinivasan, K. (Mayavaram) ..	Government College, Kumbakonam and Private study.
	1766	Srinivasan, Peruvamba H. ..	Victoria College, Palghat.
	2226	Srinivasan, S. (1907)	Maharaja's College, Pudukkotah.
	173	Srinivasan, S. T	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and Wesley College, Royapet.
	2396	Srinivasan, S. V.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		SECOND CLASS—*contd.*	
	658	Srinivasan, T.	Madras Christian College.
	2396	Srinivasan, V. R	S P G. College, Trichinopoly.
	2227	Srinivasaraghavan, S. R. ..	Do.
	870	Srinivasa Rau, G. V. ..	College, Coimbatore and St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.
	1463	Srinivasa Rau, Kachur	Government College, Mangalore.
	360	Srinivasa Rau, Mutturaja ..	Madras Christian College.
	353	Srinivasa Rau, Sambaraju ..	Do.
	1809	Srinivasa Rau, Tattukuppa K ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	650	Srinivasa Rau, V.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly and Wesley College, Royapet.
	661	Sriramachari, N. D.	St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1855	Sriramamurti, Nibhanapadi ..	Noble College, Masulipatam, Government College, Rajahmundry and P.R College, Cocanada.
	1856	Sriramamurti, Turaga	P R. College, Cocanada.
	292	Srirama Sarma, Valiyanur ..	Findlay College, Mannargudy.
	387	Sriramulu, Kondoru	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	389	Sriramulu, Varada	C.S.M College, Madras and A.B.M. College, Ongole.
	2108	Subbaiya, M, ...	Hindu College, Tinnevelly
	2052	Subbaiya, P. S	C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly.
	1712	Subbarama Aiyar, B.	Victoria College, Palghat
	396	Subbaramaiya, Gollapudi ..	A.E.L.M College, Guntur and A.B.M. College, Ongole.
	391	Subba Rau, Gavaravaram N. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, Presidency College Madras and Wesley College, Royapet.
	1858	Subba Rau, Kandula	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	1610	Subba Rau, Mysore	Maharaja's College, Mysore
	1861	Subba Rau, Rallabandi	P.R. College, Cocanada
	871	Subba Rau, Santabachahalli ..	St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, Maharaja's College, Mysore and Private study
	392	Subba Rau, T. V.	Presidency College, Madras
	178	Subbarayan, A. M.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1418	Subbarayan, S.	Madura College, Madura and A.M. College, Madura.
	1089	Subrahmanya Aiyar, A.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and College, Ernakulam.
	1100	Subrahmanya Aiyar, G	Victoria College, Palghat and College, Ernakulam.
	2528	Subrahmanya Aiyar, K A. ..	Scott Christian College, Nagarcoil.
	2530	Subrahmanya Aiyar, N	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	2561	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Narayana ..	Do.
	1856	Subrahmanyam, Akella	P R. College, Cocanada.
	396	Subrahmanyam, Arcot	Pachaiyappa's College Madras.
	1779	Subrahmanyam, J. R.	Presidency College, Madras and Government College, Rajahmundry.
	1867	Subrahmanyam, Pidaparti ..	P.R. College, Cocanada.
	401	Subrahmanyam, Vemparala ..	Madras Christian College.
	2404	Subrahmanyan, A.	S.P G. College, Trichinopoly.
	753	Subrahmanyan, A. G.	S.P G. College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1373	Subrahmanyan, K (1904) ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1375	Subrahmanyan, K. (1907) ..	Madura College, Madura.
	2234	Subrahmanyan, K	Findlay College, Mannargudi.
	2110	Subrahmanyan, K. S.	College, Ernakulam and Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	807	Subrahmanyan, Kalar V. ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	1302	Subrahmanyan, M. P.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1303	Subrahmanyan, N	Do.
	2057	Subrahmanyan, P.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly
	2406	Subrahmanyan, P. S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1376	Subrahmanyan, P. V.	Madura College, Madura.
	2111	Subrahmanyan, P. V.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly
	2236	Subrahmanyan, R.	Maharaja's College, Pudukkotah
	1248	Subrahmanyan, S.	Government College, Kumbakonam and Private study.
	1304	Subrahmanyan, S.	Government College, Kumbakonam,
	1419	Subrahmanyan, S. (1906) ..	Madura College, Madura.

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		SECOND CLASS—*contd.*	
	2058	Subrahmanyan, S. Tinnevelly ..	Madura College, Madura and Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	2112	Subrahmanyan, V. (1906) ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	2113	Subrahmanyan, V. (1907) ..	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	676	Subrahmanya Sastri, K. V ..	Madras Christian College.
	1611	Subrahmanya Sastri, Mysore G. ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	2626	Subrahmanya Somayajulu, Nichtala.	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram
	193	Sundaram, N.	A.M. College, Pasumalai, Madura College, Madura and Private study.
	1421	Sundaram, R.	Madura College, Madura and Private study.
	808	Sundararaja Aiyangar, Malur	Central College, Bangalore.
	809	Sundararama Rau, Sajip ..	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore and Central College, Bangalore
	403	Sundara Rau, Vasanta B. ..	Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam, C.S.M. College, Madras and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	2412	Sundaresan, N.	Findlay College, Mannargudi
	1435	Sundaresan, S. (Pupil)	A.M. College, Madura.
	1871	Sarasya, Adivikolanu	Government College, Rajahmundry and Private study
	1812	Surappa, Ramappa T.	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	1873	Suryanarayana, Kesaprakada ..	P.R. College, Cocanada and Private study.
	1552	Suryanarayana, Kyatam	Noble College, Masulipatam.
	2628	Suryanarayana, Muddujaka ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram
	1574	Suryanarayana, Perepa ..	Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam and P.R. College, Cocanada
	1582	Suryanarayana, Tanjarla V. S. ..	Noble College, Masulipatam
	406	Suryanarayana Chetti, Bhupalam ..	C.S.M. College, Madras
	2629	Suryaprakasam, Nadimintu ..	Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam
	1578	Suryaprakasa Rau, Valluri ..	P.R. College, Cocanada
	1219	Svayambhu, N.	Government College, Kumbakonam and Findlay College, Mannargudi
	644	Swaminathan, L. S.	Presidency College, Madras.
	196	Swaminathan, R.	Wesley College, Royapet.
	1807	Swaminathan, R.	Government College, Kumbakonam
	2241	Swaminathan, S. Rajappa ..	Madras Christian College and Findlay College, Mannargudi
	490	Swaminatha Pillai, P.	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil and Madras Christian College
	197	Swamiyadiyan, Asirvadam ..	Madras Christian College, C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly and Doveton Protestant College, Vepery
	2445	Tambar, V.	Jaffna College and Private study
	198	Tamke-am, Tinnevelly S. ..	Madras Christian College.
	199	Tatachari, S. R. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	685	Tatachari, Tirukoilur A. ..	Wesley College, Royapet.
	200	Theophilus, Solomon J. ..	C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly and Wesley College, Royapet.
	2220	Thomas, Kallarakal M.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
	1291	Thomas, Mullamangalattu C. ..	C.M.S. College, Kottayam
	2221	Thomas, N. J.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study
	2485	Thomas, P. Madaravachakam ..	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, and Private study.
	1202	Thomas, V. T.	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
	1203	Thomas, W. C.	Do
	1964	Tippanna Rao, N.	College, Salem.
	1933	Tirumalachari, Mandayam O. ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	2417	Tirumalachari, N. S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	873	Tiruvenkatachari, Madaravasal ..	Central College, Bangalore and St. Joseph's College, Bangalore
	1251	Tiravenkatattan, K. G.	Government College, Kumbakonam
	492	Trivikraman Tampi, Narayana ..	Madras Christian College
	1879	Tulasidas, Sarabhi	P.R. College, Cocanada
	638	Tuljarama Rau, B.	Presidency College, Madras.
	2245	Tyagaraja Nayak, S.	Maharaja's College, Pudukkottah and Private study.
	1006	Unnikanda Menon, C.	Victoria College, Palghat and College, Coimbatore
	961	Upot, Theodore S.	Zamorin's College, Calicut and Private study.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
	204	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, C. S. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras Christian College, C.S.M. College, Madras and Private study.
	1103	Vaidyanathan, N. Subbarama ..	College, Ernakulam.
	2419	Vaidyanathan, P.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	962	Vasthi Menon, Manikot	Zamorin's College, Calicut.
	2065	Vayapuri, S.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	1309	Varadachari, V.	Findlay College, Mannargudi and Maharaja's College, Pudukkotah.
	890	Varadacharya, T. Chakravarti ..	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
	413	Varada Rau, Vekidanda	Madras Christian College.
	2292	Varghese, A.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	881	Vataranyam, S.	Findlay College, Mannargudi and Madras Christian College.
	1216	Vedam, K.	Government College, Kumbakonam and Private study.
	212	Vedantachari, Damal	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Private study.
	1614	Vedaratna, Vedmitraiya	Maharaja's College, Mysore and Private study.
	2264	Velayudhan, P. S.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1882	Venkaiya, Gogulapati	P.R. College, Cocanada.
	1470	Venkappa Setti, Kandhanur ..	Government College, Mangalore and St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	694	Venkatabhumachar, Sandur	Madras Christian College.
	1082	Venkatachala Aiyar, Kuttamcherri B	College, Ernakulam.
	874	Venkatachalaiya, Kolar	Central College, Bangalore
	1723	Venkatachalam, Nuram C. ..	Victoria College, Palghat.
	1835	Venkatachalam, Surampudi ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	2248	Venkatachalam, S. V.	Maharaja's College, Pudukkotah and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	2067	Venkatachalam, V.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	2249	Venkatachalapati, J.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	875	Venkatachar, Tirumalai S. ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	2115	Venkatachari, K.	Presidency College, Madras and Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	216	Venkatachari, K. R.	St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore and C.S.M. College, Madras.
	2831	Venkatajagannathan, Mallajosula ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	1587	Venkatakameswara Rau, Prata ..	Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam and Private study.
	813	Venkatakrishnaiya, Jambur ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	1615	Venkatakrishnaiya, Yedatore S. ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	2422	Venkatakrishnan, P. S.	College, Coimbatore and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	423	Venkatakrishna Rau, Muttaraju ..	Madras Christian College.
	696	Venkatanarasu Nayudu, Sram ..	Maharaja's College, Pudukkotah and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	876	Venkataranappa, Mallipatna ..	Central College, Bangalore
	697	Venkataraghavachari, Komandur ..	Madras Christian College.
	218	Venkataraghavachari, Paravastur R.	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	2423	Venkataraghavan, T. K.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1895	Venkataraghavaraju, Budharaju ..	P.R. College, Cocanada.
	462	Venkataramaiya, Saklespur ..	Madras Christian College.
	1429	Venkataraman, K. L.	Madura College, Madura.
	1367	Venkataraman, L. S.	Do
	2254	Venkataraman, M. (1907) ..	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	2426	Venkataraman, R.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	2256	Venkataraman S	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	2427	Venkataraman, S (Muthuswami) ..	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	2429	Venkataraman, S (Seshappa) ..	Findlay College, Mannargudi and Private study.
	1267	Venkataramana, S. R.	Government College, Kumbakonam and Private study.
	1430	Venkataraman, S. R.	Madura College and Private study.
	701	Venkataraman, T. R.	C.S.M. College, Madras and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	223	Venkataramana Aiyar, Mandi ..	Voorhas's College, Vellore.

Rank	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
	237	Venkataramana Aiyar, Nayinar	St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	428	Venkataramaniya, Cuttari	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Private study.
	702	Venkataramanan Erode, S.	Central College, Bangalore.
	436	Venkataramana Rau, Vavilikolanu.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1491	Venkataramana Shanai, Pudubidri.	Government College, Mangalore and Private study.
	2633	Venkataramaswami, Digumarti	Kallikota College, Berhampore.
	1639	Venkatarangan, Tirumalai	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	817	Venkata Rao, Anegondi S	Central College, Bangalore.
	1482	Venkata Rao, Hosbettu	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	435	Venkata Rao, Nalitala	Noble College, Masulipatam and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1902	Venkata Rao, Vaddadi	Mrs. A V N. College, Vizagapatam, Government College, Rajahmundry and Private study.
	1899	Venkata Reddi, Grandhi	P.R. College, Cocanada and Government College, Rajahmundry.
	2835	Venkatasarmaswami, Cherukuri	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	1616	Venkatasubbaiya, Doddaballapur V.	Maharaja's College, Mysore and Private study.
	441	Venkatasubbaiya, Revur	Madras Christian College
	2869	Venkatasubban, V.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	2257	Venkatasubrahmanyan, S V.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	705	Venkatavaradatacharl, Bayadurgam.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	708	Venkatesan, G.	St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore and Wesley College, Royapet.
	2436	Venkatesan, S	Findlay College, Mannargudi
	1084	Venkatesvara Aiyar, N	College, Ernakulam
	492	Venkatesvara Aiyar, Sekharipuram H	Victoria College, Palghat and Private study.
	1890	Venkatesvaran, N	Madura College, Madura
	2116	Venkatesvaran, P. M.	C.M.S. College, Kottayam, C.S.M. College, Madras and Private study.
	2487	Venkuswami, P S	Madura College, Madura and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1725	Venugopala Aiyar, P. V.	Victoria College, Palghat and Private study.
	1937	Virabhadrudu, Bolloju	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	3537	Visakumar, Lakshmanan	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and Private study.
	448	Viranna, Visa	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	2070	Viraraghava Aiyar, T. P.	C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly and Private study.
	2117	Viraraghavan, K. S.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	237	Viraswami Aiyar, Kizhnagar S.	Voorhes's College, Vellore
	1777	Visvanatha Aiyar, Nallepilli V.	Victoria College, Palghat
	2439	Viswanathan, K.	Findlay College, Mannargudi.
	1967	Vivanathan, T. S.	College, Salem.
	2260	Vivanathan, T. S	S P G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1471	Vittal Bhatji, Kasaragod	Government College, Mangalore
	1472	Vittal Rau, Benegal	Government College, Mangalore and St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	1913	Yenneswara Somayaji, Chavali	Government College, Rajahmundry
	2280	Zacharias, P. T.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

(By order)

Senate House, 2nd March 1910

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1910. [PRICE, 1 anna.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

The following is a list of failures in the FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS held in December 1909:—

English	a	Physiology or Physiography	d
Second Language	b	History	e
Mathematics	c	Deficiency in total number of marks ..	f

[The Matriculation certificates and the F.A. form certificates of candidates who failed to pass the examination will be returned to their owners to the address given by them on their application forms, after the 1st April 1910.

Change of address, if any, must be communicated within one month after the date of this notification.]

Register number.	Subjects failed in	Register number	Subjects failed in	Register number	Subjects failed in	Register number	Subjects failed in
Madras.		*Madras*—cont.		*Madras*—cont.		*Madras*—cont.	
1	c	38	a b c d	73	a b c d e	128	a c d e
2	c d	39	a b c d e	74	a b	129	c d e
3	a c	40	a b c d	76	a b c d a	130	a c
4	a c	41	b	78	a c	131	a c d
5	f	42	c d	79	b c e	132	a e
9	b c	43	c	81	a b c d e	135	c a
11	a c d	44	a b c e	82	a b c e	181	a b c d e
12	c	45	a b c d	85	b c d	137	f
13	a b c d	46	a b c	86	c d	139	a c
14	a d	47	a c	88	a c e	140	a c
15	a b c d	49	a	89	b c	141	a b
17	a	50	a b d	96	a c	142	b c e
18	c	61	a	97	a b c d e	143	absent
19	b c	64	c d	98	c d e	144	a b c d e
20	a c	55	b c	99	b c	145	absent
21	a c	58	b	101	a b c	146	c d
23	a c d e	59	a b c	102	c d	147	a b
24	c d	60	b c	103	a b c d e	148	a b c e
25	a b c e	61	a	105	a b c d e	149	a c d e
26	a b c d	62	a	106	c d	150	a c
27	a b	63	a c d e	109	d e	151	a
28	c	64	a c d	110	a b c d e	152	a
29	b c	65	c d	112	a b c d	153	a b c d e
30	a c d e	66	a b d	111	a b c d e	155	a c
32	a b c d	67	a d e	115	b c	157	a c d e
33	a b c d	68	a c	116	a b c d e	158	f b c
34	a b d	69	a	119	a b c e	160	a b c
35	c d	71	a	120	a c	161	a b
36	a d	72	a c d	121	a	165	a c

Register number	Subjects failed in	Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
Madras—cont.		*Madras*—cont.		*Madras*—cont.		*Madras*—cont.	
165	a b c e	255	a b c e	347	a b c e	413	a b d e
166	a	256	a b d e	348	a d e	414	a
168	a b e	257	c d	350	a a	415	b d e
169	a c d	260	b c	351	c d	416	a b a
170	a d	262	f	352	c e	417	a b d
171	c d e	263	absent	354	a b e	419	a b d e
172	a	264	a b d e	355	a c d	420	a c e
174	a b d e	265	a c	356	a	421	a c d e
175	a a	265	a b e	357	a b d e	422	a
176	a c	267	a c	358	absent	426	a c e
177	a b c d e	268	a c	359	c d	427	a c e
178	a c	270	b c e	360	a	430	absent
180	a b c d e	273	c	363	a	431	a d e
181	a e	274	a b e	364	c d	435	a a
182	a b d e	275	a	366	a	434	a e
183	a b c d	276	a b	367	b c e	435	a b e
184	b e	277	a e	368	a e	436	a b c d e
185	a c e	279	a b c d e	370	absent	438	a b e
186	a b c d e	280	a c d	371	a b e	470	a e
187	a b c d e	281	a c	372	a b c d e	471	a e
188	a e	282	absent	373	a	472	a a
189	c d e	288	a	375	a b	476	b e
190	c e	281	absent	376	a e	478	c e
191	a e	286	absent	377	a b d e	480	a e e
192	a a a	288	e	378	b c e	481	a b c d e
195	a b c	289	e	379	a	482	b c d e
201	a c e	290	a e e	381	a	483	c e
202	a b c	293	a e e	382	a b c d e	489	a
203	a c d e	293	a	384	a b c d e	494	c d
205	c	294	a b c d e	385	absent	498	b d e
206	c d e	295	a c e	386	a b d e	496	a
207	a c e	296	a b c d e	389	f	497	a
208	a b c e	297	absent	393	a e	499	absent
209	b c d e	298	a b c d e	394	a	501	a b c d e
210	b c d	300	b c e	396	a b	503	a e
211	a c d	301	a c d e	397	absent	504	a d e
213	a b e	303	a	398	a	505	d e
214	b	304	b c	399	a b c	508	a e
215	c e	305	a b c d	400	a	510	b c e
217	a b c d	306	absent	402	a b c d e	511	a e
218	b c e	309	a b c d e	404	a b c d	512	a c d
220	d e	310	c e	407	a b c e	513	a c e
221	a b e	311	a c e	408	b c d	514	c
223	a b e	312	a c e	409	a b c d e	515	a a a
223	c d	313	a c e	410	a a	517	b c d e
224	c d	314	absent	411	a b d e	518	a c
225	a c d	315	a c e	412	a c d e	521	a c
226	a b c d e	316	a	414	f	522	a b c d e
228	a b c	317	a c	415	a b	523	a e
230	a b c d e	318	a c	416	a b c e	525	a e
231	a b c d e	319	a	417	absent	528	a c d e
232	a c	322	a c e	418	a b c d e	531	a e
233	a c d e	323	b e	419	a b d e	532	a d e
234	a b c e	321	a c	420	b c	533	a e
235	a b e	325	a	421	b c d e	536	a e
236	b c d e	326	absent	422	b e	537	absent
238	c e	328	c e	424	b	538	a b c
239	b e	331	a b c e	425	a a d e	539	a d e
240	a c e	333	absent	429	a b c d e	541	b c
241	b e	334	a c d e	427	a b c d e	542	a c
243	a e	335	a d e	428	a	544	a c d e
244	a b c e	336	a	431	a	546	a
245	a b d e	337	b c d	432	a b c d e	551	a e
246	a c d	338	c e	433	a	552	a
247	a e	339	c d	434	a e	553	a b c d e
248	a e	340	a e	435	a e	554	a e
249	a b c e	341	b c	438	f	556	a b d e
250	a c e	343	a b c d e	437	a e	560	a e
252	a b c e	344	b e	439	a c	561	d e
253	b c e	345	a b c d e	440	a c d	562	a c d
254	a b c d e	346	a b c d e	442	a c e	563	a c d

Register number	Subjects failed in.
Madras—cont.	
566	c d
566	c b c d e
567	a b c d e
571	c d e
572	a b d e
573	absent
574	a a c
575	a b e
576	c b d e
579	c c
580	c
581	a b c d e
586	d e
590	c d
591	a
592	a b c d e
594	f
597	c
598	a
600	a b
602	a b c e
603	absent
604	a b c d.
605	a
607	c d e
608	b c e
610	a c d e
613	b c
616	a b c e
617	c d e
618	c
618	a b c d e
622	a c e
623	absent
624	a b c d e
627	a e
630	c e
631	a e
633	a c
635	a e
640	c c
642	c
643	c e
645	a
646	c b c e
647	a c e
648	a
648	a b c d
650	a
651	a
653	c a
654	b c e
655	a
656	c
657	c
659	c c d e
663	d e
664	a c d e
665	c c e
666	a
668	a b e
669	f
670	a
671	d
672	a d
673	c b e
674	c
675	c e
677	a c d
678	absent
679	c

Register number	Subjects failed in.
Madras—cont.	
681	a a
682	c
683	c
687	a b d e
689	a
692	c c
693	a b e
695	a b c d e
698	a e
699	c e
700	a b c e
703	a
704	a e
707	a b c e
708	a
709	c e
710	a c e
711	b c
713	absent
715	a
716	c a
718	c c e
719	c
720	a d e
721	a a d
722	a c
723	c b c
724	a c e
725	a c e
728	a c e
727	c
728	absent
728	f
730	a a d e
731	a b c d e
732	a b c e
733	b c
734	a b c d e
735	a c d e
736	c b c e
737	a b c d e
740	a c
741	a b c
743	c
743	a

Bangalore.

745	b c d e
746	b c d
748	b c d
749	a b c d e
752	c d e
754	c b c d e
755	c d
756	f
757	a b c e
759	a b c d e
760	a b c d e
761	a d
762	a c d
763	a b d
764	a b c e
766	a c
767	c d
769	c e
770	a c e
771	c e
772	c d e

Register number	Subjects failed in.
Bangalore—cont.	
773	c e
774	a b e
775	a c d e
777	a c e
778	c e
780	c c d
782	c e
783	c e e
784	a
785	a d
786	c e
787	a
791	c
792	a b c
793	a c d
794	a c d e
795	c d
796	c
797	absent
798	c d
799	c e
802	a
803	c e e
804	c
806	a c d e
810	a e
811	c
812	c e
814	c c d e
815	absent
816	a e e
818	c e
818	a c d e
820	c d
823	c d e
824	a d
828	c e
827	c d e
828	c d e
831	a b c
832	c c d e
837	c d
838	a b e
841	c d
842	f
843	a e
844	c d e
847	c e e
848	c c d
849	a c d e
850	a b f d e
851	a d e
852	a c e
854	a c e
855	c e
857	c e
883	a c d e
884	a c d e
885	a b c e
887	a b c d e
888	c
889	a b c d e
890	c e
892	c c d
893	a c d
894	a b c d
895	c c
898	c
898	a c e
900	c e
902	a c d
904	a b c d
905	c c
908	c
908	a c e
910	b c
912	c b c d e
913	c c d
914	a c d
916	a
917	a c
918	a c
919	c c d e
921	a
922	c b c d e
923	absent
924	a c d
925	f
926	c d e
927	c c e
928	c
931	c c d e
932	a c
933	a c c
934	c c c
936	a b c e
937	c b c d e
938	c c d e
940	a c e
941	f
942	a c
945	c
946	a b
948	a
949	a c
950	a b c d e
951	c d e
952	a c d e
954	a b
955	c
956	f
958	a c e
959	f
960	c c e
963	c c
964	c a
965	c c
966	c c e
967	absent
968	c c
969	absent
970	a b c d e
971	a b c
972	a b c
974	a b
975	a
976	a d e
977	b c
978	a b c e

Calicut.

880	a
881	a b c d e
884	a c e
888	a c d e
888	a b e
900	a e
902	a a d
903	a c d
904	a b c d
905	c c
908	c
908	a c e
910	b c
912	c b c d e
913	c c d
914	a c d
916	a
917	a c
918	a c
919	c c d e
921	a
922	c b c d e
923	absent
924	a c d
925	f
926	c d e
927	c c e
928	c
931	c c d e
932	a c
933	a c c
934	c c c
936	a b c e
937	c b c d e
938	c c d e
940	a c e
941	f
942	a c
945	c
946	a b
948	a
949	a c
950	a b c d e
951	c d e
952	a c d e
954	a b
955	c
956	f
958	a c e
959	f
960	c c e
963	c c
964	c a
965	c c
966	c c e
967	absent
968	c c
969	absent
970	a b c d e
971	a b c
972	a b c
974	a b
975	a
976	a d e
977	b c
978	a b c e

Coimbatore.

985	a b c d e
986	a b c e

Register number	Subjects failed in.
Coimbatore—cont.	
987	a c d e
990	a e
991	a
993	a b c d e
994	b
995	c e
996	e b
997	e e
998	e
999	e e
1002	absent
1004	e e
1007	e
1008	e
1011	f
1012	e e
Ernakulam.	
1013	c e
1015	e
1018	c d e
1020	a b d e
1021	e e
1022	c d
1024	absent
1025	a e
1026	b e
1037	a c d
1038	e c d
1039	e e
1040	e e
1042	e e
1044	e
1047	a
1048	a b c d
1051	c
1052	b c d.
1053	a e
1054	a c d e
1055	a b c e
1057	a d e
1064	e
1065	a b e
1069	f
1072	e
1073	a e
1074	a
1075	a b c d e
1076	absent
1077	c
1078	c e
1079	e e
1080	a e
1081	f
1083	c d
1085	absent
1086	a d
1087	f
1088	b c d e
1089	a b c
1090	a
1091	a b c e
1092	a e
1094	a
1095	a b c e
1096	a d e
1097	a e
1101	a d e
1103	a c d
1104	f

Register number.	Subjects failed in.
Hyderabad.	
1105	a e e
1106	a d
1108	f
1109	a e e
1111	d
1112	a b c d e
1113	c d
1114	b c d e
1115	a e
1116	a b c d
1118	e
1120	c d
1121	e d e
1123	e d
1124	absent
1126	a c d e
1127	a e d e
1128	a c d e
1130	c d e
1131	d
1132	a b c d e
Jaffna.	
1133	a e
1134	a e
1135	a c e
1136	absent
1137	a b e
1138	a e
1140	b c d
1141	f
1142	e
1143	b c d
Kottayam.	
1145	a b c d
1147	c d e
1148	c d e
1149	f
1150	a d e
1151	a c d e
1153	a c d e
1155	c e
1156	d e
1157	a c d e
1158	f
1159	c d e
1160	a e
1162	a c d e
1163	c d e
1165	a c d
1166	a b c d e
1170	e d
1172	f
1173	b d
1174	a c d e
1175	f
1179	e e
1180	c d e
1181	a c e
1182	e e
1184	f
1185	a
1186	a e
1188	a b c e
1189	c d e
1191	e e
1194	b c d e

Register number.	Subjects failed in.
Kottayam—cont.	
1196	e
1197	c
1199	a d e
1200	a d e
1201	a
1206	a b e
1207	a b c d e
Kumbakonam.	
1210	a c e
1211	a b e
1212	a b c d e
1213	a b e
1214	a e e
1215	a d e
1216	a
1218	a b c d e
1220	c d e
1221	a b c d e
1223	a b c d e
1224	f
1226	a d e
1228	f
1229	f
1230	a b e
1232	c e
1235	a e
1236	a b c d e
1238	a b c
1240	a c e
1241	a
1244	c d e
1245	a c e
1246	a c d e
1247	a b c d e
1250	e e
1252	e e
1253	e e
1254	a b c e
1255	a e
1256	a b c e
1258	b e e
1262	a d e
1264	e
1265	c d e
1266	e e
1268	c e
1270	a
1271	a e
1273	c d
1274	a b
1276	a
1277	a
1280	a b c d e
1281	a c e
1284	a b c d e
1285	a
1286	a
1287	a
1288	a b e
1289	a b c d e
1292	e e
1293	a b c d e
1294	a
1297	a b c d e
1298	a e
1299	e e
1300	f
1301	a d e
1302	a b e e

Register number.	Subjects failed in.
Kumbakonam—cont.	
1306	a b e
1308	e e
1311	a
1312	f
1313	e
Madura.	
1315	a
1317	e e d
1320	a e e
1321	a e e
1322	b e e
1323	e e e
1324	e
1325	a e
1326	a e e
1327	e
1329	a b e
1330	e
1332	e e
1334	e
1338	a b c d e
1337	e e
1338	e c d e
1340	e e
1341	e b c d e
1343	a b e d
1344	a e d
1345	e e
1347	e
1349	e e d
1349	e c e
1351	e b c d e
1352	e
1353	a c e
1354	d e
1355	f
7356	d
1357	e b e
1358	e e e
1359	a
1360	a b c d e
1361	e c
1362	e e e
1363	e b c e
1364	b e e
1365	a e e
1367	e e
1368	a c d e
1369	e e d e
1370	absent
1371	a e d e
1372	e e
1374	e d
1377	b e e
1378	a b e d
1379	a c d e
1380	e e
1381	e e
1382	a c d e
1383	a e e
1384	a b e d e
1385	e
1386	e e d
1388	a e
1389	a
1391	a d e
1392	a b c d e
1394	e b e

Register number.	Subjects failed in.
Madura—cont.	
1396	a c
1397	a b c d
1399	a b c
1398	a c e
1401	b
1402	a c a
1404	e b c e
1406	f
1407	a b c d e
1408	e c a
1409	e c a
1410	e b
1411	e b c e
1412	b c d e
1413	e b e
1414	a e
1415	e
1416	b
1417	a b e
1423	e
1424	b
1426	a c e
1427	a
1431	a b e
1432	a
Mangalore.	
1433	e c d e
1434	a
1435	a c d e
1437	e d a
1438	a e
1439	a c d e
1440	a e
1442	a
1443	a c d e
1446	e
1450	a d
1452	absent
1454	a
1456	a e
1457	a e d a
1458	a e
1464	absent
1465	a d
1466	absent
1467	e d
1468	e a
1469	d e
1473	a b
1475	a e a
1477	e d a
1478	a e
1480	f
1481	e d a
1482	e e
1484	a e
1487	a e
1489	a e e
1494	e
1497	e e d
1499	a e a
1501	e e
1504	e e
1505	e a
Mandapatam.	
1508	f
1509	e e
1510	e e
Mandapatam—cont.	
1511	f
1512	a b c d
1513	a e e
1514	a b e d e
1517	f
1521	a e a
1522	a e
1523	a c d e
1525	a e
1526	a b e
1527	e
1528	a e d
1529	a
1530	a b c d e
1531	b e
1533	a b e d
1534	a e
1535	e
1539	a e e
1537	absent
1538	e e
1536	b e
1540	e b e
1543	e
1544	a b
1546	e e
1547	e e
1548	a
1549	a
1550	e e
1551	a e
1553	a e
1554	e e
1555	a
1556	e
1557	a
1558	a d
1559	a a d e
1560	a b e
1561	a
1562	a
1563	a e d
1564	absent
1565	a b c d e
1566	a c d e
1567	a b e d
1568	a b c d e
1569	a e d
1570	a e
1571	a
1572	a b e
1573	a e e
1575	e
1576	a e
1577	a b e d
1970	a c
1580	a b e d e
1581	a e e
1583	a c
1584	c e
Mysore.	
1586	e e
1587	a e e
1588	e e
1589	e e d e
1590	e a
1591	e e
1593	a
1595	f
1597	a d
Mysore—cont.	
1598	a e d
1600	a
1601	a e e
1602	absent
1603	a c
1604	a e
1605	a
1607	a e
1615	a e d e
1617	a e
1620	absent
1621	e
1625	b d e
1629	a e d e
1632	a b e
1633	e d e
1637	c e
1638	a e
1640	a e
1641	e e
1642	a e
1643	b e
1644	a b e e
1645	b e d e
1648	e e
Pelghat	
1647	e b e e
1648	a e d
1649	a e
1650	a b e e
1651	a e e
1652	e e e
1653	a e e
1654	a e d e
1655	a e e
1656	a e e
1658	a e a
1659	e e
1660	e e e
1662	a e d e
1663	a
1664	e e
1666	a e e
1667	f
1668	e
1670	a b e d e
1671	a e a
1672	a e e
1674	a b d e
1675	a e d e
1676	e e
1677	a b e a
1678	e e d e
1679	e e
1680	e d e
1681	e d e
1683	e b d e
1686	a a e
1687	a e a
1688	a e
1689	a
1690	a a d a
1691	a e d a
1692	e e
1695	a e
1696	e d
1697	e b e e
1699	e a
1701	a e e
Pelghat—cont.	
1703	a b e d e
1701	a b e e
1705	e d e
1708	e e
1710	a e
1711	a e a
1713	e b e d a
1714	e e
1715	e e a
1716	a e e
1717	a e
1718	e e
1719	e e
1720	a e a
1721	e e
1722	e e
1724	a b e d e
1726	e
1727	e e d
1729	a e a
1730	a e d e
1731	a e d e
1732	a e d a
1735	a e
1738	a e
1740	e
1741	a e e
1742	f
1743	e a
1744	a e
1745	a e
1746	e e e
1747	a d e
1748	e e e
1748	a b e
1751	a a
1754	absent
1755	a e
1756	a e e
1757	e
1758	e a
1761	a e
1767	a
1768	e a
1769	e e d a
1770	a b e a
1771	f
1772	e e
1773	e e d a
1774	e e
1775	a b e a
1776	a e d e
1778	e e
Rajahmundry.	
1780	a e
1781	absent
1782	a a e
1783	a b e e
1784	a e d e
1785	a a e
1786	e e
1787	absent
1788	a b e e
1790	e a
1791	a b e d e
1792	a b a a
1793	b a
1794	e a
1795	e a

Register number	Subjects failed in
Rajahmundry—cont.	
1796	a c e
1797	a b c e
1799	a c
1800	a c e
1801	c l a
1802	a a
1803	a b
1804	a b c
1805	a
1806	a c e
1807	c
1808	a c a
1809	a c e
1810	a c a
1811	c b
1812	f
1813	a b c e
1814	f
1815	a c e
1816	a c e
1817	a b c a
1818	a
1819	a c d e
1822	a c d e
1823	a c e
1824	a c e
1825	a b c e
1826	c e
1827	absent
1828	a c a
1829	c e
1831	c d e
1832	a
1833	e
1834	e
1836	c b c d e
1838	c e
1839	b c e
1840	a c e
1841	b
1843	c e
1844	a c e
1845	a c e
1846	a
1847	c e
1848	a b c
1849	a c e
1850	c d e
1851	a e
1852	a c a
1853	c b c e
1857	a
1859	c b c
1860	a c
1862	a b c d a
1863	f
1864	a c e
1866	c b c
1868	a c e
1869	a d e
1870	a c d a
1872	a c e
1875	a c d e
1877	a c a
1880	c d e
1881	a e
1884	a c e
1886	a c e
1888	a e
1889	a
1890	c b c e

Register number	Subjects failed in
Rajahmundry—cont.	
1891	a a a
1892	f
1893	c d e
1894	a c e
1896	a e
1897	a b c
1898	a c d e
1900	a
1901	a a
1903	c e
1904	a b c e
1905	a e e
1906	a a e
1907	a
1908	a a
1909	a e
1910	c b c
1911	a e
1912	a c e
1914	c b c
1915	a c d
1916	a b a d
1917	a
1918	a
1921	a e e
1922	a a
1924	a
1925	f
1926	a e
1927	absent
1929	a e a
1930	a c d
1931	a e
1932	a c d e
1934	f
1935	a a
1936	a b c e
1938	a c a
1940	a e e
Salem.	
1941	a d a
1942	b c d e
1949	a c d e
1950	c e
1951	a b c d e
1952	b c d e
1953	c e
1954	a
1955	a e
1956	a e
1959	a
1960	a e
1962	c b c d e
1963	a e
1965	c c d e
1966	e
1968	c b d
1969	a e e
1970	a e
1972	a d e
1973	absent
1976	a c e
1977	a a
1978	e
Tinnevelly.	
1980	a e
1981	a e e

Register number.	Subjects failed in.
Tinnevelly—cont.	
1982	e
1983	a
1984	a
1985	a c d e
1986	a b c e
1987	a
1988	a c e
1989	c b c d e
1990	e
1991	a c e
1992	a c a
1994	a e
1995	a e e
1998	a
1999	a e
2000	a c d e
2001	a c d
2002	a e
2004	a
2006	c
2007	c b c a
2008	f
2009	a c e
2010	a b c d e
2012	c d
2014	a b d
2015	a a
2016	a c
2018	a e e
2019	a a
2020	a e
2022	a c
2023	c b c e
2027	a e
2028	a c
2030	a c d e
2031	a e e
2032	c a
2033	a c d e
2034	f
2035	a b c d e
2039	a e
2037	c
2038	a e e
2039	c b c d e
2040	a b c e
2041	a
2043	e
2044	a c d
2045	a b c e
2046	a e
2047	a c e
2048	a c
2050	b c a
2051	a e
2053	a a
2054	a
2055	a e
2056	a c d e
2059	a b c a
2060	a a
2061	a e e
2062	a c e
2063	a e
2064	a e
2069	a c
2068	e
2073	f
2074	b a
2077	a c e
2080	e

Register number.	Subjects failed in.
Tinnevelly—cont.	
2081	a b c e
2083	a b d
2084	a
2085	c b c e
2086	f
2087	a b a e
2089	b
2091	c b
2093	a c e
2094	a e
2095	a b c
2096	a e
2097	e c d a
2098	a b c d a
2099	a b c d a
2100	e
2102	f
2103	a c d e
2104	a
2107	a
2109	a b c e
2114	c
2118	absent
Trichinopoly.	
2121	a
2123	a
2125	f
2126	a b c d a
2127	e c
2133	a c e
2134	b c e
2135	a e
2136	a
2137	c a
2138	a e
2139	c e
2140	absent
2141	a
2143	a
2144	e e
2145	a
2147	f
2148	a
2149	a b c
2150	b c d
2152	a b c a
2153	a e
2154	c e
2155	a
2156	c b c e
2157	a
2158	f
2159	e e e
2161	b
2163	e
2166	e c
2168	c
2169	a b c d e
2170	e
2171	a c
2172	c c d e
2174	a b c
2175	e e
2177	c d a
2178	a e
2179	c e e
2180	c b c a
2182	a b d e
2183	e

Register number	Subjects failed in.
Trichinopoly—cont.	
2184	a c d
2185	c e
2187	c b c d e
2188	c d e
2189	c e
2192	e
2193	b e
2194	a c
2197	c b c
2198	f
2199	a c e
2200	absent
2201	e
2202	a c a
2203	absent
2204	absent
2205	a b e
2206	a e
2207	a c e
2208	c e
2210	a c
2211	c b c d e
2212	absent
2213	a b c e
2214	c e
2215	a b c d e
2216	c e
2218	c d e
2220	c d e
2223	c e
2224	c d
2225	c c d e
2228	c b e
2229	a b c d e
2230	c a
2231	a c d e
2232	c b e e
2233	a e
2235	a c a
2237	e
2238	a
2239	a b e a
2240	c e e
2242	c
2243	a
2244	c e
2245	a
2247	a
2250	c e
2251	a e
2252	c d e
2253	c c d e
2256	a e
2255	a e
2259	a e e
2261	e c
2264	c b c d e
2265	c d
2266	d e
2267	a b
2268	b d e
2270	c e
2271	a a
2274	e e
2276	a e
2278	c b e
2279	b
2280	c c d
2282	c d e
2284	a c d

Register number	Subjects failed in.
Trichinopoly—cont.	
2288	a c d
2289	c d
2293	c e
2295	a a
2297	a b e
2298	c b c d
2299	c
2301	a b c d e
2302	absent
2303	b
2305	a b c d e
2306	c e
2307	e
2309	c e
2310	e c
2312	a b c d e
2313	a b
2314	a b d a
2315	c e
2320	a b c d e
2322	f
2323	a b e
2326	absent
2329	a b e
2330	b a
2331	a b e e
2335	a e
2336	e
2337	a b e
2338	a
2339	a b e e
2340	a b c d e
2341	a b a
2342	f
2345	a
2347	a c d e
2348	b
2349	absent
2350	a b c d e
2353	b d
2354	a c e
2358	f
2360	d e
2361	e e
2362	a
2363	a b c d e
2364	a c e
2365	e e
2368	b e
2369	a b e
2370	f
2371	c b c d e
2372	e
2376	a b c d e
2377	c c d
2378	c d e
2379	e
2380	a
2381	a b e e
2382	e
2383	a b
2385	c c d e
2386	a b e
2387	e e
2389	absent
2390	e
2391	a c d e
2392	a b e
2393	a b e e
2394	a b c d e
2395	d e

Register number	Subjects failed in.
Trichinopoly—cont.	
2397	a e
2399	a a
2400	a e
2401	a e
2402	a e
2403	e e
2405	absent
2407	c b d
2408	a e
2409	a
2410	a a
2411	a e
2413	a c d e
2414	c d
2415	a
2416	e c
2418	c b c d e
2420	b e
2421	a a
2424	a d
2425	c b e
2428	c b a d
2430	c d
2431	a b a e
2432	a b e e
2433	c b e
2434	c b e e
2435	f
2436	a b
2110	a b c d e
2141	a e
2443	c d
2444	a e e
2446	e e
Tiruvadi.	
2447	a e e
2448	e e
2451	a e
2452	a c d
2456	e c d e
2454	a e e
2455	e
2456	e c d a
2460	f
2461	a
2462	a e e
2463	e e
2464	a e e
2466	e
2467	c d
2468	c b c d e
2471	a c d
2472	a c a
2475	e a
2477	c d
2479	c c d e
2482	c d e
2483	a c d e
2485	a c d a
2488	c c d
2487	a c d
2489	f
2490	a e
2491	c d
2492	c b c d e
2493	c c d e
2494	a c d e
2495	a c d
2496	a c d
2497	absent

Register number	Subjects failed in.
Tricondrum—cont.	
2498	f
2501	f
2502	c d
2504	c c d e
2505	e e e
2506	c b c d e
2507	c d
2508	a c d e
2509	a e
2511	c d a
2513	e e e
2514	a b e
2515	a b e
2516	a b e
2517	f
2518	e e
2519	a c d e
2520	a e
2521	f d
2523	f
2525	a e
2526	e c d
2527	c b d
2531	e
2532	a c d e
2533	c b c d e
2534	e e
2535	e e e
2536	a c d
2538	a e e
2539	a d e
2540	c d e
2541	f
2542	e e
2543	a
2547	e e a
2548	a
2550	e
2552	a c d e
2554	e
2556	a
2556	a c d
2557	c b e
2558	c b c d e
2559	a e
2560	c c d e
2562	c d e
2563	e c d
2564	a e e
2566	a e
2567	a
2569	b e
2571	a e
Tiruvengavur.	
2573	a b e e
2574	e e
2575	a b e e
2576	a b c d e
2577	e
2579	c d
2580	e e
2581	b a e
2583	a e a
2584	a e
2587	b c d e
2588	a b e
2589	a b c d a
2590	c d e
2591	a b a

Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in	Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number	Subjects failed in.
Vivâ-voce—cont.		*Vivâ-voce*—cont.		*Vivâ-voce*—cont.		*Vivâ-voce*—cont.	
2592	a	2610	p e	2632	a d e	2658	a b
2593	c	2611	b	2634	c	2659	a b c d e
2594	f	2613	a c d e	2636	a d	2660	a
2596	a e	2614	a c d	2637	a c e	2661	a b c d e
2597	a b e	2615	c d	2638	a c	2662	a b c d e
2598	b c d e	2617	a e	2639	a	2664	a c e
2600	a b c d e	2619	c d e	2643	a	2665	a b e
2601	a b e	2621	a c d e	2645	a b c d e	2666	a c d e
2602	a b c d	2622	f	2646	a b c d e	2667	a c e
2603	a b c d	2623	absent	2648	c	2668	e
2604	a e	2624	absent	2650	a c e	2670	a c e
2605	c d e	2625	a	2652	f	2672	a c d
2606	a	2627	c	2654	a e	2674	a c
2607	e	2630	a b c d e	2655	a b c e	2655	absent
2608	a c d						

Reg. No. 167 debarred till 1912.

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., M.R.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 23rd February 1910.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND SUBSCRIBED AT THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1910. [Price, 6 annas.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c

Board of Revenue.

Land Revenue

Examination Leave.—The Board grants Mr. C. C. Wilson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Examination leave for two months from or after 25th April 1910, under section 67 of the Madras Forest Code, Third Edition.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chepauk, 2nd March 1910.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
Secretary.

Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

Transfers.—M.R.Ry. John Gnanamuthu Manonmani Pillai Avargal, Inspector, on return from leave, is posted to the Rajahmundry Circle, *vice* Inspector Mr. Charles Stewart Rolland on other duty.

M.R.Ry. Thumar Sitaram Singh, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Nizam's state Circle to the charge of the Rajahmundry Circle temporarily till Inspector M.R.Ry. J. G. Manonmani Pillai Avargal joins. To join urgently without awaiting relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 3rd March 1910.

II-1

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Kilayanaghur Raghava Acharyar Avargal, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 7th March 1910.

Transfers.—Mr. Sidney Charles Herbert Robinson, Inspector, is transferred from the Tirukkoyilur Circle to the Northern Customs Circle (Cocanada). To join on 1st April 1910.

Mr. John Balsir Chatterton, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Cocanada Sea Customs Office, Peangudura Circle, to the charge of the Central Customs Circle No. II, Negapatam. To join on 1st April 1910.

Mr. James William Bozebank, Inspector, is transferred from the Mogalturru Circle to the Southern Customs Circle, Tuticorin. To join on 1st April 1910.

M.R.Ry. Panchanatha Aiyar Duraiyappa Aiyar Avargal, Inspector, is transferred from the Kanapatti Circle to the Western Customs Circle, Cuddalore. To join on 1st April 1910.

Mr. John Domino Franz Lemerle, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the charge of the Daggupad Ganja Warehouse, Nizampatam Circle, to the Cocanada Sea Customs Office, Penugudaru Circle. To join on 23rd March 1910.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 8th March 1910.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Erratum.—In Service Order No. 377 of 1909, dated 15th November 1909, regarding promotion of Ranger Shaik Rahamtulla Sahib, *for* the words "with effect from 1st July 1909" *read* "with effect from 31st January 1910".

Waltair, 22nd February 1910.

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Leave.—In supersession of this Office Service Order No. 26, dated 6th February 1910, M.R.Ry. A. Raju Naicker, Forest Ranger, Fourth Grade, Chingleput district, is granted privilege leave for one month from 15th April 1910.

Madras, 28th February 1910.

C. E. BRASIER,
Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Veladi Subbayar Ramakrishna Aiyar, Overseer, First Grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Fifth Circle.

Fort St. George, 4th March 1910.

F. J. WILSON,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Postings.—Mr. Hans Raj Dogra, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Godavari Northern division, is posted to Ganjam division, for the charge of Russellkonda sub-division.

Mr. P. A. Molloy, posted to the I Circle in G.O., No. 147 W., dated 22nd February 1910, will be attached to the Godavari Northern division.

Transfers.—The following transfers are ordered by the Superintending Engineer, I Circle:—

M.R.Ry. N. S. Venkatasumana Aiyar, Overseer, First Grade, from Vizagapatam division to Godavari Eastern division.

M.R.Ry. S. Krishna Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, from Godavari Eastern division to Vizagapatam division, on relief by the former.

Camp Coringa Canal, 28th February 1910.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. Vishnampettai Rajangam Aiyar Venkatrama Aiyar, Overseer, is transferred from the Tinnevelly division to the Madura division.

This cancels the transfer of M.R.Ry. Tandalam Rajagopala Chari Srinivasa Raghavachari, Supervisor, who will remain in the Tinnevelly division.

Trichinopoly, 2nd March 1910.

H. E. CLERK,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

MEDICAL.

Posting.—Lieutenant F. J. Dunn, I.S.M.D., on return from privilege leave, is posted to the General Hospital, Madras, as a temporary measure.

(By order.)

Madras, 1st March 1910.

W. C. LONG, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Pindado Felician Mathias, B.A., M.B., C.M.S., on the expiry of his privilege leave, to act as Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Salem, during the employment of Civil Assistant Surgeon M. N. MacDonald, L.M.S., on other duty or until further orders.

Madras, 4th March 1910.

P. H. BENSON,
Surgeon General with the Government of Madras.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

INVENTIONS

The following specifications of inventions have been filed in accordance with section 11 of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, and are open to inspection at the Office of the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, on the payment of a fee of one rupee in the case of each specification :—

(By Robert Stock, Manufacturer, of 46-49, Copenickerstrasse, Berlin, S.O., Germany)—"Improvements in or relating to motor ploughs and the like."

(By Herbert Sewill, Stockbroker, late of 4 and 6, Copthall Avenue, but now of 42, Poultry, in the City of London, England)—"Improvements in the means for suspending bird cages, flower pots and the like."

(By Thomas Gare, Engineer, of Bramble Beach, Warren Drive, New Brighton, in the County of Chester, England)—"Invention for improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of rubber articles from old or waste rubber."

(By Francis Conrad Osborn, Mechanical Engineer, of 65 and 67, West Larned Street, Detroit, Michigan, United States of America.)—"Improvements in or relating to machines for making tubes from continuous strips or bands of paper or other material."

(By James Campbell Tranter, Inventor, of 91a Princes Street, in the City of Dunedin, in the Dominion of New Zealand)—"Invention for an improvement in discharging elevator for ships."

(By the Axle Lubricating Company, a Corporation organized and existing under the Laws of the State of New York, Manufacturers, and having a place of business at 26 and 27, Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New York, in the State of New York, United States of America.)—"Improvements in Lubricating Devices particularly adapted for Railway Car Axles."

(By Charles Francis Jenkins, Mechanical Engineer, of 312, Ouray Building, Washington, in the District of Columbia, United States of America.)—"Improvements relating to machines for making spirally wound tubes."

(By Claude Albemarle Bettington, Lieutenant in the British Land Forces, of the Junior United Service Club, 11 and 12, Charles Street, St. James', and of 14, Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, in the County of London, England.—"Improvements relating to Acetylene generators."

(By W. R. Sykes Interlocking Signal Company, Limited and William Robert Sykes, Engineer, both of 28 Victoria Road, Clapham, London, S.W. England.)—"Improvements in railway signalling."

(By Claude Albemarle Bettington, Lieutenant in the British Land Forces, of the Junior United Service Club, 11 and 12, Charles Street, St. James', and of 14, Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, in the County of London, England.)—"Improvements in and relating to apparatus for pulverizing coal and other materials."

(By William Jackson, Engineer of Thorn Grove Mansefield, near Aberdeen, in the County of Aberdeen, North Britain.)—"Improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaf, or other produce."

Do do.

(By Edward William Cotter, Engineer, St Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong, Bengal, India.)—"Invention for automatically throwing a shuttle from side to side in the process of weaving cloth in a handloom."

(By Messrs. Burn & Co., Ld., Engineers, Howrah, British India.)—"Invention for a paddy husker and polisher."

(By John Lenton Hills, Railway Employé, of 1278, Hare Street, Kalgoorlie, in the State of Western Australia, Commonwealth of Australia.)—"Improvements in locomotive ashpans."

(By Lala Kanhaiyal, Nandkishore, lock and safe manufacturer, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)—"Improvements in padlocks."

(Do. do.)—"Improvements in locks."

(By Edward Hudson and Walter Skelton Hudson, Engineers, both of Gildersome Foundry, Gildersome, near Leeds, in the County of York, England)—"Invention for improvements in waggons."

(By Arthur Barker, Engineer, of 20, Meads Road, Wood Green, London, England)—"Improvements in vaporizers or carburettors for internal combustion engines or motors."

(By Sven Rolfson Schmidt, Gentleman, residing at Huntington, County of Suffolk, State of New York, U.S.A.)—"Improvements in non-refillable bottles."

(By George Edward Marshall, of 51, Queen's Road, Bayswater, London, Trunk Manufacturer)—"Improvements in airtight or lined trunks, boxes, chests or like receptacles."

(By Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagar, Journalist, 27, Madows Street, and Dossabhoy Manekji Wadia, Mill Manager, No. 2, Warden Road, both of Bombay)—"Improvements in or relating to Carding engines."

(By Margaret Louisa Cozzie, Gentlewoman, of Villa Joyeuse, Biarritz, France)—"Invention for a portable support for mosquito nets and similar contrivances."

(By K. Tholasi Dass, Bangle Merchant, No. 6, Vinayaga Modally Street, Madras, now residing at No. 332, Edwingone Quarters, Kandawgalay, Rangoon)—"Invention for Tholasi Dass water-lift (1)."

(By John Munster Schneider of 104 Middle Colaba, Bombay, Assistant Inspector of Lights, Bombay Port Trust)—"Invention for the improvement of Slupping Lights called Schneider's Spinning Reflector."

(By Alexander Gibbs, Civil Engineer, and Thomas Graham Menzies, Civil Engineer, of Goytrey House, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, England, and 130, Wellesley Road, Chiswick, London, England, respectively)—"Improvements in apparatus for laying concrete."

(By Black sand and gold recovery company, a Corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the State of Arizona, having Offices at Chicago, Illinois, United States of America)—"Improvements in or relating to pipe dredges."

(By Herbert William Garratt, Locomotive Engineer, of 25, Lewiston Place, Portland Avenue, Stamford Hill, in the County of Middlesex, England)—"Improvements in and relating to Locomotive Engines."

(By Murex Magnetic Company, Limited, of 55 and 56, Bishopsgate Street, within London, England,)—"Improvements relating to the treatment of ores or the like."

(By Murex Magnetic Company, Limited, of 55 and 56, Bishopsgate Street, within London, England,—"Improvements relating to the treatment of ores."

(By the Sub-Target Company, Limited, of 29s, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C., England)—"Improvements in or relating to apparatus for Rifle, Gunnery and like Practice."

Fort St. George, 8th March 1910

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

TREASURE TROVE.

Under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that treasure consisting of two lamps, two plates and one stool or stand, all of brass worth about Rs. 25 were found on 1st July 1909 by (1) Talari Tiruka, (2) Reddi Basavana Gowd, (3) Hayalpa, (4) Javali Channabasappa, (5) Jas Lakshmanabhat, (6) Malleppava Chenna Basappa, (7) Javali Gureddappa, (8) Mudenur Sangappa,

(9) Amarasettieppa, (10) Javali Sanappa, (11) Schoolmaster Gopal Row, (12) Guru Mallara Gangadharappa, buried in a vanka close to the village of Chigateri, Harpanahalli taluk, Bellary district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by duly authorised agent before the Collector of Bellary at his office at Bellary on 13th June 1910 in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Bellary Collector's Office,
9th January 1910.

J. A. CUMMING,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that, on the 21st December 1909, treasure consisting of Rs. 134 cash was found buried in an earthen pot in the house of the late Bhashmangam Chekkamayya of Pata Chicacole, Chicacole taluk, Ganjam district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by an agent duly authorised before the Collector of Ganjam at his office at Chatrapur on Thursday the 14th day of July 1910 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Ganjam Collector's Office,
12th February 1910.

N. MACMICHAEL,
Ag. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on the 14th June 1908, treasure, approximately valued at Rs. 60, consisting of 15 small gold coins valued at Rs. 4 each, was found by certain workmen while levelling and rendering fit for ragi cultivation plot S. No. 168-1A of Pattige village, Mangalore taluk, South Canara district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Canara at his office, at Mangalore, on the 23rd May 1910, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

South Canara Collector's Office,
Mangalore, 28th Dec. 1909.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of Act VI of 1878, that, on the 28th November 1909, the undermentioned treasure was found on land belonging to Sri Margasahayeswaraswami temple of the village of Muvalur in the Mayuvaram taluk:—

Forty-four small gold coins weighing 1½ tolas valued at Rs. 14.

2. All persons claiming the treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 2nd July 1910, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
25th February 1910.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of the Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found out on 10th January 1910, while repairing Sri Tiyagarajaswami temple in the village of Tirukkaravasal of the Negapatam taluk:—

Description.	Weight in mem.	Approximate value. Rs. A. P.
1. Chandrasekarar (copper)	351	100 0 0
2. Chandrasekarar Amman	216	60 0 0
3 Bull (vrishapam)	153½	40 0 0

2. All persons claiming the treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 2nd July 1910, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
26th February 1910.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards for the week ending 26th January 1910.

Municipalities	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS. Class. Christians	Hindus	Mohammedans	Other Classes	Total Births. M.	F.	Total	DEATHS. Class. Christians	Hindus	Mohammedans	Other Classes	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total	Causes of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague	Fevers.	Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Rate per 1,000 of Population per Annum. Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	105,934	2	57	5	..	29	35	64	11	189	28	..	116	112	228	175	..	..	14	7	2	1	29	31·4	111·2
Trichinopoly ..	101,721	7	37	6	..	29	21	50	5	79	11	4	52	47	99	73	2	..	15	9	..	1	66	25·8	49·2
Calicut ..	76,981	1	31	23	1	33	23	56	1	21	30	..	26	27	52	..	1	..	..	6	3	..	42	30·9	37·1
Salem ..	70,021	1	37	3	..	20	21	41	2	46	2	..	23	25	48	4	..	..	18	3	1	..	22	30·2	35·3
Kumbakonam ..	59,673	..	20	1	..	11	16	27	..	31	1	..	27	25	52	8	..	..	7	4	4	2	27	23·5	45·3
Bellary ..	58,217	2	17	14	..	18	15	33	..	18	10	..	8	10	28	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	21	29·5	25·0
Tanjore ..	57,870	5	30	3	..	21	25	46	3	97	1	..	22	29	51	7	3	..	5	6	..	..	28	41·3	45·8
Negapatam ..	57,190	2	29	10	..	20	15	41	3	32	4	..	28	18	44	7	..	..	8	3	3	..	23	37·3	40·0
Coimbatore ..	53,090	1	26	1	..	15	13	28	1	26	1	..	15	13	28	5	..	6	1	..	1	..	15	27·4	27·4
Cuddalore ..	52,216	2	33	..	..	22	12	35	2	20	3	..	16	16	31	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	24	34·8	30·9
Cocanada ..	48,098	2	45	2	..	32	27	49	1	15	6	..	11	10	21	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	16	53·0	22·7
Conjeevaram ..	46,161	..	31	..	..	19	15	31	..	40	2	..	21	21	42	..	..	..	1	7	4	..	30	34·9	47·3
Palghat ..	46,177	1	20	1	..	14	8	22	..	19	3	..	8	13	18	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	8	25·6	21·2
Mangalore ..	44,108	12	18	7	..	27	20	37	6	31	8	..	23	22	45	..	..	24	3	2	3	..	13	43·6	63·1
Vellore ..	43,537	..	23	8	..	15	15	30	..	16	9	..	12	13	25	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	16	35·8	29·9
Vizagapatam ..	40,832	1	17	1	..	10	8	18	1	15	1	..	11	6	17	..	..	..	2	4	3	..	17	37·3	41·1
Tinnevelly ..	40,469	..	25	4	..	16	14	29	..	28	4	..	15	16	32	7	..	..	2	2	2	..	11	24·2	21·6
Palamcottah ..	39,545	6	16	16	..	16	38	31	1	23	7	..	15	15	31	4	1	..	1	3	1	..	11	24·2	21·6
Masulipatam ..	39,507	..	23	4	..	16	11	27	1	13	2	..	12	4	16	..	..	..	1	10	7	..	8	40·6	40·8
Rajahmundry ..	36,408	..	32	3	..	17	18	35	..	30	5	1	16	18	34	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	12	35·9	21·1
Vizianagram ..	34,583	..	21	1	..	11	11	22	..	20	2	..	11	11	22	..	..	..	..	6	5	4	10	33·1	33·1
Ellore ..	33,521	..	21	3	..	18	11	27	..	18	3	..	15	6	21	..	..	..	..	7	4	1	10	33·1	33·1
Nellore ..	32,040	..	11	5	..	10	6	16	1	17	5	..	8	16	24	..	7	..	..	6	..	..	13	42·8	32·6
Guntur ..	30,834	..	17	3	..	13	9	22	..	10	8	..	6	10	29	..	1	..	..	4	1	..	12	37·1	30·4
Adoni ..	30,416	..	9	2	..	4	7	11	..	10	3	..	11	7	18	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	15	18·8	30·8
Tuticorin ..	28,018	9	9	..	..	8	12	18	1	12	2	..	7	8	15	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	8	33·4	27·8
Tellicherry ..	27,883	1	10	5	..	2	14	16	..	6	4	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	29·5	14·9
Cannanore ..	27,811	2	10	10	1	13	7	23	1	4	3	..	0	8	14	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	10	43·0	26·2
Srivilliputtur ..	25,382	2	21	..	..	14	9	23	..	15	..	..	7	8	15	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	8	45·3	29·9
Berhampur ..	25,729	1	16	2	..	14	5	19	..	22	..	..	12	10	22	..	..	..	5	3	..	1	13	38·4	44·5
Kurnool ..	25,375	..	8	7	..	8	7	15	..	8	15	..	15	9	24	..	..	..	2	7	2	..	3	30·7	49·2
Dindigul ..	25,182	3	19	3	..	12	13	25	4	12	2	..	6	9	18	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	9	51·6	37·2
Cotacamund ..	18,596	5	3	1	10	9	10	19	3	1	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	53·1	11·3
Total ..	1,485,888	64	785	149	12	518	472	990	52	814	194	5	530	573	1,103	323	43	31	147	113	45	7	503	34·8	40·8

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
3rd March 1910.

S. BALASUNDRAM, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards for the week ending 4th February 1910.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.																RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.	
		CLASS.				TOTAL BIRTHS.			CLASS.				TOTAL DEATHS.			CAUSES OF DEATH.											
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Bowel complaints not classified.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	105,984	7	67	14	..	40	38	78	5	204	9	..	111	110	221	156	..	..	19	10	5	..	29	38·5	108·4
Trichinopoly ..	104,721	6	46	7	..	33	23	56	4	47	9	..	31	29	60	..	..	..	9	11	..	..	41	27·8	29·8
Calicut ..	76,981	8	43	42	..	38	50	88	5	20	24	1	35	17	50	..	4	..	5	3	3	..	37	59·4	38·8
Salem ..	70,621	2	46	4	..	24	27	51	..	60	10	..	27	33	60	10	..	..	10	6	2	2	28	37·8	44·2
Kumbakonam ..	59,673	..	37	3	..	23	19	40	..	44	1	..	24	21	45	6	..	..	9	2	4	1	24	34·9	39·6
Bellary ..	58,247	2	18	12	1	16	17	33	2	20	11	..	16	17	33	..	..	..	4	2	6	1	21	29·5	29·6
Tanjore ..	57,870	5	25	4	..	15	19	34	1	47	2	..	20	21	69	10	4	..	6	5	..	..	14	30·9	44·0
Negapatam ..	57,190	3	13	8	..	15	8	24	4	29	0	..	26	22	42	2	..	..	8	4	3	1	24	21·8	38·2
Coimbatore ..	53,980	1	25	2	..	15	13	28	..	21	..	..	10	11	21	3	..	1	..	4	1	..	12	27·4	20·0
Cuddalore ..	52,210	..	29	1	..	18	12	30	1	36	1	..	14	24	38	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	33	29·8	37·8
Cocanada ..	48,090	..	46	1	..	20	27	47	..	25	..	..	19	16	35	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	10	50·8	27·0
Conjeveram ..	48,164	..	30	2	..	18	16	32	..	20	1	..	13	14	27	..	..	..	2	7	3	..	17	30·0	30·4
Palghat ..	44,177	1	83	5	..	22	17	39	..	13	5	..	5	14	22	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	15	45·6	25·9
Mangalore ..	44,108	13	24	4	..	19	22	41	8	34	10	..	27	25	52	..	28	..	8	2	2	..	16	48·3	61·3
Vellore ..	43,537	2	24	7	..	21	12	33	1	30	0	..	16	9	25	..	..	..	9	4	1	..	16	39·4	29·0
Visagapatam ..	40,892	4	25	3	..	19	13	32	1	28	..	..	6	10	16	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	11	40·7	24·2
Tinnevelly ..	40,488	6	42	2	..	28	19	47	1	30	2	..	20	9	30	6	..	..	2	4	3	..	22	60·4	50·1
Palamcottah ..	39,515	5	18	10	..	22	11	33	2	22	6	..	21	9	30	..	1	..	1	14	4	..	10	43·4	39·4
Masulipatam ..	39,507	1	27	2	..	8	22	30	..	18	2	..	7	10	17	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	39·5	32·4
Rajahmundry ..	38,308	1	21	1	..	8	15	23	..	18	1	..	10	6	16	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	11	33·8	32·9
Vizianagram ..	34,583	3	25	1	..	12	17	29	1	10	..	..	8	11	17	..	..	2	1	2	4	..	9	43·9	25·8
Ellore	33,521	..	21	5	..	14	12	26	..	21	5	..	20	6	26	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	10	40·3	40·8
Nellore ..	32,040	2	11	4	..	10	7	17	..	14	4	..	8	10	18	..	2	..	12	9	..	..	2	27·3	29·2
Guntur ..	30,833	..	18	3	..	14	7	21	2	17	6	..	10	15	25	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	15	35·4	42·9
Adoni	30,410	1	10	8	..	10	9	19	..	9	5	..	9	5	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	32·5	23·9
Tuticorin ..	28,048	4	14	2	..	12	8	20	3	17	1	..	20	7	27	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	18	37·1	20·1
Tellicherry ..	27,803	2	7	6	..	7	8	15	..	5	4	..	2	7	9	..	..	..	4	2	1	..	5	28·0	16·8
Cannanore ..	27,611	2	6	12	..	10	4	19	..	4	6	..	6	4	10	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	8	35·5	19·7
Srivilliputtur ..	26,382	1	20	1	..	7	16	23	..	17	..	..	7	10	17	4	..	..	3	2	1	1	8	43·4	33·5
Berhampur ..	25,722	..	14	1	..	6	9	15	..	20	..	..	13	7	20	..	..	..	5	8	2	1	7	30·3	40·4
Karnool ..	25,376	1	9	10	..	9	11	20	..	16	10	..	16	9	25	..	..	..	9	0	2	..	8	41·0	51·9
Dindigal ..	25,182	3	14	9	..	8	12	20	0	20	2	..	11	16	27	1	..	..	6	4	..	..	17	41·3	53·6
Ootacamund ..	18,596	8	4	2	4	7	11	18	4	3	1	1	5	4	9	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	4	50·3	25·2
Total ..	1,422,630	86	702	197	9	552	529	1,080	80	917	197	2	598	538	1,136	210	41	8	187	119	59	6	535	37·8	39·8

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
7th March 1910.

S BALASUNDRAM, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of December 1869.

Population according to Census of 1871.	Districts	Population for which Returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M	F	Total	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F	Small-pox M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
* 2,010,288	Ganjam	1,159,842	..	..	4	2,765	16	..	1,382	1,383	2,792	..	..	..	1,629	16	7	889	800	1,689	24	21	4	6	..	..	552	540	109	100
* 2,185,650	Vizagapatam	2,662,662	1	1	5	4,573	10	8	2,519	2,308	4,826	..	1	3	2,838	18	7	1,052	1,009	2,061	1	..	20	24	..	..	1,426	1,004	43	38
* 1,166,179	Godavari	1,466,179	1	4	8	4,773	10	5	2,810	2,308	4,826	..	..	52	3,437	58	7	1,004	1,763	2,767	..	..	38	35	..	..	1,123	1,068	37	28
1,744,136	Kistna	1,744,136	..	..	61	3,936	125	5	2,130	2,018	4,152	..	..	123	3,514	180	7	1,366	1,246	2,613	..	..	25	18	..	..	786	659	36	21
1,490,636	Guntur	1,490,636	..	..	264	4,336	383	12	2,523	2,458	4,981	..	1	48	2,217	188	23	1,166	1,221	2,387	..	..	37	33	..	..	746	693	76	83
1,272,810	Nellore	1,272,810	..	..	68	2,290	131	75	1,231	1,227	2,458	..	..	..	1,261	7	..	1,001	1,001	2,002	..	..	34	..	..	..	258	265	85	82
809,316	Madras	809,316	14	27	83	1,216	308	..	816	750	1,575	2	24	71	1,260	284	..	778	772	1,550	..	..	21	13	..	..	261	292	162	160
1,312,122	Chingleput	1,312,122	..	1	22	4,035	85	8	2,084	2,106	4,200	..	3	20	2,508	61	7	1,478	1,431	2,907	16	32	40	36	..	..	659	607	103	120
2,312,122	South Arcot	2,312,122	..	1	142	6,228	168	11	3,417	3,114	6,531	..	1	81	4,470	87	7	2,444	2,208	4,652	12	16	25	17	..	..	319	346	49	42
2,312,894	Trichinopoly	1,444,770	..	1	214	3,621	135	13	2,005	1,979	3,984	1	..	163	2,869	77	7	1,454	1,402	2,856	124	106	22	22	..	..	326	355	94	103
1,444,770	Tanjore	2,216,029	..	..	281	6,033	372	5	3,413	3,279	6,692	1	..	176	4,357	269	20	2,398	2,414	4,812	114	107	18	20	..	..	822	802	121	94
2,216,029	Madura	2,881,280	..	2	867	6,332	430	28	3,646	3,490	7,146	..	1	156	4,880	328	53	2,423	2,433	4,856	91	86	30	31	..	..	489	467	107	111
2,881,280	Tinnevelly	2,089,607	..	..	886	5,375	300	6	3,142	3,021	6,163	1	..	358	4,293	222	1	2,447	2,433	4,880	..	..	10	6	..	..	893	826	17	29
2,089,607	Coimbatore	872,058	..	..	101	2,030	218	24	1,242	1,230	2,472	..	..	41	1,311	177	12	764	685	1,449	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,022	1,747	91	78
901,319	Kurnool	1,291,287	1	..	40	2,641	301	25	1,536	1,486	3,022	..	..	2	1,504	151	18	866	784	1,650	4	3	26	30	..	..	69	65	47	37
1,291,287	Cuddapah	958,414	1	..	7	2,326	280	18	1,312	1,296	2,607	..	..	2	1,432	87	3	764	761	1,524	6	3	..	..	..	..	51	49	35	37
958,414	Bellary	785,254	..	1	4	2,130	165	3	1,155	1,148	2,303	..	1	6	2,046	121	12	2,005	2,028	4,033	26	19	71	66	..	..	452	532	172	181
785,254	Anantapur	2,207,712	..	1	16	4,726	308	24	2,040	2,080	4,120	..	..	20	3,043	157	..	2,392	2,440	4,832	274	317	12	10	..	1	1,020	1,068	140	143
2,207,712	North Arcot	2,204,914	1	..	46	5,476	142	..	1,868	2,829	5,653	..	..	20	4,162	114	16	2,207	2,104	4,311	146	142	17	16	133	114	894	874	213	217
2,204,914	Salem	2,201,732	..	2	46	5,468	140	18	2,862	2,792	5,674	..	2	17	156	10	14	116	100	216	..	..	..	..	6	7	321	325	107	86
2,201,732	Coimbatore	111,431	2	2	30	140	18	22	107	110	217	3	2	..	138	..	23	1,054	1,017	2,103	..	1	35	23	8	8	630	661	162	177
111,431	Nilgiris, The	1,134,713	..	1	299	3,178	349	22	1,698	1,828	3,526	..	..	..	1,736	220	23	2,196	2,128	4,324	22	24	22	17	20	20				
1,134,713	South Canara	2,300,555	2	4	147	5,226	5,844	1	4,271	4,082	8,353	2	5	82	2,810	2,418	1													
2,300,555	Malabar	2,790,281																												
88,278,118	Total	30,504,372	23	49	2,730	58,004	7,408	223	31,264	40,442	109,706	9	53	1,016	57,018	4,602	281	37,248	33,245	70,493	1,091	994	580	506	107	150	13,889	13,486	3,017	1,915

* Including the Hill Tracts.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of December 1909—*contd.*

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received	DEATHS—*contd.*										Still-birth or born dead		RATES PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.												AVERAGE RATES PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS ENDING 1908.	
			CAUSES OF DEATH—*contd.*																									
			Respiratory diseases		Injuries.										Cholera	Small-pox.	Plague	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Bronchitis diseases	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Where Madras Act 111 of 1899 has been brought into force.		Where Madras Act 111 of 1899 has not been brought into force.		Births.	Deaths.
					Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite		Killed by Wild Beasts.																			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F									Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths		
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
* 2,013,256	Ganjam	1,183,852	49	32	1	1	.	4	1	.	..	..	99	48	..	2	0·5	0·1	..	11·4	2·2	0·3	0·1	1·0	23·3	17·9	41·6	21·2	27·8	16·3	35·3	24·9
* 2,823,659	Vizagapatam	2,062,402	20	18	1	3	6	6	3	1	..	..	142	138	8	6	0·01	0·2	..	10·2	0·4	0·3	0·1	1·8	29·4	18·8	28·1	18·6	25·5	17·0	29·6	27·8
1,466,178	Godavari	1,466,178	53	55	1	4	6	2	6	..	6	3	536	500	8	6	..	0·5	..	17·9	0·5	0·3	0·3	1·0	30·2	20·2	33·6	29·3	41·1	28·1	34·2	25·6
1,744,138	Kistna	1,744,138	140	121	8	1	6	6	6	..	..	..	541	468	15	4	..	0·3	..	9·4	0·8	1·9	0·1	7·0	28·5	18·0	29·0	17·8	31·6	20·9	35·9	26·8
1,490,534	Guntur	1,490,534	58	50	.	4	16	1	.	6	..	1	577	503	28	18	..	0·4	..	11·6	0·4	0·8	0·2	9·2	40·1	29·1	37·3	17·6	40·2	23·0	34·8	21·0
1,372,514	Nellore	1,372,816	4	11	1	4	14	8	1	1	..	6	391	347	6	1	..	0·3	..	14·6	0·2	0·1	0·3	6·6	32·7	27·6	29·6	14·0	28·5	22·9	24·2	23·4
509,344	Madras	509,344	45	38	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	393	382	27	17	..	0·02	..	12·2	3·9	2·0	0·3	13·3	37·1	27·8	†	†	†	†	24·2	44·2
1,812,121	Chingleput	1,812,122	94	60	1	3	3	12	3	1	21	13	866	839	46	37	..	0·3	..	4·6	3·0	1·0	0·3	3·8	37·8	28·4	36·2	26·5	39·5	22·8	39·4	28·6
2,346,864	South Arcot	2,349,884	78	63	2	..	31	10	6	11	..	..	1,431	1,294	37	37	0·8	0·4	..	6·5	1·8	0·7	0·2	13·9	33·6	28·8	28·9	22·8	34·6	24·0	31·4	29·9
1,444,770	Trichinopoly	1,444,770	18	18	6	6	31	13	3	4	..	..	984	873	41	29	1·1	0·4	..	5·6	0·7	0·3	0·4	10·1	32·1	24·5	29·8	21·8	33·9	23·7	32·6	29·6
2,245,022	Tanjore	2,245,022	82	39	4	1	34	8	6	10	..	..	1,160	1,046	111	89	1·3	0·6	..	3·7	1·6	0·5	0·2	13·8	35·3	25·7	34·8	23·3	36·4	26·4	33·4	29·5
2,831,280	Madura	2,831,280	107	73	4	6	23	18	8	6	..	..	1,208	1,204	16	26	0·9	0·2	..	7·6	0·8	0·3	0·3	10·5	30·3	20·4	40·0	25·1	51·6	19·2	28·8	24·4
2,058,667	Tinnevelly	2,058,667	45	49	2	6	17	10	3	4	..	..	1,023	1,069	34	32	1·6	0·3	..	5·6	0·9	0·3	0·2	10·2	31·9	23·4	25·3	32·3	39·2	32·6	28·4	40·1
872,054	Kurnool	872,054	21	16	.	1	4	4	1	1	..	..	205	161	12	8	..	0·3	..	13·3	0·6	0·5	0·2	5·4	34·0	23·7	33·3	20·3	34·0	16·8	27·8	23·1
1,291,297	Cuddapah	1,291,297	104	88	3	7	34	17	9	..	..	..	462	446	8	6	0·2	0·5	..	31·4	1·5	1·5	0·4	9·2	28·3	43·9	28·0	28·0	29·4	46·6	26·1	24·6
968,414	Bellary	968,414	37	47	2	3	8	13	3	..	6	..	665	594	.	..	0·1	0·5	..	3·7	1·1	1·0	0·4	11·9	32·6	26·7	28·1	18·7	32·5	21·0	29·6	26·8
788,256	Anantapur	788,256	29	30	.	1	6	8	..	..	..	..	584	529	9	12	0·3	0·02	..	3·6	1·1	2·5	0·2	17·9	36·5	23·2	26·1	25·7	30·4	23·7	29·5	28·4
2,207,712	North Arcot	2,207,712	82	67	3	6	37	23	4	6	..	..	1,162	1,104	18	21	0·3	0·7	..	5·7	1·6	0·6	0·4	12·3	33·4	22·5	28·3	21·1	31·8	23·6	29·1	24·5
2,204,924	Salem	2,204,924	65	61	4	6	23	23	6	6	..	..	1,394	1,402	33	25	3·8	0·1	0·01	11·4	1·6	0·7	0·3	16·0	33·0	22·9	24·2	30·6	31·3	32·5	29·1	24·3
2,201,152	Coimbatore	2,201,152	153	126	4	6	18	10	4	3	6	6	1,117	1,079	15	7	1·6	0·2	1·3	4·2	2·3	1·6	0·4	12·0	30·8	20·6	30·4	23·1	30·4	22·6	30·4	22·6
111,437	Nilgiris, The	111,487	31	12	.	.	1	6	..	..	..	..	46	42	3	6	..	..	1·7	6·9	2·8	2·6	0·8	9·6	29·4	23·5	†	†	†	†	28·3	25·7
1,134,713	South Canara	1,131,106	61	43	4	2	13	6	4	3	..	..	586	611	54	53	0·01	0·7	0·1	6·2	2·5	0·8	0·2	11·4	41·3	32·3	†	†	†	†	28·4	24·5
2,800,556	Malabar	2,790,781	144	115	6	4	26	30	32	6	..	..	1,125	1,074	116	101	0·3	0·2	0·2	6·5	1·5	1·1	0·4	9·5	34·6	18·6	†	†	†	†	28·8	31·3
62,273,118	Total	62,504,372	1,648	1,304	80	73	454	288	97	82	25	23	17,636	17,511	631	513	0·7	0·4	0·1	9·2	1·3	0·9	0·3	11·8	32·1	24·2	30·2	22·7	32·6	24·8	31·2	25·0

* Including the Hill Tracts

† Madras Act III of 1899 is not in force in this district.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
26th February 1910.

H. THOMSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Returns showing the Births and Deaths in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency exclusive of Zamindari Villages during the month of December 1909.

Population according to Census of 1901	Districts.	Population for which returns were received	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans	Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Other Classes	Total Births M.	F	Total	DEATHS. Class. Europeans	Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Other Classes	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total	Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1,163,486	Godavari ..	1,163,486	1	6	9	8,820	31	1	2,009	1,864	3,873	..	1	8	2,833	21	2	1,627	1,866	3,493	..	..	26	29	..	..	841	738
839,036	Nellore ..	839,036	..	2	25	1,461	93	72	942	809	1,751	..	..	25	1,566	76	31	809	884	1,693	..	..	26	23	..	..	156	650
1,290,746	Madura ..	1,290,746	..	1	176	2,962	170	18	2,128	2,123	4,251	..	1	35	2,467	122	13	1,351	1,364	2,715	7	8	7	6	..	..	402	424
1,614,500	North Arcot ..	1,614,500	..	1	12	2,970	262	39	2,110	2,144	4,254	..	..	37	4,738	135	8	1,344	1,313	2,657	28	60	52	44	..	..	251	258
1,639,853	Salem ..	1,639,853	..	..	41	4,430	162	..	2,206	2,201	4,407	..	..	..	2,585	107	6	2,441	2,439	4,880	342	279	9	9	..	1	784	845
6,437,630	Total ..	6,437,630	1	7	263	11,682	893	108	9,456	9,241	18,696	..	2	103	14,188	470	48	7,472	7,366	14,838	372	321	123	113	..	1	2,394	2,915

Population according to Census of 1901	Districts.	Population for which returns were received	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death—cont. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.	Respiratory diseases. M.	F.	Injuries. Snake-bites. M.	F	Wounds or accidents M.	F	Snake-bite. M.	F	Killed by wild beasts. M.	F.	All other causes. M	F	Still-births or lifeless. M.	F.	Rates per mille of population per annum. Cholera.	Small-pox	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Average ratio per mille of population for seven of the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1908. Births.	Deaths.
			39	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
1,163,486	Godavari ..	1,163,486	39	24	48	51	1	0	7	1	4	..	4	1	594	466	8	2	..	0·6	..	18·3	0·5	1·0	0·2	11·0	39·5	32·6	33·1	24·3
839,036	Nellore ..	839,036	18	9	4	5	1	1	2	6	1	..	..	1	287	230	6	1	..	0·7	..	15·1	0·4	0·2	0·2	7·9	23·9	24·5	32·8	30·0
1,290,746	Madura ..	1,290,746	80	85	71	46	5	7	12	11	4	4	..	..	767	739	19	19	0·1	0·1	..	9·7	1·0	1·1	0·4	14·6	50·1	29·2	29·2	28·7
1,614,500	North Arcot ..	1,614,500	118	111	52	44	5	7	10	22	6	2	..	..	822	788	9	12	0·6	0·8	..	4·0	1·2	0·8	0·1	12·7	33·7	31·1	34·2	27·4
1,639,853	Salem ..	1,639,853	114	100	82	44	3	3	10	28	6	2	..	..	1,110	1,149	25	23	1·6	0·7	0·01	11·9	1·7	0·7	0·4	15·6	33·7	34·9	31·7	27·4
6,437,630	Total ..	6,437,630	363	318	237	193	14	20	41	70	10	9	4	2	3,580	3,372	68	58	1·3	0·6	0·002	10·4	1·0	0·8	0·4	13·1	34·6	31·7	30·1	28·6

(Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, 26th February 1910.)

H. THOMSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of December 1909.

Districts.	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901	BIRTHS. Class. Christians. Europeans	Eurasians.	Native Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births M	F	Total	DEATHS. Class. Christians. Europeans	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera M	F	Small-pox. M	F	Plague M	F	Fevers. M	F	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	6	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ganjam ..	Chicacole ..	18,196	.	.	.	38	6	.	15	25	40	.	.	.	32	6	.	22	18	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	12	3	2
	Berhampur .	27,932	.	.	.	67	6	.	23	50	73	.	.	.	76	9	.	43	36	79	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	7	.	.
	Parlakimedi	17,385	.	.	.	41	1	.	14	28	42	.	.	.	43	6	.	25	20	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	5	.	.
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	40,692	1	1	.	107	7	.	34	81	115	.	.	.	90	9	.	55	47	102	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	4	4	4
	Bimlipatam ..	10,212	.	.	1	103	6	.	34	44	110	.	.	1	74	8	.	46	32	78	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	14	4	3
	Vizianagram	27,270	.	.	.	96	1	.	37	33	37	.	.	.	47	.	.	18	19	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	1	1
Godavari .	Amalapalle ..	18,529	.	.	1	113	5	.	54	67	121	.	.	.	97	8	.	58	47	105	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	18	1	1
	Cocanada .	49,995	1	4	.	113	7	.	74	50	124	.	.	.	84	6	.	45	29	74	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	18	3	3
	Rajahmundry	41,408	.	.	.	88	11	.	55	42	107	.	.	.	88	6	.	46	36	82	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	.	.
Kistna ..	Vijaya .	34,511	.	.	1	106	6	.	56	56	112	.	.	1	77	6	.	41	43	84	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.
	Masulipatam ..	38,507	.	.	1	81	6	.	36	38	74	.	.	.	82	10	.	43	31	74	.	.	17	19	.	.	31	27	2	2
	Repalle ..	34,424	3	.	4	84	6	2	50	50	100	.	2	.	68	6	.	34	32	66	.	.	6	1	.	.	15	12	.	.
Guntur ..	Guntur .	30,803	.	.	4	87	1	.	47	45	92	.	.	.	58	6	.	36	25	61	.	.	.	.	.	.	152	155	26	22
	Ongole ..	23,179	.	.	4	60	4	.	37	36	73	.	.	.	33	10	.	20	22	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.
Nellore .	Nellore ..	32,040	.	.	.	68	14	.	41	41	82	.	.	.	77	6	.	41	30	71	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	16	1	1
Madras ..	Madras ..	509,346	14	27	83	1,246	206	.	816	760	1,576	.	24	71	1,269	204	.	779	772	1,551	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram	44,164	.	.	2	155	6	.	91	78	169	.	.	.	99	7	.	62	59	121	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	17	1	1
	Chingleput	10,651	.	.	.	95	6	.	53	51	104	.	.	1	101	4	.	51	49	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.
South Arcot	Cuddalore	52,236	.	1	.	173	3	.	97	81	178	.	.	1	64	.	.	27	28	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	.	.
	Chidambaram	19,909	.	.	.	66	2	.	32	36	68	.	.	.	34	6	.	21	18	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	17	5
	Tiruvannamalai	17,046	.	.	.	54	11	.	28	37	65	.	.	.	33	6	.	18	14	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	104,321	.	1	40	245	44	.	177	153	330	.	.	31	210	21	.	133	138	271	7	.	.	.	.	.	16	16	1	1
	Srirangam	23,038	.	.	.	93	.	.	38	37	75	.	.	.	123	1	.	40	44	84	16	16	.	.	.	.	11	14	17	17
	Tanjore ..	57,879	.	.	26	147	12	.	94	96	190	.	.	11	166	13	.	102	88	190	.	1	13	6	.	.	11	14	1	1
	Kumbakonam	59,672	.	.	1	112	6	.	82	57	139	.	.	1	146	4	3	61	78	164	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	1	1
Tanjore .	Mayavaram ..	24,276	.	.	1	68	3	.	33	38	71	.	.	.	45	1	.	33	24	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	1	1
	Negapatam ..	57,190	.	.	10	54	34	.	62	79	141	.	.	13	68	36	.	40	47	87	.	.	1	1	.	.	5	5	1	1
	Mannargudi	20,442	.	.	.	58	3	.	31	31	62	.	.	.	50	.	.	16	32	48	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	1
	Madura ..	105,986	.	.	3	312	16	.	186	177	363	.	.	1	235	11	.	100	116	216	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	7	.	.
	Periyakulam	11,969	.	.	.	65	7	.	34	44	78	.	.	.	47	2	.	26	14	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.
Madura ..	Dindigul ..	25,162	.	.	.	82	12	.	53	57	110	.	.	15	67	6	.	33	33	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
	Palni ..	17,568	.	.	2	66	.	.	48	38	86	.	.	2	62	2	.	3	6	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kodaikanal ..	1,912	.	.	.	6	.	.	4	2	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

[Continued on next page

GOVERNMENT LIBRARY, TAMIL NADU, CHENNAI

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of December 1909—*concl.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	DEATHS *concl.* Causes of Death—*concl.* Injuries. Respiratory diseases.		Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by Wild Beasts.		All other Causes.		Still-birth or born dead.		Rate per mille of population per annum Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Average rates per mille of population per annum of the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1908 Births.	Deaths.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Ganjam	Chatrapur	18,196																										
	Berhampur	27,932	2										14	13			..	..	..	5·8	3·3	1·3	..	17·0	35·4	35·3	33·4	34·9
	Parlakimedi	17,336		1						1			17	18						11·0	6·4	0·4	0·4	16·3	39·6	33·9	46·9	31·0
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	46,892	3	2									11	6						10·4	4·7	1·6	0·7	11·7	33·2	31·1	32·4	27·4
	Bimlipatam	10,212		1									31	28						7·6	2·9	1·3	..	17·3	34·0	29·9	37·0	31·2
	Vizianagram	37,370	2	2									8	4	1	1				3·5	2·1	1·2	..	9·4	31·7	23·2	30·3	24·5
	Anakapalle	18,539											10	18						6·4	3·8	1·2	..	9·0	35·6	25·1	26·3	25·6
Godavari	Cocanada	48,018	4	2			1		1				7	8			0·3			13·0	3·3	1·3	0·7	9·7	32·4	30·4	34·3	33·2
	Rajahmundry	41,403	2	2				1					38	32						4·0	1·6	0·3	0·2	17·5	30·2	28·4	34·3	31·4
	Ellore	33,621					1						26	25	1					10·4	2·8	1·6	0·8	13·6	24·1	28·4	43·7	35·6
Kistna	Masulipatam	69,607					1						31	32						8·2			0·4	17·9	36·8	25·6	46·2	29·0
	Bezwada	24,234	3	2				1	1				21	23	1	1				4·2			0·8	19·1	34·9	25·6	44·1	32·9
Guntur	Guntur	36,833	1	6			3			1			22	30	3	1				7·0			0·8	20·3	41·4	22·7	48·2	34·7
	Ongole	13,178											10	2						5·0				17·9	38·3	30·1	37·7	37·1
Nellore	Nellore	32,040											17	19						25·7				13·5	36·6	30·3	39·8	42·2
Madras	Madras	509,344	46	38			4	4					302	262	27	27		31·0		22·2				18·2	37·1	34·6	34·4	44·2
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	46,164	8	3			1						27	21	1	1		0·02		2·3			0·3	20·3	41·3	31·6	29·4	27·3
	Chingleput	10,551											11	14	3	3	..	..		5·7				23·4	39·6	34·1	39·4	34·3
	Cuddalore	52,218	3	1			1						10	14	3	1				3·4				23·4	39·6	34·1	40·6	29·3
South Arcot	Chidambaram	19,909	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	33	19	0	1				4·4				17·8	41·3	28·8	36·2	28·9
	Tiruvannamalai	17,089	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	0	0	1	1	1·2			0·0				15·3	41·0	39·5	36·6	33·2
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	104,721	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	108	61	7	3	1·6			9·1				9·5	35·1	27·4	41·0	43·7
	Srirangam	23,039											32	31	2	1				3·7				21·3	37·8	31·1	34·3	29·3
	Tanjore	57,870					1						35	53	2	1	10·3			6·4				23·8	33·8	66·6	39·6	33·9
Tanjore	Kumbakonam	53,673	12	9	2								48	31	3	5	1·6			8·2			0·2	22·1	38·2	39·4	41·6	40·9
	Mayavaram	24,276											12	10	2	1	..	0·2		4·6			0·8	15·9	33·9	31·0	31·0	41·4
	Negapatam	67,198	3				1						44	38	3	1				3·0				18·7	29·7	23·2	31·3	38·4
	Mannargudi	20,448	1										21	17	2	1	0·2	1·8		2·4			0·2	17·2	30·9	26·1	30·0	32·9
Madura	Madura	105,981	12	4									63	62						3·7				22·3	36·4	29·3	32·9	33·1
	Periakulam	17,960	6	1									7	6						4·0				16·1	41·0	27·7	32·8	41·1
Madura	Dindigul	20,162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	29	3	..	..	..		7·4				9·6	33·1	29·1	44·1	40·9
	Palni	17,158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	9	1	..	..	..		6·3				28·1	57·3	36·0	48·0	37·2
	Kodaikanal	1,012	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..		0·7				18·2	67·5	24·5	38·7	40·1
																								15·8	27·7	25·1	40·2	27·6

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of December 1909—*contd.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS. Class. Christians. European	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Christians. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	49,469	..	..	3	139	21	..	83	72	155	..	..	8	135	9	10	70	77	147	6	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	10	11
	Palamcottah	39,045	..	..	7	73	47	..	63	64	127	..	..	6	110	6	..	83	73	156	27	21	..	..	..	..	25	15	16	15
	Tuticorin	28,948	..	..	31	46	6	..	48	53	101	..	..	15	69	2	..	49	37	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	16	16
	Srivilliputtur	26,362	..	..	6	97	4	..	43	46	89	..	..	2	62	1	..	34	31	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	2	1
Karnool	Karnool	25,979	5	..	1	48	6	2	21	19	41	..	..	..	36	11	..	23	16	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	15	15
	Nandyal	16,137	..	..	..	18	21	1	32	30	62	..	..	..	36	14	2	24	45	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	2	2
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	16,432	..	..	..	52	23	1	80	76	156	..	..	..	73	22	..	19	21	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1
Kistna	Bezwada	58,267	..	..	6	52	23	2	49	31	71	..	..	..	25	15	..	5	10	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Masulipatam	30,416	..	..	..	46	25	..	11	21	32	..	..	1	11	4	..	36	39	75	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	2	..	..
Anantapur	Anantapur	7,926	..	..	..	39	12	..	70	64	134	..	..	..	68	17	..	13	24	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
North Arcot	Vellore	46,182	..	..	3	67	12	..	38	42	81	..	..	..	17	5	..	10	7	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Gudiyattam	21,335	..	..	..	25	4	..	10	16	26	..	..	..	44	..	..	20	19	39	2	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	1	1
	Wallajapet	18,067	..	..	..	21	2	..	22	11	33	..	..	..	17	..	..	141	146	287	61	35	..	..	..	..	36	36	1	1
	Tirupati	15,486	..	..	..	230	11	..	110	135	245	..	..	..	166	21	..	19	11	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Salem	78,621	1	..	..	30	27	..	23	34	57	..	..	..	31	11	..	21	14	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Salem	Vaniyambadi	12,905	..	..	..	34	16	..	32	18	50	..	..	1	103	6	..	69	72	141	..	..	..	..	36	33	1	1	..	..
	Tiruppattur	18,582	..	..	..	78	7	..	36	50	86	..	..	..	45	2	..	27	20	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Coimbatore	53,086	..	..	..	48	13	..	41	18	59	..	..	..	61	6	..	18	18	36	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..
Coimbatore	Erode	15,529	..	..	..	30	2	..	22	21	43	..	..	..	12	5	14	19	27	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Karur	16,327	..	..	..	30	2	..	27	24	51	3	..	..	20	..	..	13	10	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	18,580	1	1	..	17	2	21	18	15	33	..	..	3	3	..	..	58	61	119	..	..	13	10	6	7	3	3	..	..
	Coonoor	8,536	1	1	13	16	1	..	17	13	30	..	..	25	74	12	..	53	28	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
South Canara	Mangalore	44,168	..	1	31	81	11	..	43	18	61	..	1	1	26	2	..	32	27	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Tellicherry	27,843	1	1	8	38	40	..	132	129	261	..	1	1	66	6	..	65	73	138	..	..	..	..	18	20	3	3	..	..
Malabar	Calicut	76,981	..	..	16	126	131	..	84	76	160	..	..	3	112	16	..	34	34	68	..	..	..	..	13	10	2	2	..	..
	Palghat	44,171	..	..	4	121	18	..	18	13	31	..	..	3	19	14	..	20	23	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Cochin	19,271	..	2	16	9	4	..	10	8	18	..	..	1	16	26	..	21	21	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cannanore	27,811	1	1	15	22	69	..	49	29	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	3,437,451	23	24	406	3,606	1,138	28	2,780	2,661	5,441	8	24	277	2,329	615	17	1,343	1,163	2,506	122	85	82	61	62	66	661	682	409	402

[Continued on next page.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of December 1909—*cont.*

District	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901	DEATHS—*cont.*												Still-birth or born dead.		RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM								AVERAGE RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS, EXCEPT 1909.	
			CAUSES OF DEATH—*cont.*																							
			Respiratory diseases.		Injuries								All other causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
					Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by Wild Beasts.																
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.											
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	40,485	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	39	4	6	3·8	6·3	..	3·8	0·2	1·8	..	27·8	40·0	43·8	40·3	33·0
	Palamcottah	39,546	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	22	1	1	14·6	..	..	9·1	13·7	3·6	..	14·6	38·5	48·6	43·4	33·7
	Tuticorin	28,548	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	2	..	..	..	..	14·6	8·8	3·6	..	13·7	31·2	36·8	32·5	77·5
	Sawyerpuram	20,382	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	17	2	1	..	..	..	6·4	5·9	..	0·5	13·4	45·6	29·6	45·7	48·1
Kurnool	Kurnool	25,270	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	12·6	7·1	4·7	..	10·4	42·3	35·0	40·4	32·8
	Nandyal	15,187	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	2	..	..	..	..	4·6	5·3	2·6	..	14·5	32·5	39·4	33·0	30·4
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	16,482	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	1	..	..	..	..	10·1	5·6	4·3	..	17·5	38·0	46·7	35·6	34·7
Bellary	Bellary	43,247	4	4	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	30	33	..	..	..	..	..	2·9	1·6	1·7	0·6	10·3	31·9	22·5	25·3	31·9
	Adoni	20,616	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	2·9	2·1	..	0·4	11·4	28·0	16·8	23·1	21·9
Anantapur	Anantapur	7,838	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	1	2	..	..	..	4·6	..	1·5	..	15·4	48·4	22·7	32·1	25·4
	Yellow	46,183	4	3	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	16	21	3	2	..	..	..	0·8	4·6	1·9	1·3	11·8	45·4	28·8	67·6	30·5
North Arcot	Gudiyattam	21,336	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	13	..	..	..	0·8	..	0·2	2·2	..	0·5	10·8	31·6	19·9	35·7	32·7
	Wallajapet	10,967	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	1·2	2·2	1·2	1·2	13·5	33·4	20·3	33·1	28·0
	Tirupati	18,468	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	..	..	1·6	..	..	3·3	5·4	..	..	18·8	23·8	34·9	28·6	32·4
Salem	Salem	70,621	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	62	3	..	14·6	..	..	10·9	2·6	1·6	0·6	18·6	41·6	48·8	44·7	44·9
	Vaniyambadi	23,603	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	12	3	1	..	..	..	1·8	2·7	1·2	..	24·0	64·0	33·5	60·4	43·0
	Tiruppattur	16,869	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	14	17	2	..	..	..	..	1·6	0·7	0·1	1·3	19·9	33·1	28·4	34·8	47·6
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	53,060	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	40	28	..	..	..	..	15·0	..	3·8	1·6	0·2	15·8	31·2	25·4	41·6	41·7
	Erode	15,528	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	1	..	0·6	..	..	4·3	4·6	2·3	1·3	24·7	48·4	30·3	34·6	28·8
	Karur	16,357	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	9	..	..	..	..	..	2·9	7·0	0·6	..	15·6	33·8	27·2	40·2	30·8
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	18,695	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	18	1	6	..	..	8·6	1·3	3·4	2·3	0·6	18·1	32·8	21·7	37·8	28·8
	Coonoor	8,823	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	4·2	7·1	..	..	21·2	46·0	33·4	38·0	33·2
South Canara	Mangalore	44,108	6	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	28	23	2	3	..	8·7	3·6	3·0	0·6	0·2	0·8	15·6	24·5	37·4	31·2	33·5
	Tellicherry	27,883	7	5	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	16	16	3	2	..	..	..	1·8	2·1	0·2	1·2	11·2	27·0	21·3	28·8	27·5
Malabar	Calicut	78,981	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	43	5	2	..	..	..	0·8	2·5	1·2	..	15·8	42·2	29·1	39·2	36·2
	Palghat	44,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	30	35	4	10	..	..	14·3	2·7	3·6	..	0·3	17·7	34·4	31·8	38·2	32·8
	Cochin	25,274	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	1	..	..	14·3	..	6·2	4·4	6·6	..	6·2	16·2	28·7	34·2	43·5
	Cannanore	27,811	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	14	1	1	..	..	..	0·6	1·7	2·6	..	13·0	33·7	18·1	30·9	34·6
	Total	3,437,459	206	103	4	..	22	21	4	3	..	..	1,361	1,389	127	92	1·8	0·6	0·6	6·6	3·3	1·8	0·3	17·2	36·6	32·0	37·5	37·7

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
26th February 1910.

H. THOMSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following draft amendment of a rule is published for the information of all persons interested, and it is hereby notified that the draft amendment, as well as any objections or suggestions which may be received in respect thereof from any person interested in the matter, will be taken into consideration by the High Court on or after the 15th day of April next —

Draft amendment.

From clause (4), of rule 3, of Order XXXII, of Schedule I to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, *omit* the words "to the minor and" occurring after the words "except upon notice".

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
2nd March 1910.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
Registrar.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for Fort Saint George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the 4th day of April ensuing the date hereof at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort Saint George or the Town of Madras or the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependent thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave.

Dated this 2nd day of March 1910.

M. VENCATASAWMY NAIDU,
Sheriff.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

CROWN SIDE

REVISION OF THE JURY LISTS.

Notice.

The Clerk of the Crown hereby gives notice that the Jury Lists for the year 1910–1911 are now being revised and requests that the Jurors effected by any errors appearing in the lists for the current year will be good enough to point out such mistakes not later than the 30th April next, after which date no corrections can be made.

Crown Office, High Court, Madras,
3rd March 1910.

S. TYAGARAJA AIYAR,
Clerk of the Crown

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MADRAS CITY CIVIL COURT

Notice is hereby given that the Madras City Civil Court will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 16th May to Saturday the 16th July 1910, both days inclusive

During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

Arrangement will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

City Civil Court, Madras,
17th February 1910.

C. V. KUMARASAWMI SASTRI,
City Civil Judge

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated the 17th February 1910, the District Munsif's Court of Bellary will be closed for the annual recess from Monday the 11th April to Saturday the 21st May 1910, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Bellary,
19th February 1910.

A. T. FORBES,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Kurnool will be adjourned for the midsummer vacation for two months from Tuesday the 5th day of April to Saturday the 4th day of June 1910, both days inclusive, and the District Munsifs' Courts of Kurnool, Nandyal and Gooty for last six weeks from Monday the 25th day of April to Saturday the 4th day of June 1910, both days inclusive, and the District Munsif's Court of Markapur for first six weeks from Tuesday the 5th day of April to Monday the 16th day of May 1910, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made—

(1) for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment,
(2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeals, etc.;
(3) for the due service and return to the High Court of the notices issued to respondents;
(4) for all administrative correspondence, and
(5) for the mutual service and return of processes, during the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail, etc., will not be entertained by the Sessions Judge at places outside the local limits of his division during the recess. They should be made to the High Court (High Court Circular Dis. No. 1176 A of 1908, dated 13th October 1908.)

District and Sessions Court, Kurnool,
23rd February 1910.

J. W. HUGHES,
Ag. District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the Kistna district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court of Kistna and the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Ellore	For two months from Monday, the 2nd May, to Saturday, the 2nd July 1910, both days inclusive.
District Munsif's Court of Masulipatam ..	For six weeks from Monday, the 23rd May, to Saturday, the 2nd July 1910, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Gudivada, Bezwada (Principal and Additional), Ellore, Narsapur and Tenaku	For six weeks from Monday, the 2nd May, to Sunday, the 12th June 1910, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment and for the delivery of such copies arrangements will be made by each Court.

District and Sessions Court of Kistna, Masulipatam,
11th February 1910.

A. C. DUTT,
District and Sessions Judge.

It is hereby notified that the annual adjournment of the District and Sessions Court of South Arcot will be for two months from Monday the 25th day of April to Saturday the 25th day of June 1910, both days inclusive. The adjournment of the District Munsifs' Courts of Chidambaram, Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai and Vriddhachalam will be for six weeks from 25th April to 4th June 1910, both days inclusive, and of the District Munsifs' Courts of Cuddalore, Panruti, Tindivanam, Tirukkoyilur and Kallakurichi for six weeks from 16th May to 25th June 1910, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Due provision will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court of South Arcot,
Cuddalore, 16th February 1910.

H. MOBERLY,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Tinnevelly and the Subordinate Judges' Courts of Tinnevelly and Tuticorin will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 25th April to Saturday the 25th June 1910 both days inclusive and the District Munsifs' Courts, of Srivilliputtur, Ambasamudram, Srivaikuntam, Tuticorin and Satur will be closed with the District Court for six weeks from Monday the 25th April to Saturday the 4th June 1910 both days inclusive. The Principal District Munsif's Court and the Additional District Munsif's Court of Tinnevelly will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 16th May to Saturday the 25th June 1910 both days inclusive and will reopen with the District Court.

2. During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Tinnevelly,
21st February 1910.

C. G. SPENCER,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

(1) The District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court of Trichinopoly	For two months from Monday the 2nd May to Saturday the 2nd July 1910, both days inclusive.
(2) The District Munsifs' Courts of Trichinopoly, Srirangam and Kulittalai (Principal).	For six weeks from Monday the 2nd May to Saturday the 11th June 1910, both days inclusive.
(3) The District Munsifs' Courts of Ariyalur and Kattur.	For six weeks from Monday the 23rd May to Saturday the 2nd July 1910, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suit or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment

District and Sessions Court, Trichinopoly, 23rd February 1910.

A. F. PINHEY,
District and Sessions Judge

In modification of this Court's Notification No. 645, dated 15th February 1910, it is hereby notified that the District Munsif's Court of Rajahmundry will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 25th April to Sunday the 5th June 1910, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Godavari, Rajahmundry, 26th Feb 1910

M. O. PARTHASARATHY AIYANGAR,
District and Sessions Judge.

It is hereby notified that the annual adjournment of the District and Sessions Court and the Additional Sessions and Sub-Court, Madura, will be for two months from Saturday, the 30th April, to Thursday, the 30th June 1910, both days inclusive, and of the Subordinate Courts of Madura (East) and (West) from Monday, the 2nd May, to Saturday, the 2nd July, both days inclusive. The adjournment of the Principal and Additional District Munsifs' Courts of Madura and of the District Munsifs' Courts of Tirumangalam, Manamadura and Paramagudi (Principal) will be for six weeks from Monday the 23rd May, to Saturday, the 2nd July 1910, both days inclusive, and of the District Munsifs' Courts of Dindigul, Periyakulam and Sivaganga for six weeks from Monday, the 2nd May, to Saturday, the 11th June 1910, both days inclusive

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Due provision will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment

District and Sessions Court, Madura, 27th February 1910.

F. H. HAMNETT,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the Guntúr district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court, Guntur, and Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur.	From 25th April 1910 to 25th June 1910 (both days inclusive).
District Munsif's Courts of Tenali, Narasaraopet and Guntur (Principal and Additional).	From 25th April 1910 to 4th June 1910 (both days inclusive).
District Munsif's Courts of Bapatla and Ongole.	From 16th May 1910 to 25th June 1910 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment and for the delivery of such copies, arrangements will be made by such Court.

District and Sessions Court, Guntur, 1st March 1910.

T. T. RANGA CHARIYAR,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court, Vizagapatam, and the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Vizagapatam.	For two months from Monday the 2nd May 1910 to Saturday the 2nd July 1910, both days inclusive.
District Munsifs' Courts of Vizagapatam, Yellamanchilli, Chodavaram, Vizianagram, Rajam and Parvatipur.	For six weeks from Monday the 2nd May 1910 to Saturday the 11th June 1910, both days inclusive.

No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

Arrangements will however be made—

(1) for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment;

(2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeals, etc.;

(3) for the due service and return to the High Court of notices issued to respondents;

(4) for the receipt and despatch of all administrative correspondence during the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Vizagapatam,
1st March 1910.

A. L. HANNAY,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the Ganjam District will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court of Ganjam ..	For two months from Monday, the 2nd May, to Saturday, the 2nd July 1910, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Aska, Berhampore and Chicacole.	For six weeks from Monday, the 2nd May, to Saturday, the 11th June 1910, both days inclusive.
The District Munsif's Court of Sompet	For six weeks from Monday, the 23rd May, to Saturday, the 2nd July 1910, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment plaints, petitions or other papers will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment and for the delivery of such copies arrangements will be made by each court.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

Ganjam District and Sessions Court, Berhampore,
1st March 1910.

M. MUNDAPPA BANGERA,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Chinglepat will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 25th April to Saturday the 25th June 1910, both days inclusive, and the Courts of the District Munsifs of Chinglepat, Poonamallee and Trivellore for six weeks from Monday the 16th May to Saturday the 25th June 1910, both days inclusive, and the Court of the District Munsif of Conjeeveram will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 25th April to Saturday the 4th June 1910, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Chinglepat,
5th March 1910.

V. VENUGOPAUL CHETTI,
District Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 1 of 1910 (Small Cause Suit No. 671 of 1909 on the file of the Subordinate Judge's Court, Palghat) in the Court of the District Munsif, Alattur.

Arankottil Eshavan Thirman's son Velan	.. .. ..	*Petitioner.*
Vavachi Asanar Rowthan's son Ahamed Rowthan	.. .	*Counter-petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that the petition is posted to 18th March 1910 for hearing. Anybody that wishes to oppose that petition may appear in person or by pleader on that date.

District Munsif's Court, Alattur,
26th February 1910.

A. P. P. SALDANHA,
District Munsif.

No 2 of 1910 (SMALL CAUSE SUIT No. 2 of 1908 on the file of KUTHUPARAMBA MUNSIF'S COURT) in the COURT of the DISTRICT MUNSIF, BADAGARA.

Vattaparambath Parkum Kamprath Kunhi Narayanan Nambiar .. *Petitioner.*
Vattaparambath Parkum Eattiparambilth Pookkott Ammoon Kotti .. *Creditor.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Vattaparambath Parkum Kamprath Kunhi Narayanan Nambiar of Panoor amsom and desam, of Kottayam taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on the 14th April 1910

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by a vakil on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Badagara, 28th February 1910. S. RAMASWAMI AIYANGAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 3 of 1910 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MUNSIF of PANRUTI, CUDDALORE.

In the matter of Bagavathi Naidu, son of Munusami Naidu, of Lingareddipalayam, Cuddalore taluk—Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudicated an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 6th April 1910 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court of Panruti, Cuddalore, 4th March 1910. C. V. VISVANATHA SASTRIAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 29 of 1909 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, COIMBATORE.

Thanga Gounden .. .. *Insolvent.*
Veerappa Chetty and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 35 (4) of Act III of 1907, that if the creditors of the above-named insolvent do not prove their debts in this Court on or before the 22nd instant their claims will not be considered when the dividend is declared.

District Court, Coimbatore, 1st March 1910. R. D. BROADFOOT, *District Judge.*

No. 7 of 1910 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MUNSIF, DINDIGUL.

(1) Vengida Krishnan Chetty, (2) Marnuswamy Chetty *alias* Gengian, sons of Alagirusamy Chetty, residing at Nagalnayakanpatty, Dindigul town .. .. *Petitioners.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the application is posted to the 29th day of April 1910. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Dindigul, 1st March 1910 F. J. DeROZARIO, *District Munsif*

No 1 of 1909 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MUNSIF, GUDALUR.

Francis William Pegg of Pillimala Estate, Onchterlony Valley, Gudalur Taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
A. Ismal Kani Rowther and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 10 of Act III of 1907, that Mr Francis William Pegg, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 25th February 1910.

Dated the 1st day of March 1910.

District Munsif's Court, Gudalur, 2nd March 1910. S. KRISHNAMURTHI AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 3 of 1910 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MUNSIF, KARUR.

Muthaiya Pillai, son of Muthukaruppa Pillai, Kanaka Vellala, residing in Andankoil, Karur taluk .. .. *Petitioner and debtor.*
Somarundaram Chetty by agent Krishnier and four others .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, and that his petition is posted to 24th March 1910 for hearing the objections, if any, of his creditors.

District Munsif's Court, Karur, 5th March 1910. A. V. RATHNAVELU PILLAI, *Ag. District Munsif.*

No. 6 of 1910 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MUNSIF, PALGHAT.

Subbarayu Kurukkal's son Arjuna Kurukkal residing at Puthoor amsham Vedukapalayam in Palghat taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice under section 12, clause 2 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudicated an insolvent and that his application is posted to 15th March 1910 for hearing

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by a pleader on the said date

District Munsif's Court, Palghat, 28th February 1910. A NARAYANAN NAMBIAR, *District Munsif.*

No 3 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Penukonda.

(1) Ambati Venkataramanappa (60 years) and (2) Ambati Krishtappa (40 years), sons of Subbiah, Vysyas, residing at Kagaru, Penukonda taluk .. .. .. *Petitioners (Debtors).*
(1) Malavaram Subbiah and thirteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the aforenamed debtors have applied to this Court for their being adjudged insolvents and that their application is posted to 30th April 1910 for hearing the objections, if any, of the creditors.

District Munsif's Court, Penukonda, 3rd March 1910.

O. VARADARAJULU, *Ag. District Munsif.*

No. 3 of 1908 in the Court of the District Munsif, Periyakulam.

Marimuthu Pillai .. .. *Petitioner*
Angamuthu Pillai and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7, section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Marimuthu Pillai, son of Shanmugam Pillai, residing at Paliya Battagunda, Dindigul taluk, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court, dated the 28th day of February 1910.

District Munsif's Court, Periyakulam, 1st March 1910.

T. KRISHNASWAMI, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tellicherry

Chewakkaran Orkottery Poyikka *alias* Moidin Kutti Keyi of Tellicherry amsom and Vatikakom desom, Kottayam taluk, by Vakil Mr. C. V. Gopalan Nair .. .. *Petitioner.*

and

(1) Batikandy Abdulla, (2) Peochakkandy Pokker of Tellicherry amsom and desom, (2) Patharuchery Kunhussa, residing in Keenemchad, Upper Burmah, (4) Varakk Das Vanj Sait of Calicut town, (5) Puthuvachery Moidu of Tellicherry amsom Vadikakom desom, (6) Puthuvachery Kottiali, residing in Aleppy, (7) Nanthram Das Swarkadas Sait, (8) Komachankandy Mundavedan Narayanan Nair and (9) Komachankandy Mundayodan Krishnan Nair of Tellicherry amsom and desom .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 24th March 1910. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tellicherry, 2nd March 1910.

P. P. RAMAN MENON, *District Munsif.*

No. 10 of 1909 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tirupati

Narasinga Doss .. .. *Petitioner*
Narra Seshamma and others .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act (Act III of 1907), that the aforesaid petitioner Narasinga Doss, son of Omkara Ramanuja Doss, residing at Tirupati, Chendragiri taluk, has been adjudged an insolvent on 17th February 1910.

District Munsif's Court, Tirupati, 21th February 1910.

P. AIYASAMI, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruppur.

In the matter of Ponja Moopan, son of Ganapathi Moopan, debtor, residing at Kadukattipalayam, Palladam taluk.

Notice is hereby given that the above petition has been put in in the Court praying that the debtor above named may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 22nd March 1910.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruppur, 2nd March 1910.

No. 2 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruppur.

In the matter of Subramaneya Nadan, son of Rama Nadan, debtor, residing at Kanakampolium, Sathiamangalam taluk.

Notice is hereby given, the above petition has been put in in this Court praying that the debtor above mentioned may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 4th April 1910.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruppur, 28th February 1910.

T. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR, *District Munsif*

No. 3 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruvallur.

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 (the Provincial Insolvency Act), is hereby given that an insolvency petition has been filed in this Court by Rathna Mudaly, son of Maniyappa Mudaly, residing at zemin Egattur, Tiruvallur taluk, praying for the benefit of the Act, and that the same is posted to 1st April 1910 for trial.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruvallur, 6th March 1910. S. RUNGANADA MUDALIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1909 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruvannamalai.

Notice is hereby given that Kottai Sheik Imam Sahib, son of Guffoor Sahib, residing in Maniyari Street, Cuddah Tiruvannamalai, petitioner in the abovementioned insolvent petition, was by this Court adjudicated an insolvent on 28th February 1910.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruvannamalai, 28th February 1910. K. SUNDARAM CHETTY, *District Munsif.*

No. 19 of 1909 in the Court of the District Munsif, Trichinopoly.

Appaswamy Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. S. A. Agent Sundaraguruswamy Aiyar and three others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that Appaswamy Pillai, son of Palaniandia Pillai, residing at Big Bazaar street, Fort, Trichinopoly, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his application comes on for hearing on 18th March 1910.

District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly, 1st March 1910. S. MAHADEVA SASTRIAR, *District Munsif.*

In the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Notice is hereby given that Sambasivan Chetti, son of Marudai Chetti, residing at Periya Chetti Street, Trichinopoly Fort, has been adjudged by this Court to be an insolvent. (*Vide* Order on I.P. No 4 of 1909, dated 28th February 1910.)

District Court, Trichinopoly, 3rd March 1910. A. F. PINHEY, *District Judge.*

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH MARCH 1910.

Liabilities.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	.. .. ..	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	.. .. ..	45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	Rs. 30,81,033 14 9			
Public Deposits at Branches ..	Rs. 46,30,829 11 7	76,11,863	10	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,34,35,877	11	3
Bank Post Bills, etc. ..	.. ..	72,187	2	4
Sundries	..	6,54,050	6	2
Total ..		7,23,65,779	3	0

Assets		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	..	68,40,318	2	9
Other authorized Investments ..		6,40,235	12	5
Loans on Government and other authorized securities ..	..	6,19,96,126	8	10
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorized securities ..	..	7,16,98,284	5	5
Bills discounted and purchased ..	..	1,37,85,272	9	1
Balances with other Banks ..	..	18,23,270	3	9
Bullion	..	23,373	8	8
Dead Stock	..	15,205	9	9
Stamps	..	11,55,113	15	9
Sundries	..	5,32,30,015	6	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches * ..	..	1,46,19,720	12	9
Total ..		7,23,65,779	3	0

* Includes 48,121½ sovereigns and Rs. 2,21,622-3-0.

(By order of the Directors)

T. KIRKPATRICK, *Chief Accountant.* W. B. HUNTER, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans—7 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—41·66

Bank of Madras, Madras, 7th March 1910.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal will be closed for annual repairs for two months from the 15th April to the 15th June 1910.

Water for irrigation will, if available, be supplied to sugarcane and other garden crops between Sunkesula and Kurnool once in ten days as usual, during this period.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kurnool Division, 21st February 1910.

G^r S. RAMA AIYAR, *Executive Engineer, Kurnool Division.*

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the following sums are outstanding in the books of this division on behalf of the persons named below and that the same will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months from the date of this notification :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
S. Veeraswamy, late mile-cooly, wages for 20 days in February 1908 ..	3	7	2
Muhammad Fakeer, late mile-cooly, wages for 4 days in February 1905	0	11	0
Penta Sahib, late acting mile-cooly, famine allowance for 13 days in March 1908	0	6	0
Y. Nagula, late lock lascar, famine allowance for 30 days in March 1908.	0	10	6
R. Nagula, late acting lock lascar, famine allowance for 19 days in March 1908 and for 13 days in April 1908	1	0	9

Executive Engineer's Office, Godavari Eastern Dvn., Dowlaishwaram, 22nd February 1910.

M. R. KHAREGAT, *Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division.*

The following amounts are outstanding in the accounts of this office against piece-workers for works done by them. They or their heirs are hereby informed that, if the amounts are not claimed within three months from the date of this notice, the sums due to them will be credited to Government :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Seetharama Aiyar, for work done on protecting the right margin of Pandaraiyar in 77th mile in Sendamangalam limit; estimate Rs. 185 ..	32	3	6
(2) Ranga Aiyangar, for work done on widening and clearing silt in Papanar drain, below Vennanacharry dam; estimate Rs. 4,310 ..	32	0	7

Executive Engineer's Office, Vennar division, Tanjore, 20th February 1910.

U. S. RAMASWAMI AIYAR, *Executive Engineer, Vennar Division.*

Notice is hereby given that an amount of Rs 9-9-11 due to one Palaniappa Pillai as per final bill for work done in constructing a road culvert for cart-track from Poolampatti distributary is outstanding in the deposit account of this division since January 1907 and that the amount will be credited to Government if the party does not present himself for payment within one month from the date of issue of this notice.

Executive Engineer's Office, Madura Division, 22nd February 1910.

J. M. PARKER, *Executive Engineer, Madura Division.*

Notice is hereby given that an amount of Rs. 26-2-9 due to S. A. V. Kumarasami Aiyar as per final bill for work done in constructing a first-class Taluk office at Melur is outstanding in the deposit account of this division since January 1907 and that this amount will be credited to Government if the party does not present himself for payment within one month from the date of issue of this notice.

Executive Engineer's Office, Madura Division, 22nd February 1910.

J. M. PARKER, *Executive Engineer, Madura Division.*

Notice is hereby given that the following sums due to coolies noted against each for work done on the annual maintenance of Anamalai Ghat Road for 1909-1910, are outstanding in the accounts of the division since October 1909 and if not claimed within three months, will be credited to Government :—

Name of Coly	Father's name.	Amount due. Rs.	A.	P.
Nallu	Mari	1	2	8
Mari	Nagan	1	13	4
Perumal	Karupandy	7	10	8
Palaniandi	Chatramma	8	10	8
Malan	Thothan	1	0	0
Perumal	Karupandy	2	5	2
C. Palaniandi	Chatramma	0	10	4
	Total ..	23	4	10

Executive Engineer's Office, P.W.D., Coimbatore Dvn., 3rd March 1910.

H. T. KEELING, *Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.*

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 8, of 1910.

The following is republished for information with reference to this office Notice to Mariners No. 47 of 1909.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
1st March 1910.

H. S. BROWN,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

Telegram, dated 28th February 1910, from the Principal Port Officer, Rangoon, to the Presidency Port Officer, Madras :—

"140 Reference this department Notice to Mariners, dated 24th November last. On or about the 4th March the Krishna Shoal light vessel will resume her station and exhibit the usual light, viz., two flashes every half minute."

LIST of SHIPPING in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, ETC., on the 5th March 1910, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this Office.

Ships' names.	Tonnage.	Commanders'	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
S.S. "Mathilde"	3424	A Kjerland ..	Calcutta	Uncertain ..	Messrs. South Indian Export Company, Limited.
S.S. "Rajput" ..	3615	G. Craig ..	Calcutta *via* Northern Ports	1910. 8th March ..	Messrs. Wilson & Co.

RETURN of VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 26th February to the 4th March 1910.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Where from	When left.
1910.						1910.
27th Feb ..	S.S. "Golconda" ..	3730	B.	A B Cave	London	1st Jan.
27th	S.S. "Clan Sutherland" ..	1794	..	W P. Rodger ..	East London ..	7th Feb.
28th ..	S.S. "City of Karachi" ..	2663	..	F Shaw ..	Calcutta ..	24th do.
28th	S.S. "Thongwa" ..	3428	..	F. Herrington ..	Singapore ..	21st do.
28th	R.I.M.S. "Northbrooke" ..	2687	..	T. A. L. deBerry	Bombay	23rd do.
28th	S.S. "Gwalior" ..	2692	..	J. H. Addenbrooke	Negapatam ..	27th do.
1st March	S.S. "Lindula" ..	2183	..	J. B. O'Sullivan ..	Rangoon ..	25th do.
1st	S.S. "Clan Grant" ..	2305	..	J. Cowie ..	Calcutta	25th do.
2nd	S.S. "Umkuzi" ..	1297	..	A F Clarke ..	Natal	27th do.
2nd	S.S. "Lawada"	2124	..	C H Lane ..	Calcutta	26th do.
3rd	S.S. "Nizam"	2041	..	R. White ..	Bombay *via* Southern Ports	16th do.
3rd	S.S. "Scalds"	3438	..	H. Chidley ..	Akyab	28th do.
3rd	S.S. "Twingong" ..	1120	B.L.	T. Taylor ..	Rangoon	22nd do.
4th	S.S. "Sultan Van Langhat"	2293	D.	G. Hulscher ..	Sourabaya	28th do.
4th	S.S. "Rajput"	3615	B	G. Craig ..	Probolinge *via* Negapatam ..	19th do.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1910					
27th Feb. ..	S.S. "Pegwarum" ..	3169	G	A. Faulbaum ..	Calcutta.
28th	S.S. "City of Karachi"	2663	B.	F. Shaw ..	London *via* Colombo and Suez Canal.
1st March..	S.S. "Golconda"	3730	..	A B Cave ..	Calcutta.
1st	S.S. "Thongwa"	3428	..	F. Herrington ..	Penang, Port Swettenham and Singapore *via* Southern Ports.
2nd	R.I.M.S. "Northbrooke" ..	2687	..	T. A. L. deBerry	Rangoon.
2nd	S.S. "Clan Macneil" ..	2644	..	F J. Roden ..	Calcutta.
3rd	S.S. "Clan Sutherland" ..	1794	..	W P Rodger ..	Hamburg *via* Carnicobar Coast, Malabar Coast and Suez Canal
3rd	S.S. "Lindula"	2183	..	J. R. O'Sullivan	Negapatam.
3rd	S.S. "Gwalior"	2692	..	J H Addenbrooke	Rangoon
3rd	S.S. "Umkuzi"	1297	..	A F Clarke ..	Calcutta.
3rd	S.S. "Nizam"	2041	..	R. White ..	Calcutta *via* Northern Ports.
4th	S.S. "Clan Grant" ..	2305	..	J Cowie ..	London and Antwerp *via* Galle, Tuticorin, Malabar Coast and Suez Canal
4th	S.S. "Scalds"	3438	..	H. Chidley ..	Cochin *via* Coast Ports and Colombo.
4th	S.S. "Lawada"	2124	..	C H Lane ..	Bombay *via* Southern Ports and Colombo.
4th	S.S. "Twingong"	1120	B.L.	T. Taylor ..	Rangoon.
4th	S.S. "Sultan Van Langhat"	2293	D.	G. Hulscher ..	Colombo.

Port Office, Madras,
5th March 1910.

C. G. SINCLAIR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS TO IMPORT OR EXPORT GOODS AT THE PORT OF MADRAS.

Under the authority of by-law 2 framed under section 95 of the Madras Port Trust Act II of 1905, notice is hereby given to all concerned that a new form of applications to import or to export goods at the Port of Madras has been prescribed by the Board to come into force on the 1st April 1910.

2. A set of rules has also been framed by the Board for the guidance of those interested in the passing of Harbour applications and these will be brought into force simultaneously with the new form of applications. Copies of these rules may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

3 The newly prescribed form of applications referred to above will be sold by the Trust to the public at about cost price.

Madras Port Trust,
25th Feb. 1910.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman

LIST of VESSELS which passed through the PAMBAN CHANNEL during the month of February 1910.

No. of vessels.	Rig.		Tons.	No. of vessels.	Rig.		Tons.
15	Steamers	.. ..	7,484	..	..	.. ..	..
..	Barques	.. ..	..	19	Kateh	.. ..	376
8	Brigs	.. ..	1,294	..	Boats	.. ..	..
10	Schooners	.. ..	690		Canoes	.. ..	..
12	Dhonies	.. ..	880				
4	Baglas	.. ..	436	68			11,646

Abstract.	Draft in feet ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11½	Total.
	No. of vessels.	..	..	2	17	5	7	6	7	5	11	3	..	68

Pamban Port Office,
1st March 1910.

(Signed) A. E. GROSHOLZ,
Port Officer.

(True copy.)

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
5th March 1910.

T. A. L. DEBERRY, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 10.—The following amendment will be made in the rules for the supervision of breweries published as Notification No. 1, dated 8th January 1909, on pages 62 to 64 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th January 1909, Part II:—

"In rule 16, *substitute* the words 'three annas' *for* 'two annas'."

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 7th March 1910.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

No. 11.—In virtue of the power delegated to him in Government Notification No. 486, dated 18th July 1896, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue, hereby prescribes, under sections 10 and 13 of the Madras Abkári Act I of 1886, twelve drams as the quantity of country spirits, permits for transport and licenses for possession in excess of which shall be required in the whole of the Gumsur Agency excluding the Kondh and Savara Hills, but including the Gumma and Khonda muttas of the Kurupam zamindari and the Mondekallu and Konda muttas of the Merangi zamindari. This notification will come into force from 1st April 1910.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 4th March 1910.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

No. 12.—In the definition of "Native" beer in rule 1 of the Board's Notification No. 1, dated 24th January 1910, published as Supplement to Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th January 1910, *for* "Rs. 36-12-0 per hogshead including the excise duty of two annas per gallon" *read* "Rs. 40-2-0 per hogshead including the excise duty of three annas per gallon."

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 7th March 1910.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTIONS 8 AND 9 OF THE MADRAS SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES ACT IV OF 1897.

In continuation of the notification published at page 217 of the District Gazette (Tinnevelly), dated 2nd May 1904, the undersigned hereby notifies that the revision survey operations of lands in the Government villages of the Suttur taluk, Tinnevelly district, will commence in the month of July 1910.

2. Every person claiming to be interested in such lands as registered holder or otherwise should attend either in person or by agent at a specified place and time and from time to time thereafter when called upon for the purpose of pointing out boundaries and supplying information in connection therewith.

3. The District Collector having deemed it desirable that the cost of the following operations should be defrayed in the first instance by Government, it will be so defrayed and then charged to the registered holders concerned:—

(*a*) Clearance by cutting down or removing any trees, jungle, fences, standing crops or other material obstructions of the boundaries or other lines, the clearance of which may be necessary for the purpose of the survey.

(*b*) Provision of labourers required, viz., flagholders and chainmen.

(*c*) Provision of survey marks and such other assistance as may be necessary under the Act or the rules made thereunder.

4. The survey operations will be conducted under the immediate charge of the Deputy Director of Survey, No. IV Party, Tinnevelly, and all petitions connected with the survey should be addressed to him

Survey Office, Tinnevelly,
21st February 1910.

J. O. C. MacHUTCHIN,
Deputy Director of Survey.

ABKARI NOTICE.

I.—Results of Foreign Liquor Taverns in the Town of Madras for the lease 1910–1911.

In consequence of the enhancement in the duty on foreign liquor and beer ordered subsequent to the sales of taverns on 16th February 1910, a resale of all the 26 taverns will be held by the Collector of Madras at his office on Monday the 14th March 1910, at 12 noon, subject to the conditions laid down in Board's Sale Notification No. 2, dated 24th January 1910, and subject to the following rates of excise duty:—

(*a*) Duty on foreign liquor including spirits, other sorts, Rs. 9-6-0 per gallon, London proof.

(*b*) Duty on country brewed beer, As. 8 per gallon.

II.—Results of Pettai Arrack shops in the town of Madras for the lease 1910–1911.

It is hereby notified that Kuppusami Mudaly, the highest bidder of Arrack shop No. 10 (Georgetown, Seven Wells Street, between Ammas Koil Street and St. Xavier's Street—217 yards) in the sales held on 15th February 1910, for the lease 1910–1911, having failed to make a further deposit of half a month's rent as required by Condition IX of the Board's Sale Notification, the deposit made by him will be forfeited and the shop will be resold by public auction by the Collector of Madras at his office on Monday the 14th March 1910 at 12 noon. Kuppusawmy Mudaly will be debarred from bidding at the resale.

N B.—Successful bidders of the abovementioned taverns and arrack shops will be required to pay up immediately into the treasury, an amount which together with their initial deposits will be equal to two months' kist for each shop taken by them, and to produce before the Tahsildar either in person or through their authorised agents sufficient proofs of their solvency within two days from the date of resale failing which they will either pay an additional deposit of two months' kist or produce a surety or sureties to the satisfaction of the Collector, and get the necessary security bonds executed and registered before 25th March 1910

2. Successful bidders will be further required to furnish the Inspector, Madras Town Circle, with boundary lists of the particular sites selected by them within five days from the date of resale, and immediately on the approval of the sites by the Commissioner of Police to execute the counterpart agreements required by the general conditions of sale, and get them registered where necessary.

3. Temporary licenses will not be issued except in special cases, and in no case where the issue of the annual license is delayed through the failure of the licensee to comply with the conditions set forth above.

Collector's Office, Madras,
5th March 1910.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector.

JANMAM REGISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given that enquiry, under section 3 of Madras Act III of 1896 (The Malabar Land Registration Act), will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, on the 10th June 1910 at Malappuram in respect of the janmam right of S. No. 87-6 in desam No 33, Vettathur in Walluvanad taluk, which has been classed as unregistered at the time of settlement and since converted to double crop wet.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey number are requested to appear in person or by duly authorized agent and represent their claims on the date and at the place mentioned above.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
4th March 1910.

R. B. WOOD,
Ag. Collector.

Notice is hereby given that enquiry, under section 3 of Madras Act III of 1896 (The Malabar Land Registration Act), will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, on the 1st June 1910, at Malappuram in respect of the janmam right of S. Nos. 23-3, 63-11, 125-2 and 152-10 in desam No. 248, Mundakothukurishi in Walluvanad taluk which have been classed as unregistered at the time of settlement and since converted into permanent double crop wet lands.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey numbers are requested to appear in person or by duly authorized agents and represent their claims on the date and at the place mentioned above.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
2nd March 1910.

R. B. WOOD,
Ag. Collector.

Notice is hereby given that enquiry, under section 3 of Madras Act III of 1896 (The Malabar Land Registration Act), will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, on the 10th June 1910 at Malappuram in respect of the jenmam right of S. No. 32-6 in desam No. 18, Valluvambuzha, Walluvanad taluk, which has been classed as unregistered at the time of settlement and since converted to double crop wet.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey number are requested to appear in person or by duly authorised agent and represent their claims on the date and at the place mentioned above.

R. B. WOOD,
Ag. Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
4th March 1910

Notice is hereby given that enquiry, under section 3 of Madras Act III of 1896 (The Malabar Land Registration Act), will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, on the 10th June 1910 at Malappuram in respect of the jenmam right of S. Nos. 19-2 and 19-3 in desam No. 19, Chaguleri in Walluvanad taluk which has been classed as unregistered at the settlement and since converted to double crop wet.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey numbers are requested to appear in person or by duly authorised agent and represent their claims on the date and at the place mentioned above.

R. B. WOOD,
Ag. Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
4th March 1910

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers of Infantry, dated at Quetta, this 24th day of February 1910.

Number, rank and name, 9503, Private Albert Luke Hale; age, 24 years and 1 month; height, 5 feet 8 inches, colour of complexion, dark; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; trade, galvanizer; date of enlistment, 23rd January 1907; place of enlistment, Brecon; parish and county in which born, Trerchin, Pontypool, Monmouthshire; date of desertion or absence, 17th February 1910, place of desertion or absence, Karachi; marks, scar on front of left wrist; on furlough; under four years' service.

H. M. GRAHAM, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers of Infantry, dated at Quetta, this 24th day of February 1910.

Number, rank and name, 8304, Private Llewellyn Witts; age, 25 years and 2 months; height, 5 feet 5 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown, eyes, blue; trade, collier; date of enlistment, 10th December 1903; place of enlistment, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, England, parish and county in which born, Pontnewynnyd, Monmouthshire, England, date of desertion or absence, 17th February 1910; place of desertion or absence, Karachi; marks, jocal mark under right eye, scar under left blade, scar front left leg, scar front right leg; on furlough; under seven years' service.

H. M. GRAHAM, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers of Infantry, dated at Quetta, this 24th day of February 1910.

Number, rank and name, 8289, Lance Corporal John William Waddington; age, 30 years and 1 month; height, 5 feet 4 inches; colour of complexion, dark; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; trade, grocer; date of enlistment, 15th July 1906; place of enlistment, Bradford, Yorkshire, England, parish and county in which born, Bradford; date of desertion or absence, 21st February 1910; place of desertion or absence, Karachi; marks, scar back of neck, "J W" front of left forearm, cross and three lines back left forearm; on furlough, under four years' service.

H. M. GRAHAM, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers.

REPORT of an absentee without leave from the 64th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Bombay, this 3rd day of March 1910.

Number, rank and name, 28617 Gunner William John Wright; age, 23 years and 11 months; height, 5 feet 9½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey; trade, kitchen porter, date of enlistment, 16th March 1906; place of enlistment, New Cross, London, S.E.; parish and county in which born, Peckham, London, Surrey; date of desertion or absence, 12-5 A.M., 2nd March 1910; place of desertion or absence, Bombay; marks, cross, dot, crossed flags, crossed swords, clasped hands over heart, bracelet, star back of right hand; under two years' service

H. P. J. SHAW, Lieutenant,
Commanding 64th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

REPORT of an absentee without leave from the 64th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Bombay, this 3rd day of March 1910.

Number, rank and name, 24249, Gunner William Pearson; age, 23 years; height, 5 feet 9 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 15th March 1909; place of enlistment, West Hartlepool, Durham; parish and county in which born, St. Hilda's, Hartlepool, Durham; date of desertion or absence, 10 P.M., 1st March 1910; place of desertion or absence, Bombay; marks, scar left side of head; total service four years.

H. P. J. SHAW, Lieutenant,
Commanding, 64th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

REPORT of an absentee without leave from the 26th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Agra, this 4th day of March 1910.

Number, rank and name, 95815, Driver Sylvester Lurkins; age, 20 years and 8 months; height, 5 feet 3½ inches; colour of complexion dark; hair, dark; eyes, brown; trade, driver; date of enlistment, 11th February 1909; place of enlistment, Sunderland, parish and county in which born, Stafford; date of desertion or absence, 21st February 1910; place of desertion or absence, Jhansi; marks, F. A. left forearm; under two years' service.

A. W. HEWETSON, Major, R.F.A.,
Commanding 26th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF WOOD MALATS, NAILS, BRUSHES, KEROSINE-OIL, ROPES, CANVAS AND MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY ARTICLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 P.M. on Thursday the 24th March 1910 by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply, for a period of one year, from 1st April 1910, of all or any of the articles mentioned in the following groups: group I, wood, etc.; group II, metals, tools, nails, etc; group III, ropes, oil, canvas, etc.; group IV, brushes; and group V, kerosine-oil.

2. Tenders should be on printed forms copies of which can be obtained free on application, must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 25 for each of the groups, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3 Ten per cent. on the estimated annual value of the accepted tender should be deposited, and the contractor must execute an agreement on stamped paper, the cost of which is to be borne by him. This deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply the articles within the time stated or of the quality required.

4 The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

Mint Buildings, Madras,
2nd March 1910

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR PURCHASE AND REMOVAL OF ENGINE ASHES.

NOTICE is hereby given that tenders will be received up to 2 P.M. on Thursday the 24th March 1910, for the purchase and removal of engine ashes from the Government Press, Madras, during the official year 1910–1911. About 40 tons of coal are used monthly. The rate for the purchase and removal of ashes should be for a month. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish a security of Rs. 25, and to pay for and remove the accumulated ashes within the first week of every month. This deposit will be forfeited in case of his failure to remove the ashes monthly. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

Mint Buildings, Madras,
4th March 1910.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR PURCHASE AND REMOVAL OF WASTE PAPER.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Monday the 21st March 1910 for the purchase and removal of waste paper from the different Government offices in Madras during the official year 1910–1911.

2. The rate for the purchase and removal of the paper should be for a vess of 3½ lb.

3. Separate rates should be quoted for waste paper from the Government Press.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 (one hundred), which will be returned to the tenderer on his executing the required bond or on his tender being rejected. This deposit should be by a Bank receipt. No money will be accepted.

5 The successful tenderer will be required to furnish a security of Rs. 200 with the necessary stamp duty and to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the date of intimation of the acceptance of his tender. If he fails to do so, the deposit received with his tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.

6 The form of bond to be executed can be seen at the Stationery Office on any day, except Sundays and Government holidays, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to pay for and remove the waste paper from the different offices in Madras from the 1st day of April 1910.

8. Forms of tenders can be obtained with all particulars at the Stationery Office.

9. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing

Stationery Office, Madras.
22nd February 1910.

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY ARTICLES, ETC.

SEALED tenders for the supply of all or any of the undermentioned articles of Indian manufacture during the official year 1910–1911 will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Monday, the 21st March 1910:—

		Probable quantity required for the year.
1.	Ink powder, black in packets, to yield 12 ounces of ink	Doz. 10,000
2.	Ink, black, registration	Jars 6,000
3.	Ink powder, red, in packets, to make one quart of ink each	Packets 1,000
4.	Twine, country, fine	lb 10,000
5.	Glue, ordinary	" 3,500
6.	Penknives, desk	Doz. 200
7.	Scissors, large and small	" 40
8.	Silk thread in skeins	No. 240
9.	Rubber rollers for finger thumb impressions	" 500
10.	Tin slabs for finger-prints	" 100
11.	Drift bottles	Doz. 75
12.	Paper, country, demy, 22½" × 17½"	Reams 2,000
13.	Do. do. foolscap, 17½" × 13½"	" 1,000
14.	Paste boards, thin, rough, 25" × 20"	Dozs 1,500
15.	Nails for packing (Europe, of sizes)	lb. 950
16.	Jute rope (24 feet long each)	No. 1,000
17.	Gum	lb 25,000
18.	Padlocks, 1", with four levers (with duplicate keys)	No. 20
19.	Do 1½", do. do.	" 300
20.	Do. 2", with five levers do	" 350
21.	Do. 2½", with six levers do.	" 500
22.	Do. 3", do do.	" 120
23.	Do. 3½", do. do.	" 20
24.	Do. 4", do do.	" 10
25.	Cupboard locks, 3", do. do	" 30
26.	Do 3½", do. do.	" 8
27.	Cupboard locks, special, 4", with six levers	No. 50
28.	Do. do 2½", do	" 20
29.	Box locks, 2½" do	" 5
30.	Do. 3" do	" 20
31.	Do. 2" do.	" 10
32.	Do 2" do.	" 10
33.	Drawer locks, 2½"	" 40
34.	Do. 3"	" 8
35.	Do. 3½"	" 6
36.	Iron mortise latch locks, 4", with brass handles with 4 levers and with duplicate keys	" 2
37.	Postal scales with tola and ounce weights	" 80
38.	Tola weights for Postal scales	" 20
39.	Ounce weights do.	" 20

General Conditions.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery articles, etc.," and should specify the rates at which the tenderers undertake to supply the articles. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. on the value of the tender. This deposit should be remitted into the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2. Except in the case of tenders for locks and scales, samples of articles to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender; they should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them. Standard samples of articles other than locks may be inspected at the Stationery Office.

3. An examination fee of Rs 15 should accompany each sample of ink or ink powder.

4. Standard samples of locks are in the custody of the Superintendent of the Public Works Workshops, and the locks to be supplied should be in accordance with them. The outer case and the whole internal mechanism should be of brass, the shackles of the padlocks only being of mild steel. Unless locks with common keys are ordered, the key of one lock should not ordinarily open any other of the same description. An examination fee of rupee one will be required in respect of each of the descriptions of locks contained in each consignment which the successful tenderer makes in pursuance of his contract.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent. of the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (form of which can be seen at the office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure, his deposit of 5 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.

6. The quantities mentioned above are only approximate; the actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationery Office, Madras, punctually on the dates fixed in the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

7. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

8 Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Stationery Office, Madras,
22nd February 1910.

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery

AUCTION SALE OF MYSORE ELEPHANTS.

ABOUT thirty Elephants partially broken consisting of young tuskers, cows and calves will be sold by public auction at Kallia on Monday the 11th April 1910

Terms of sale.—One-fourth of the sale amount must be paid on the date of sale and the balance within three days.

For further particulars, apply to—

The Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Bangalore

Bangalore, 3rd March 1910

M MUTHANNA,
Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RATION ARTICLES REQUIRED DURING THE YEAR 1910–1911

SEALED tenders will be received by the Superintendent, District Jail, Cuddalore, up to 12 noon on Tuesday the 22nd March 1910.

2. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the highest rate (quote 16s. per rupee) at which each description of articles will be supplied at Cuddalore Old Town station delivery.

3. Samples of articles must be produced or sent with the tender and no tender will be accepted unless so accompanied. These should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

4. Tenders may be for one or more articles or all articles by one merchant.

5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning reasons for so doing. Further particulars may be had from the Superintendent.

6. Each tender to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50.

Articles	Probable quantity required in the above
Ragi	320,000
Paddy (unhs)	45,000
Tamarind	1,000
Chillies	2,200
Coriander	2,000
Turmeric	300
Onions	1,000 (weekly supply of 100 lbs. more or less)
Dhall, Rasri	36,000
Firewood (babul or dry cumarian)	150 000
Gingelli seeds	4,000
Mutton	120 (more or less without bones once a week).

District Jail, Cuddalore,
25th February 1910.

C. A. KERR,
Ag. Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CASUARINA ROOTS AND BULK KEROSINE OIL.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at 2 P.M. on the 21st March 1910 by the undersigned for the supply of the following during 1910-11 :—

(1) Casuarina roots in pieces small enough to be put through the furnace door of the boiler of the Public Works Workshops, per ton

(2) Bulk kerosine oil per 8 gallons.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest-money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs 200 for each of the two items and execute separate agreement for the supply of each of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest-money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be separately made for each of the above and be superscribed on cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of

5. Full name and address should be given below the signature of tenderer.

6. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores, Madras,
24th February 1910.

H. B PEIRCE,
General Supt., P. W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR CARTS AND COOLIES.

TENDERS are invited up to 21st March 1910 for the supply of carts and coolies for despatch of articles from Public Works Workshops and Stores.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 100 and enter into an agreement within seven days from date of acceptance of his tender.

4. Tenders should specify rates for the following :—

Rate per coolie per mile.
" from 1 to 10 carts per cart per mile
" from 1 to 10 carts per truck per mile
" from 10 to 20 carts, per cart per mile.
" from 10 to 20 carts, per truck per mile.
" per ton for articles weighing more than one ton per cart per mile.
" per ton for articles weighing more than one ton per truck per mile.
Loading and unloading heavy articles per ton.
Loading and unloading other articles per ton.

Note.—Carts and trucks should be supplied by the contractor.

5. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores, Madras, 24th February 1910.

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Supt., P.W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PACKING CASES, CRATES, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 P.M., on the 21st March 1910, by the undersigned, for the supply of the following during 1910–11 :—

Packing cases, crates, straw and gunnies, etc.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest-money which amount will be returned, if the tender is not accepted.

3. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs. 200 and execute an agreement for the supply of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest-money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of Packing cases, crates, etc."

5. Tenders should specify rates for the following :—

Packing cases under ½ c. ft.
Do. ½ to ¾ c. ft.
Do. ¾ to 1 c. ft.
Packing crates per c. ft.
Straw packing per c. ft.
Purchasing deal wood cases from Store per ton.
Gunny bags including stitching, etc., for each gunny.
Straw bundle, each.

6. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

7. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores, Madras, 24th February 1910.

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Supt., P.W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at 2 P.M., on the 21st March 1910 by the undersigned for the supply of the following oils during 1910–11 :—

(1) Cocoanut-oil.
(2) Turpentine.
(3) Linseed-oil, double boiled
(4) Linseed-oil, pale boiled.
(5) Linseed-oil, raw
(6) Wood-oil, double boiled
(7) White cotton waste.
(8) Lamp cotton.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest-money which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs. 200 and execute an agreement for the supply of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender failing which the earnest-money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be made for all of the above and be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of oils."

5. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

6. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores, Madras, 24th February 1910.

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Supt., P.W. Workshops and Stores.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned descriptions and approximate quantities of sandalwood stored in Tiruppattur and Denkanikota depôts.

2 Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Sandalwood" and should be forwarded by registered post to the District Forest Officer, North Salem, *so as to reach him on or before the 8th March* 1910

3. Tenderers should tender for each class of billets, roots, chips and saw-dust seperately per maund of 28 lbs (1 lb. being equal to the weight of Rs. 38;) and each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, paid either in currency notes or by Post Office money order.

4. Successful purchasers must, within five days from the date of receipt of order confirming the sale, pay the balance due, failing which the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the sandalwood re-sold at the tenderer's risk The tenderer will have no claim for any profit accruing from such sale.

5. The deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be immediately returned

6. The sandalwood must be removed within a week from date of payment of the full amount and, in default, godown rent will be charged at the rate of one rupee *per diem* until the date of removal

7. The sandalwood will be weighed as it is in depôt and no further cleaning will be undertaken by the Forest department or purchaser previous to weighment.

8. Tenderers before submitting their offers are recommended to inspect the sandalwood in the depôts as no remission in any case will be afterwards granted either on account of the alleged bad quality of the sandalwood or because of errors of description.

9. The right to reject all or any of the tenders is reserved.

Description and class of wood.	Quantity in maunds of 28 lb.			
	Tiruppattur Depôt.		Denkanikota Depôt.	
	ABOUT MAUNDS.	LB.	ABOUT MAUNDS.	LB.
I class billets	862	11	20	16
II do	130	27	104	24
III do	20	2	113	14
IV do.	1	16	252	2
V do.	..	..	118	12
VI (Sound main roots)	226	7	180	10
VII Side root and unsound main roots	28	21	VIII 0	0
VIII Saw-dust	..	12	250	.
IX Chips of heartwood with a small portion of sapwood	80	17	80	.
X Chips with a small admixture of heartwood	180	12	20	.
Sapwood billets	..	..	..	..

N.B.—The billets are heartwood. The sapwood has been almost entirely *cleaned off* before weighing. As the quantities in the depôt may be in excess of the above, the successful tenderer must take delivery of the same after paying for the actual weight delivered to him by the Range Officer. Intending purchasers or their agents will be allowed to inspect the sandalwood at Tiruppattur or Denkanikota Forest Range office upon production of this notice.

F. C. L. COWLEY-BROWN,
District Forest Officer, North Salem.

12th February 1910.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF KHAKI DRILL AND TURBAN CLOTH TO THE SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

SEALED tenders will be received up to 12 noon on 26th March 1910 by the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Madras, for the supply of 60,000 yards of khaki drill and 8,500 yards of khaki turban cloth more or less.

2 Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) and should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of khaki drill or khaki turban cloth" as the case may be

3. Each tender should be specifically for the supply of either khaki drill or khaki turban cloth and should be accompanied by a sample of the article which must be similar in material and colour to the cloth, now in stock, which may be seen at the Tondiarpet Storehouse. The tenderer should state the price at which he is prepared to supply the article.

4. Each tender for the supply of khaki drill should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 and each tender for the supply of khaki turban cloth by a deposit of Rs. 100 The deposit may be in cash or in Government Promissory-notes The deposits will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

5. The khaki drill must be 27"/28" wide and 14 lbs in weight per piece of 40 yards and turban cloth of 36" wide and 12 lbs. in weight per piece of 50 yards. The last year's accepted rates are As. 6 and As 3-5 per yard, respectively.

6 The Board reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. As soon as the acceptance of their tenders is notified the successful tenderer or tenderers for khaki drill and turban cloth will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs 300 in respect of the contract of khaki drill and Rs. 200 in respect of that for turban cloth, which together with the initial deposits required under condition 4 of this notice will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contracts

8. The successful tenderer for the supply of khaki drill will be required to sign an agreement binding himself to supply the required quantity of cloth within four months from the date of execution of his agreement at the rate of not less than 4,000 yards a week commencing from the third week in April 1910. The successful tenderer for the supply of khaki tarlan cloth will be required to sign an agreement undertaking to deliver the whole quantity required within four months from the date of execution of his agreement commencing to deliver from the third week in April 1910 not less than 3000 yards of khaki tarlan cloth per week. Failure to fulfil the agreement will entail forfeiture of the deposits.

9. Copies of the form of agreement may be seen at the office of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chepauk, Madras.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 16th February 1910.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that about 50 tons of cleaned Sandalwood will be sold in public auction in convenient lots at the Forest Ranger office, Vellore, at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 15th March 1910, and following days.

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 100 (one hundred) as earnest-money, and when their bids for one or more sales exceed Rs. 500, they should deposit a further sum of Rs. 100 for every Rs. 500 bid. The deposits of successful bidders will be retained and adjusted towards the sale amounts due by them. The deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned directly after the close of the sale.

3. The wood purchased must be paid for in full before delivery. If the sale amount is not paid immediately after sale and the wood taken possession of, it will remain at the risk of the purchasers for three days and then resold. The deficit, if any, arising at the resale will be recovered from the original purchasers as arrears of land revenue and they will have no claim for any excess.

4. The District Forest Officer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or the highest bid and will assign no reason for so doing.

5. No credit sale will be allowed.

6. Settlement of accounts between this department and the purchasers shall be completed before the wood is removed from the depot. No complaint made afterwards will be entertained.

District Forest Officer, North Arcot, Chendragiri,
24th February 1910.

J. S. BATTIE,
District Forest Officer, North Arcot.

SALE OF CASUARINA WOOD IN THE COAST RANGE, NELLORE DISTRICT, DURING 1910–1911 AS STANDING GROWTH.

THE right to cut and remove the casuarina wood in the undermentioned compartments will be sold by public auction at the District Forest Office, Nellore, at 2 P.M. on the 15th March 1910 :—

			Acs.
Dugarazupatam—New compartment No. 3—Old compartment No.	4	..	95·0
Do. do.	2	..	30·0
			125·0
Varuni—New compartment No. 2—Old compartment No.	7	..	57·0
Do. do.	4	..	25·0
			82·0

2. The purchasers will have to cut the growth at their own expense and make their own arrangements for removing the fuel subject to the conditions set forth hereunder.

3. The purchasers will be allowed to use free the following tramway materials for removing the wood.

Note.—The length of the line and the number of the trucks that will be placed at the disposal of the contractor in each plantation will be published later.

4. The purchasers must make their own arrangements for getting coolies to push the trucks but the Forest Department will lay the lines and the branch lines within a reasonable time after the contractor has intimated his wishes to that effect to the Range Officer, free of expense to the purchaser. This is to say, the Forest Department will retain the control of the lines. Any damage done wilfully or negligently to the tramway materials by the purchaser or his servants will be repaired at the purchaser's expense.

5. The purchasers shall engage to remove all stumps and roots of casuarina trees as soon as the tree is cut, *i.e.*, roots will be grubbed out.

6. The cuttings in all cases shall commence at the end nearest the canal and shall proceed continuously and in one mass in a direction away from the canal. That is to say, the cuttings shall not go on in several different scattered places simultaneously. In all cases the orders of the District Forest Officer contained herein or to be issued hereafter from time to time as regards cuttings are to be strictly adhered to.

7. All officers of the Forest Department are to have free access to the areas under operation for the purpose of submission of departmental returns and accounts and inspection of the works in progress or other necessary purposes.

8. Intending bidders must deposit Rs. 500 in the Madras Bank or in any Government Treasury before they can be permitted to bid at the sales, such deposits being returned to all except the successful bidders.

9. The compartments will be sold separately or together at the discretion of the District Forest Officer. The District Forest Officer reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any bid without assigning reasons therefor.

10. As soon as it has been notified to any bidder that his bid has been accepted, he shall, within one week of date of receipt of such notification, execute an agreement in the accompanying form and get it duly registered under Act III of 1877 at his own cost. If he fails to do so, the District Forest Officer will at his discretion forfeit the deposit of Rs. 500 and resell the blocks at the risk of the original approved bidder.

11. The successful bidder shall pay the amount of his bid in 3 equal instalments, the first on the date of execution of the agreement, the second 3 months after the date of agreement and the third 2 months after the second payment provided that the extent cut does not exceed one-third of the total area before the payment of the second, and two-third before the payment of the third instalment. The Rs 500 deposited will be refunded, at the expiry of the lease and after all demands are satisfied, including the cost of repairs to tram materials, if any, and subject to rule 13

12. The successful bidders may commence operations from the date of execution of agreement and shall cease all operations in the plantations on or before 31st March 1911 and shall remove all wood from the plantations on or before the 31st March 1911

13 Tram lines will be taken up and shifted for the following year's work after the end of March 1911.

14. The successful bidder shall arrange his stacks of cut wood in the forest according to the orders of the Range Officer to facilitate the tram lines being led up and between them to the best advantage.

15. Any person desiring to bid at the auctions may see any or all of the above areas by applying to the Range Officer or to the subordinate in immediate charge of each plantation.

16. In the event of any infringement on the part of the successful bidder of the above-mentioned conditions or in the event of any default in payment of any of the instalments on the dates prescribed in paragraph 11 *supra*, the said successful bidder shall be liable (i) to have the lease forthwith cancelled, (ii) to have his deposit of Rs 500 forfeited, (iii) to have all produce cut, but left within the plantations area confiscated and (iv) to have the wood resold at his risk and loss. In the event of non-recovery by the aforesaid means (i) of any portion of the consideration for the lease, or (ii) of any damage sustained by District Forest Officer by reason of a breach by the successful bidder of any of the aforesaid conditions or by reason of any wrongful act on his part, it shall be lawful to recover the portion and damages aforesaid in accordance with the law for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of Land Revenue.

FORM OF CONTRACT FOR FELLING AND REMOVING TREES.

AGREEMENT made this day of 19 between of (hereinafter called "the contractor" which term shall, where the context admits, include the said his heirs, executors, administrators, legal representatives and assigns) of the one part and THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the other part.

WHEREAS the contractor has tendered for the right to cut and remove trees in and from the lands hereinafter referred to and such tender has been accepted by the District Forest Officer of Nellore acting for and on behalf of the Secretary of State upon the terms and conditions hereinafter appearing.

AND WHEREAS the contractor has deposited with the said as such District Forest Officer as aforesaid the sum of Rs. as security for the due performance by him the contractor of the provisions hereinafter contained

NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS that for carrying the said agreement into execution, the contractor for himself, his executors, administrators, legal representatives and assigns and the Secretary of State for himself, his successors and assigns do hereby mutually contract with the other and others of them as follows :—

RIGHTS UNDER CONTRACT.

1. The contractor shall have the right during the period commencing on the day of execution of the agreement and ending on the 31st day of March 1910 to fell, collect, store, remove and sell all living and dead casuarina trees growing or being in or upon the lands set forth in the schedule hereto. Save that the contractor shall not in any way interfere with the rights or privileges to which any right-holder, permit-holder or *kanf fide* ryot is now or may at any time or time hereafter be entitled under the provisions of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, or any subsisting modification thereof or under any rules or Proceedings of the Forest Department of the Government of Madras

2 The contractor shall not nor shall his heirs, executors, administrators, legal representatives or assigns dispose of or sublet such right or any part thereof without the written permission of the District Forest Officer of Nellore for the time being (hereinafter called the District Forest Officer) which permission may be refused by the latter without assigning any reasons for so doing.

3. In case of any question arising with regard to or any objection being taken by any person to the contractor's rights to fell, collect or store such trees or to remove the wood thereof collected along any routes or through any part of the said lands the District Forest Officer may, if and whenever any such question may arise, serve the contractor with a written notice prohibiting his felling, collecting or storing such trees in any part of the said lands or collecting the wood thereof or regulating the storing or removal thereof and on the service of any such notice the orders and directions therein contained shall, until the same are varied by the District Forest Officer or the Collector of the Nellore district for the time being (hereinafter called "the Collector"), be taken as part of the conditions of the contract and shall be observed and performed by the contractor

4. The contractor shall have no claim for compensation for any loss he may incur by carrying out the provisions of any such notice nor for any loss caused to him by his being prevented or obstructed by any zamindar, land-owner or other person on plea of right of ownership or right of enjoyment or otherwise from felling, collecting, storing or removing any of the produce.

COLLECTION AND REMOVAL OF PRODUCE.

5. The cutting, collection and removal of the trees and wood shall be effected only under such system as may be approved of or ordered from time to time by the District Forest Officer and any collection or removal in contravention of such system shall render this contract liable to be cancelled by the District Forest Officer. Until further orders, the system to be adopted shall be as follows :—

(i) The felling shall commence at the end nearest the canal and shall proceed continuously and in one mass in a direction away from the canal and shall not be carried on in several different scattered places simultaneously.

(ii) The contractor shall remove the wood cut to the basis as soon as practicable and shall not leave it lying in the plantations to dry.

6. The contractor shall fell and remove at his own expense all living and dead casuarina trees on the said lands and shall root out all the stumps and roots thereof, remove the same and fill up the pits and have the ground levelled throughout the lands. He shall also completely root up all prickly-pear that there may be on the said lands, collect the same in pits and bury the same not less than one foot and a half below the surface level with all the soil taken out of the pit well trodden or beaten down over it.

7. The contractor shall at no time cut more wood or commence operations over a greater area than is proportionate to the lease amount already paid.

8. Every servant of the contractor or coolv to whom authority is granted for the removal of the wood shall be separately supplied with a permit issued by the contractor or his authorised agent whose name, residence and a specimen of whose signature shall be communicated to the District Forest Officer and in every case the quantity of the produce and the time allowed for its removal shall be clearly written on the permit. No person shall be considered as duly accredited as agent of the contractor for the purposes of this contract unless he is approved of by the District Forest Officer and is provided by the contractor with a power of attorney and until a copy of such power of attorney is deposited with the Range Officer concerned.

9. In the felling, cutting and removal of the trees no damage shall be done to palmyra or cashew-nut or other fruit bearing trees, if any, by the lopping or breaking of branches or otherwise.

10. The contractor shall be responsible for the acts of himself and his agents and of all persons authorised by either of them to fell, collect, store or to remove the said trees or wood.

11. The contractor shall not engage or employ any of the coolies or cartmen employed by the department for the extracting forest produce by departmental agency in any work under this contract without the permission in writing of the Range Officer.

TRAMWAYS.

12. The Forest department will, within a reasonable time after intimation given by the contractor to the Range Officer of the routes upon which tramway lines are required for removing the stock as far as possible, cause such lines to be laid at his own expense and allow the contractor the use of the materials for same free of charge to the following extent :—

Tramway lines Trucks

Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to impose upon the Secretary of State any liability in respect of any line that may not be laid or any truck that may not be available and provided also that the decision of the District Forest Officer shall be final as to whether any requisition of the contractor in respect of this clause can be complied with.

13. The contractor shall bear the cost of repairs of all tramway materials damaged in any manner either wilfully or negligently by him or his servants and the contractor shall make his own arrangements for employing coolies to push the trucks.

FIRES.

14. If any fire occurs in the forest area to which this contract applies the contractor, his agents and all persons authorised by either to fell, chop, collect, store or remove the trees or wood, shall render every assistance and use their best endeavours to extinguish the fire and every one of such persons shall in all cases give immediate notice of the occurrence of the fire to the nearest Forest, Police or Revenue Officer.

ACCOUNTS AND PAYMENTS.

15. The contractor shall keep correct accounts in the form prescribed from time to time by the District Forest Officer of all trees felled and wood obtained under this contract and shall submit them to the Range Officer immediately after the expiry of every month.

16. The contractor shall pay into the Bank of Madras or any Government Treasury in the Nellore district the sum of Rs.

(a) On or before the day of 19 Rs.
(b) On or before the day of 19 Rs.
(c) On or before the day of 19 Rs.

and shall submit the Bank or Treasury receipt to the District Forest Officer immediately the payment has been made. And the contractor shall have no right to complain against any punitive measures, that the District Forest Officer may take by reason of delay on the contractor's part to acquaint him with the fact of such payment.

17. Interest at 6 per cent per annum shall be paid by the contractor on all instalments in addition to which the contractor shall be liable on failure to pay any one of the instalments to have all operations in the leased area stopped pending its payment or to have this contract cancelled by the District Forest Officer.

18. Any money due by the contractor under the terms of this contract shall, under section 66 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, be recoverable from him by the attachment and sale of his property under Madras Act II of 1864 or any statutory modification thereof.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

19. The contractor shall register his usual address in the District Forest office and shall notify changes from time to time as they occur.

COMPLETION OF WORK.

20. The contractor shall complete the work provided for hereon including removal of all the stock from the forest before 19 and shall forfeit all claims to any growth left uncut or any produce lying unremoved in the plantations on the 19 , and shall not by reason of such forfeiture claim any refund or abatement of the full amount in consideration of which the area was leased.

DEPOSIT

21. The sum of Rs. deposited by the contractor is a security deposited for the due fulfilment of all and every of the conditions of the contract for breach of any of which by the contractor the District Forest Officer shall be entitled to forfeit the deposit in whole or in part either during or after the expiry of the contract and in the event of any such forfeiture pending the continuance of the contract any sum so forfeited shall be immediately made good by the contractor who will not be allowed to continue his work until such deposit has been brought up to the full amount originally deposited.

CANCELMENT OF CONTRACT.

22. In the event of any breach by the contractor or his agents of any of the above conditions, the District Forest Officer shall have the right besides forfeiting of all or any part of the said deposit, to cancel his contract by written notice and in such case the rights hereby given to the contractor shall be resold and all produce already cut but left within the leased area or at the canal bank shall be confiscated, and the contractor shall be responsible for and shall make good to the Secretary of State any loss which Government may incur on any such resale and any damages sustained by the Government by reason of the breach of any condition as aforesaid.

RETURN OF DEPOSIT.

23. The security deposit or balance thereof, if any deductions have been made under any of the above conditions, shall be returnable to the contractor two months after the expiry of the contract on production by the contractor of an order in writing by the District Forest Officer releasing the contractor from all liability under this contract.

ARBITRATION

24. In case of any dispute arising between the District Forest Officer and the contractor as to any matter arising under this contract such dispute shall be referred to the Collector whose decision thereon shall be final.

MADRAS FOREST ACT, 1882.

25. The contractor shall at all times comply with the provisions of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, and all rules from time to time in force thereunder and the provisions of this contract shall be taken in all respects as subject to such Act and rules.

In witness whereof the contractor and District Forest Officer acting under the direction of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council acting for and on behalf of the Secretary of State have hereunto set their respective hands the day and year first above written.

Schedule above referred to

District.	Taluk.	Village	Name and particulars of the area
Nellore			Compartment No. of plantation area acres.

Signed by the abovenamed in the presence of———

Signed by the abovenamed in the presence of———

District Forest Office, Nellore,
22nd February 1910.

T. M. NALLASWAMI NAYUDU,
District Forest Officer.

TENDER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that properly sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, Kurnool Division, Kurnool, for the Kocherava Tank Project, Ramallakotta taluk, estimate Rs 93,500 till 2 P.M. on the 15th March 1910

2. The tenders should be in Public Works Department forms K-1, blank copies of which can be had gratis on application to the Manager, Executive Engineer's Office, Kurnool.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Kocherava Tank Project", Ramallakotta taluk, and addressed to the Executive Engineer by name.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 800 in currency notes as earnest money which will be refunded in the case of unsuccessful tenderers.

5 The contract documents comprising—(1) Plans, (2) specification, (3) schedule of quantities, and (4) conditions of contract, will be available at the office of the Executive Engineer at all working hours.

6 Each tender should show clearly the rates at which tenderers are prepared to execute each item in the schedule.

7 The security deposit for the work will be formed by a reduction of 10 per cent. from all payments to be made to the contractor and the amount of earnest money of the successful tenderer will be gradually repaid as the security deposit accrues.

8. The acceptance of the tender will rest with the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the successful tenderer should be prepared to commence the work within 15 days of the date on which intimation is given him of the acceptance of the tender and should complete the work before the 30th June 1912.

9 The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

10 Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer in person at the time and place named above in the presence of such tenderers as wish to attend.

11 Materials are to be obtained from the sources noted below but the Executive Engineer is prepared to consider any alteration in these sources by which equally good materials can be supplied. If any alteration is hereafter made in such sources by which extra expense is incurred in cartage the contractor will be remunerated at the usual rates of the division. Contractors are warned that no charge for seigniorage will be allowed. The tender rates must include such charges and also the following:—

Cartage for lime
Cartage for sand
Cartage for surkhi
Cartage for gravel
} from ½ mile.

Cartage for broken stone for concrete and rough stone for revetment from 1 mile.
Cartage for burnt stone from 10 miles.
Cartage for coping stones and cut stone from wherever procurable within a distance of 16 miles.
Cartage for necessary quantity of water required for masonry work, etc., from a distance of ½ mile.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Kurnool,
14th February 1910.

G. S. RAMA AIYAR,
Executive Engineer, Kurnool Division.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer No. 2, Port Trust, Madras:—

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Twenty-seven flat iron bars	*Nil*	24th February 1910	Within the Madras Harbour.
Eighteen round iron bars	"	25th do.	
One square iron bar	"	25th do.	
One steel bar	"	25th do.	
One angle iron bar	"	26th do.	
Seven light rails	"	26th do.	
One galvanized iron pipe, 12 feet and 4" diameter	"	26th do.	
Two bundles of nail rod iron bars	"	26th do.	
One pig iron piece	"	26th do.	
Two square iron bars for nails	"	26th do.	
Four pot sleepers	"	26th do.	
One jungle wood plank, 16' × 8" × 3"	"	27th do.	
Twenty four flat iron bars	"	28th do.	
One angle iron bar	"	28th do.	
Six round iron bars	"	28th do.	
Forty-six flat iron bars	"	28th do.	
Five round iron bars	"	28th do.	
Three square iron bars	"	28th do.	
One iron pipe, 2" diameter	"	28th do.	
Two jungle wood planks, 18' and 12'	"	28th do.	
Thirty two flat iron bars	"	28th do.	
Five square iron bars	"	1st March 1910	
Ten round iron bars	"	1st do.	
One pot sleeper	"	1st do.	
Fifteen flat iron bars	"	1st do.	
Two square iron bars	"	2nd do.	
One half round iron bar	"	2nd do.	
One iron fencing angle rod	"	2nd do.	
One wooden plank, 15' × 4' × 2"	"	2nd do.	
Ten iron pipes 16 feet each, 2" × 1½" diameter.	"	2nd do.	
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One flat iron bar	T 2 @ M S. M R	4th do.	
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Six thick glass pieces	"	4th do.	
	"	4th do.	

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6 உருண்ட இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 26அ. ..	
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2 உருண்ட இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 3அ. ...	
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Port Office, Madras,
5th March 1910.

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Fort St. George, 19th February 1910.

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Muhammadan passed candidates for appointment as Clerks in the offices of the South Arcot Collectorate.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
22nd February 1910.

A. R. KNAPP,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Minor Irrigation Overseer on Rs. 50 in the Cuddapah district from persons who have passed the Overseer's Test of the Madras Civil Engineering College and who possess knowledge of Telugu.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
27th February 1910.

J. G. D. PARTRIDGE,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from non-Brahman qualified candidates whose vernacular is Telugu for permanent vacancies of Clerks on Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 in the Head-quarters Divisional Office, Cocanada.

Preference will be given to graduates, who will be started as permanent Rs. 15 and sub. *pro tem.* Rs. 20 Clerks.

Head-quarters Divisional Office, Cocanada,
9th February 1910.

T. BALAJEE RAO NAYUDU,
Deputy Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of Clerks on Rs. 20 and 25 in the office of the undersigned. They should be able to read and write Telugu and Mahratti. Applications should be addressed to the Inam Deputy Collector, Chingleput district, Saidapet, and they will be received up to the end of April next.

Inam Deputy Collector's Office, Saidapet, 4th March 1910.

SAIYID AHMAD BADSHAH SAHIB,
Inam Deputy Collector's Office, Saidapet

WANTED qualified Surveyors (temporary) for investigating water supply schemes for Narasaraopet, Chinglepat and Erode. Pay up to Rs. 85 for competent men. Knowledge of boring work and experiments for testing yield essential.

Office of Sanity. Engr. to Govt., Kensington House, Kilpauk, 1st March 1910.

W. HUTTON,
Sanitary Engineer to Government

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons who have passed the Typewriting Examination for an acting vacancy of Typist in this office for two months.

Godavari Northern Division Office, Dowlaishwaram, 1st March 1910.

W. J. HOWLEY,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Northern division.

APPLICATIONS with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned from candidates who have passed the Draftsman test of the College of Engineering, Madras, and who possess departmental experience, for the post of acting Draftsman in the Veeanar Division office.

The appointment will last up to end of June 1910. The pay of the acting incumbent will be Rs. 30 per mensem.

Executive Engineer's Office, Tanjore, 2nd March 1910.

U. S. RAMASWAMI AIYAR,
Executive Engineer, Veeanar Division

WANTED a Clerk to be in charge of Civil suits. Salary Rs. 45 and travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. Also Accountants on Rs. 15 each. Apply before the 15th instant stating qualifications.

Office of the Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates, Eluru, 5th March 1910.

G. NARAYANASWAMI NAIDU,
Receiver.

APPLICATIONS are invited up to March 16th for a vacancy of a Camp Clerk's post in the District Forest Office, Trichinopoly, on Rs. 30, temporary, but likely to be made permanent.

Petitioners should submit their applications in the form given below stating what their qualifications are and languages passed.

None but passed candidates need apply.

Preference will be given to—

(a) F.A.'s
(b) Candidates who have passed in Tamil
(c) Men who have worked in a District Forest Office or Revenue office.
(d) Flesh-eaters of a hardy constitution who have been accustomed to camp work.

N.B.—Clerks who have had experience in Government offices. Such applicants should state in what department they have served, what work they did and send copies of orders appointing them, dispensing with their services or of any testimonials they have.

Clerks now in Government employ should apply through the heads of their departments.

All applications should be sent to the undersigned by name.

Form of application for appointments in the District Forest Office, Trichinopoly

The following enclosures should accompany, thus :—

(a) *Copies* of certificates as to character and former appointments.
(b) Specimen of his handwriting in all languages which applicant can write.

1. (a) Date of application.
(b) Name.
(c) Age.
(d) Native village, *etc.*
(e) Taluk.
(f) Address which will find applicant now.
2. Post applied.
3. If no particular post is applied, whether applicant is ready to enter as a volunteer and, if not, lowest pay which he will be content to start with.
4. Caste and sect.
5. Examination passed: date thereof and page of the *Fort St. George Gazette*.
6. Village and taluk where candidate or his near relations or connections hold property, and details of such property. It should be specially stated whether or not applicant has land in district, taluk or division in which he applies for appointment.
7. Male relations and connections and how and where employed. It should be specially stated whether or not applicant has any relations in district, taluk or division he applies for employment.
8. Particulars of previous and present employment, if no copy of service register is available.
9. Optional languages in examination.
10. List of enclosures, which should include documents mentioned above.
11. Signature of head of department in token of permission to apply for the appointment.
12. Remarks.

District Forest Office, Trichinopoly, 21st February 1910.

C. DuPRE THORNTON,
District Forest Officer.

WANTED Muhammadans and Pariahs for Forest Guards and Forester's posts, the former on a pay of Rs. 8 rising to Rs. 12 and the latter on Rs. 15 *plus* 3 in Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts. All men will be employed on probation for a year.

2 Only men of good physique should apply.

3. A knowledge of English is not essential; but men having departmental experience of Forest departmental or depot operations or on planters' estates will be preferred.

4. The applicants should be at least 5' 5" high with chest girth of at least 32" and should be between 18 and 25 years of age.

5. The applicants will be required to appear before the District Forest Officer at his camp for examination at their own expense as soon as they are summoned and should be prepared to wait for several days until the examination is finished.

6 All applications should be addressed as follows:—

"C. DuPre Thornton, Esq., District Forest Officer, Trichinopoly."

Form of application for appointment as Foresters and Forest Guards in the Trichinopoly and Tanjore Districts.

The following enclosures should accompany, viz :—

(a) Copies of certificates as to previous and present employment.

(b) Specimen of his handwriting in all languages which applicant can write.

(1) Name
(2) Age.
(3) Address in full
(4) Post applied for
(5) Caste and sect.
(6) What languages he can read and write.
(7) What previous employment held and present employment.
(8) Under whom he has worked and from whom enquiry can be made.
(9) Remarks

District Forest Office, Trichinopoly,
21st February 1910

C. DUPRE THORNTON,
District Forest Officer.

WANTED DEPOT-KEEPERS AND ASSISTANT DEPOT-KEEPERS AND SUPERVISORS FOR TRICHINOPOLY AND TANJORE DISTRICTS

APPLICATIONS are invited by registered post up to 10th March 1910 for the post of Depot-keepers and Assistant Depot-keepers on Rs. 12 (fixed pay) and on commission varying from Rs. 16 to 25

All petitions should be marked on the cover with the words "Applications for Depot-keepers and Assistant Depot-keepers".

2 Applications should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in the case of Depot-keepers on Rs. 12 which will be increased to Rs. 300 when the Depot-keeper draw a commission of Rs. 25 and upwards.

Applications received without the Treasury chalans will not be considered.

3 The deposit should not be sent in money or in notes but in the shape of receipts from any Government Treasury showing that the amount has been remitted into the Treasury as earnest money deposit which will be returned endorsed for repayment to unsuccessful candidates. But in the case of selected candidates, it will be remitted into the Savings Bank as security and an agreement should be executed pledging the same as security for faithful service.

4. A knowledge of English is not essential but the applicants should have had practical knowledge of managing depots, private or Government and should know how to keep depot accounts

5. The applicants selected will be required to come for examination to the District Forest Officer, Trichinopoly, at their own expense as soon as they are summoned and should be prepared to wait for several days until the examination is finished

6 All applications should be addressed as follows :—

"C DuPre Thornton, Esq., District Forest Officer, Trichinopoly."

Form of application for appointment as Depot-keepers and Assistant Depot-keepers in Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts.

The following enclosures should accompany, viz :—

(a) Copies of certificates as to previous employment of practical work done in the forests or depots No other work is required at all.

(b) Specimen of his handwriting in all languages which applicant can write.

(1) Name
(2) Age
(3) Address in full
(4) Post applied for
(5) Caste and sect
(6) What languages he can read and write
(7) What previous employment held of practical work in depots or forests.
(8) Under whom he has worked, from whom enquiry can be made.
(9) Remarks.

District Forest Office, Trichinopoly,
21st February 1910.

C. DUPRE THORNTON,
District Forest Officer.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

UNDER the provisions of sections 31, 32 and 33 of the Society's Regulations (clause 7 of Act No. VI of 1869), the Directors hereby convene two Special General Meetings of Members of the Society to be held at the Offices of Messrs. Ramsay & Co., Ramsay's Buildings, Beach, Madras, on Tuesday the 29th March 1910 at 4-30 P.M. for the purpose of determining the best course to be adopted for the future welfare of this Society.

(By order of the Board.)

Madras, 1st March 1910.

RAMSAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE PUDUPET SUGA SAGARA SASVATHA NITHEE

NOTICE is hereby given that the liquidators of the above Nithee have hung up in the office in Thelasinga Naick Street, Pudupet, a list of the subscribers to whom money is due and that such of the subscribers who have not yet received their dues are requested to claim them before the 15th of April 1910.

2. Notice is also given that the heir or heirs of one Kasee Ammal who deposited money in the above Nithee should prefer their claims to the undersigned before the 15th of April 1910.

MURUGASA NAYAKAR,
G. V. GNANAMUTHU,
Liquidators.

28th February 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that since the sad demise of my uncle the late Tirumalpad Raja of Nilambur on the 2nd February 1910 I have dropped the initials T N in my signature in all the communications written by me as the Tirumalpad of Nilambur. In all letters, deeds and other documents signed by me from the said 2nd February 1910 my signature will appear only as "Manavikrama."

MANAVIKRAMA,
The (present) Tirumalpad of Nilambur.

Nilambur, 8th February 1910.

I HEREBY give notice to the public that I change my name from PEDAREDDI RAMIAH to KUNAPAREDDI RAMIAH and will sign all papers public or private, henceforth as K. RAMIAH and not P. RAMIAH.

ಕುಪಳ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ ರಾಮಯ್ಯ, No. 130, ೨೯ ಅಡ್ಡರಸ್ತೆ.

I, C. DURAISWAMI AIYANGAR, B.A., B.L., son of Chenur Raghunadhacharia, intend moving the High Court of Judicature at Madras for my enrolment as a Vakil thereof on or about the 4th of April 1910.

Chittoor, North Arcot, 25th February 1910. C. DURAISWAMI AIYANGAR.

On or after the 15th of March 1910, I intend moving the High Court of Judicature, Madras, to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 26th February 1910. S. JALIPESVARA AIYAR, B.A., B.L.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1910. [PRICE, 1 anna

UNCLAIMED SUMS IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, MADRAS.

NOTICE

Under the authority conferred by section 9 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act XV of 1882, the Small Cause Court at Madras has, with the previous sanction of the High Court, made certain rules to regulate the mode of accounting for dealing with moneys paid into Court, and notice is hereby given, under rule 23 of the said rules, that, unless the parties interested in the undermentioned suits prefer their claims on or before the 31st March ensuing, the sums will become liable to be credited to Government.

DECREE OR ORDER.

Volume number of the deposit register	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.	Volume number of the deposit register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
140 S_{12} ..	4th Jan. 1906 ..	17045—05 ..	3 0 0	103 T_3 ..	19th Jan. 1906 ..	7123—05 ..	2 0 0
150 S_5 ..	4th " ..	7123—06 ..	3 0 0	110 T_3 ..	30th " ..	6554—03 ..	2 0 0
161 S_1 ..	4th " ..	17224—06 ..	4 0 0	111 T_3 ..	31st " ..	6223—05 ..	2 0 0
	4th " ..	11301—06 ..	*25 0 0	112 T_3 ..	1st Feb. 1906 ..	M8472—06 ..	2 3 6
	4th " ..	8867—06 ..	†5 0 0		1st " ..	7543—04 ..	1 2 0
	4th " ..	8228—06 ..	3 0 0	116 T_3 ..	2nd " ..	7539—05 ..	0 11 0
3 T_3 ..	5th " ..	1466—01 ..	2 0 0	126 T_3 ..	5th " ..	16046—05 ..	0 2 0
6 T_3 ..	6th " ..	11406—04 ..	1 1 0	134 T_3 ..	7th " ..	13086—05 ..	5 0 0
8 T_3 ..	6th " ..	10467—06 ..	†2 0 0	127 T_3 ..	6th " ..	1485—01 ..	2 0 0
9 T_3 ..	6th " ..	16248—05 ..	1 8 0	122 T_3 ..	6th " ..	7121—05 ..	0 2 0
64 T_3 ..	9th " ..	16167—04 ..	2 0 0		6th " ..	17294—05 ..	2 3 0
17 T_3 ..	8th " ..	16590—06 ..	3 0 0	134 T_3 ..	7th " ..	8068—05 ..	8 0 0
20 T_3 ..	9th " ..	7569—04 ..	3 0 0	141 T_3 ..	8th " ..	16534—07 ..	0 8 0
	9th " ..	15963—06 ..	2 0 0	142 T_3 ..	8th " ..	6697—05 ..	0 0 0
21 T_3 ..	9th " ..	11178—06 ..	3 0 0	143 T_3 ..	9th " ..	15899—05 ..	0 0 0
22 T_3 ..	9th " ..	6478—06 ..	2 0 0	144 T_3 ..	9th " ..	7569—04 ..	3 0 0
49 T_3 ..	11th " ..	12386—06 ..	1 8 0	146 T_3 ..	9th " ..	12115—04 ..	†30 0 0
50 T_3 ..	12th " ..	16469—06 ..	6 0 0		9th " ..	12115—04 ..	†30 0 0
51 T_3 ..	13th " ..	12847—06 ..	3 0 0	1 U_3 ..	10th " ..	17668—05 ..	1 8 0
53 T_3 ..	13th " ..	14599—06 ..	3 0 0	13 U_3 ..	12th " ..	6083—06 ..	10 14 0
	13th " ..	17653—06 ..	6 0 0	12 U_3 ..	13th " ..	6478—06 ..	7 0 0
59 T_3 ..	15th " ..	D. No. 141 ..	4 8 0	15 U_3 ..	12th " ..	6478—06 ..	4 0 0
66 T_3 ..	16th " ..	D. No. 143 ..	1 0 0	28 U_3 ..	14th " ..	17406—03 ..	4 0 0
	16th " ..	17406—03 ..	2 0 0	29 U_3 ..	16th " ..	6088—06 ..	8 0 0
	16th " ..	171—06 ..	2 1 0	40 U_3 ..	17th " ..	13497—04 ..	2 0 0
61 T_3 ..	16th " ..	13087—04 ..	2 0 0	53 U_3 ..	19th " ..	521—06 ..	2 0 0
68 T_3 ..	16th " ..	3037—06 ..	7 0 0	58 U_3 ..	19th " ..	13847—05 ..	2 0 0
74 T_3 ..	17th " ..	14767—03 ..	3 0 0	59 U_3 ..	19th " ..	13809—05 ..	4 0 0
80 T_3 ..	18th " ..	10395—04 ..	1 8 0	62 U_3 ..	20th " ..	15228—01 ..	3 0 0
83 T_3 ..	19th " ..	13809—05 ..	4 0 0	65 U_3 ..	20th " ..	8745—05 ..	2 8 0
	19th " ..	873—06 ..	3 0 0	66 U_3 ..	20th " ..	14902—05 ..	27 12 0
97 T_3 ..	22nd " ..	13801—04 ..	9 11 9	74 U_3 ..	22nd " ..		
101 T_3 ..	23rd " ..						

* Details Due to attaching creditor in 284—06 † Details.

DECREE OR ORDER—*cont.*

Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.	Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
82 U_2 ..	24th Feb. 1905.	6854—02 ..	0 0 0	16 W_2 ..	11th April 1906.	6149—06 ..	2 0 0
84 U_2 ..	28th " " ..	8169—05 ..	4 0 0	22 W_2 ..	17th " " ..	13487—06 ..	2 0 0
87 U_2 ..	27th " " ..	8839—04 ..	1 0 1		17th " " ..	6410—06 ..	10 0 0
89 U_2 ..	1st May 1905 ..	16678—04 ..	1 2 6	33 W_2 ..	18th " " ..	8988—05 ..	2 0 0
90 U_2 ..	1st " " ..	14331—05 ..	17 0 0	35 W_2 ..	19th " " ..	7542—05 ..	2 10 0
	1st " " ..	15614—03 ..	2 0 0		19th " " ..	13847—06 ..	0 0 0
	1st " " ..	10672—03 ..	2 0 0	41 W_2 ..	19th " " ..	521—06 ..	2 0 0
94 U_2 ..	2nd " " ..	9698—03 ..	1 8 0		19th " " ..	424—06 ..	5 0 0
100 U_2 ..	5th " " ..	16040—05 ..	2 0 0	44 W_2 ..	20th " " ..	18226—01 ..	3 0 0
104 U_2 ..	5th " " ..	1466—01 ..	2 0 0	51 W_2 ..	20th " " ..	6745—05 ..	3 0 0
105 U_2 ..	5th " " ..	2469—06 ..	4 0 0	54 W_2 ..	21st " " ..	17668—05 ..	1 0 0
108 U_2 ..	6th " " ..	566—06 ..	4 0 0	59 W_2 ..	23rd " " ..	13809—05 ..	4 0 0
	6th " " ..	12994—06 ..	2 0 0	60 W_2 ..	23rd " " ..	7271—06 ..	0 4 0
112 U_2 ..	7th " " ..	7009—02 ..	2 0 0	63 W_2 ..	24th " " ..	467—06 ..	1 0 0
118 U_2 ..	7th " " ..	17045—05 ..	7 0 0	66 W_2 ..	24th " " ..	8939—04 ..	4 0 0
	7th " " ..	8858—05 ..	4 0 0	71 W_2 ..	26th " " ..	4001—05 ..	69 10 9
116 U_2 ..	8th " " ..	6 0 0	72 W_2 ..	27th " " ..	860—06 ..	3 12 0
120 U_2 ..	8th " " ..	17538—05 ..	5 0 0		27th " " ..	16302—03 ..	0 14 0
121 U_2 ..	8th " " ..	10629—97 ..	5 0 0			C.R.P. No. 73—06, High Court.	
126 U_2 ..	9th " " ..	16049—03 ..	2 8 0				
132 U_2 ..	10th " " ..	6856—05 ..	3 0 0				
130 U_2 ..	10th " " ..	15590—05 ..	2 8 0				
141 U_2 ..	12th " " ..	15826—05 ..	7 0 0	74 W_2 ..	30th " " ..	9854—05 ..	2 0 0
145 U_2 ..	12th " " ..	2383—06 ..	2 0 0	76 W_2 ..	1st May 1906 ..	828—04 ..	0 0 0
147 U_2 ..	12th " " ..	11110—03 ..	2 0 0	77 W_2 ..	2nd " " ..	6686—04 ..	0 0 0
	12th " " ..	6478—06 ..	2 0 0	79 W_2 ..	2nd " " ..	12470—03 ..	0 2 9
1 V_2 ..	13th " " ..	12174—03 ..	1 0 0	79 W_2 ..	2nd " " ..	3502—06 ..	50 0 0
	13th " " ..	8617—04 ..	2 0 0	84 W_2 ..	4th " " ..	7905—02 ..	2 0 0
6 V_2 ..	13th " " ..	17401—03 ..	2 0 0	85 W_2 ..	4th " " ..	8098—05 ..	1 8 0
8 V_2 ..	13th " " ..	13087—04 ..	2 0 0	88 W_2 ..	7th " " ..	8137—06 ..	7 0 0
7 V_2 ..	14th " " ..	8225—06 ..	4 0 0	93 W_2 ..	7th " " ..	1405—01 ..	2 0 0
9 V_2 ..	11th " " ..	2610—06 ..	2 0 0	98 W_2 ..	7th " " ..	2639 ..	2 0 0
10 V_2 ..	11th " " ..	8159—06 ..	2 0 0		7th " " ..	6701—03 ..	5 12 0
21 V_2 ..	15th " " ..	1674—06 ..	4 0 0	102 W_2 ..	9th " " ..	8453—05 ..	0 0 0
23 V_2 ..	15th " " ..	17292—05 ..	2 0 0	111 W_2 ..	10th " " ..	2746—06 ..	2 0 0
20 V_2 ..	15th " " ..	5088—06 ..	0 0 0	113 W_2 ..	11th " " ..	6685—05 ..	2 0 0
30 V_2 ..	16th " " ..	10549—01 ..	2 0 0	120 W_2 ..	11th " " ..	6478—05 ..	2 0 0
37 V_2 ..	17th " " ..	18990—04 ..	2 0 0	121 W_2 ..	11th " " ..	17400—03 ..	2 0 0
42 V_2 ..	19th " " ..	8745—06 ..	2 8 0	126 W_2 ..	14th " " ..	2210—06 ..	2 0 0
43 V_2 ..	19th " " ..	13807—06 ..	4 0 0	128 W_2 ..	14th " " ..	3502—06 ..	0 0 0
44 V_2 ..	19th " " ..	18226—01 ..	3 0 0	135 W_2 ..	16th " " ..	2690—06 ..	2 0 0
45 V_2 ..	19th " " ..	621—06 ..	2 0 0	140 W_2 ..	16th " " ..	6612—06 ..	7 0 0
44 V_2 ..	19th " " ..	13847—06 ..	2 0 0	146 W_2 ..	16th " " ..	17202—06 ..	3 0 0
60 V_2 ..	20th " " ..	[illegible] 52—06 ..	4 0 0		16th " " ..	10859—06 ..	3 0 0
54 V_2 ..	20th " " ..	11621—06 ..	2 0 0	2 X_2 ..	16th " " ..	13287—04 ..	2 0 0
55 V_2 ..	20th " " ..	11991—06 ..	2 0 0	4 X_2 ..	17th " " ..	17188—06 ..	3 0 0
57 V_2 ..	21st " " ..	14185—06 ..	10 0 0	6 X_2 ..	17th " " ..	6201—06 ..	2 0 0
61 V_2 ..	21st " " ..	[illegible] 533—06 ..	0 0 0	8 X_2 ..	17th " " ..	19013—06 ..	2 0 0
62 V_2 ..	22nd " " ..	487—06 ..	1 0 0	8 X_2 ..	17th " " ..	6851—06 ..	2 0 0
67 V_2 ..	23rd " " ..	3539—04 ..	4 0 0	9 X_2 ..	17th " " ..	18—06 ..	3 0 0
73 V_2 ..	23rd " " ..	6854—03 ..	2 0 0	17 X_2 ..	21st " " ..	681—06 ..	1 0 0
74 V_2 ..	27th " " ..	9189—05 ..	2 8 0	10 X_2 ..	21st " " ..	13847—06 ..	2 0 0
79 V_2 ..	28th " " ..	10624—06 ..	1 8 0		21st " " ..	521—06 ..	2 0 0
	28th " " ..	19216—05 ..	0 14 0	34 X_2 ..	21st " " ..	16589—05 ..	0 0 0
86 V_2 ..	3rd April 1906	1043—06 ..	100 14 0	28 X_2 ..	21st " " ..	18226—01 ..	3 0 0
88 V_2 ..	4th " " ..	5498—05 ..	1 8 0		21st " " ..	6745—05 ..	3 0 0
92 V_2 ..	5th " " ..	1466—01 ..	0 3 0	22 X_2 ..	22nd " " ..	13809—05 ..	4 0 0
96 V_2 ..	5th " " ..	5873—06 ..	2 8 0	37 X_2 ..	24th " " ..	8932—04 ..	4 0 0
	5th " " ..	12695—03 ..	1 8 0	44 X_2 ..	21st " " ..	4337—06 ..	10 0 0
98 V_2 ..	6th " " ..	16040—05 ..	0 0 0	47 X_2 ..	1st June 1906 ..	6854—03 ..	2 0 0
102 V_2 ..	6th " " ..	530—06 ..	4 0 0	50 X_2 ..	4th " " ..	5498—05 ..	1 0 0
107 V_2 ..	7th " " ..	6858—05 ..	4 0 0	55 X_2 ..	6th " " ..	1466—01 ..	0 0 0
109 V_2 ..	7th " " ..	8137—06 ..	7 0 0	62 X_2 ..	6th " " ..	2963—02 ..	2 0 0
113 V_2 ..	9th " " ..	10046—05 ..	1 2 0	64 X_2 ..	7th " " ..	8137—06 ..	7 0 0
118 V_2 ..	9th " " ..	16690—05 ..	2 0 0	72 X_2 ..	11th " " ..	5030—06 ..	2 0 0
119 V_2 ..	9th " " ..	4761—06 ..	11 9 0	79 X_2 ..	11th " " ..	6855—05 ..	0 0 0
	9th " " ..	2746—06 ..	2 0 0	81 X_2 ..	11th " " ..	6478—06 ..	2 0 0
218 V_2 ..	10th " " ..	17688—06 ..	1 0 0	82 X_2 ..	11th " " ..	2746—06 ..	2 0 0
220 V_2 ..	10th " " ..	6681—06 ..	2 0 0	91 X_2 ..	12th " " ..	17405—06 ..	0 0 0
222 V_2 ..	10th " " ..	197—02 ..	1 0 0	92 X_2 ..	13th " " ..	10849—06 ..	0 0 0
121 V_2 ..	10th " " ..	2769—06 ..	1 0 0	93 X_2 ..	13th " " ..	3502—06 ..	2 0 0
125 V_2 ..	10th " " ..	2890—06 ..	0 0 0	102 X_2 ..	14th " " ..	9020—06 ..	0 0 0
134 V_2 ..	11th " " ..	3502—06 ..	2 0 0	106 X_2 ..	15th " " ..	6036—04 ..	0 8 0
137 V_2 ..	11th " " ..	6478—05 ..	2 0 0	107 X_2 ..	15th " " ..	6612—06 ..	7 0 0
140 V_2 ..	11th " " ..	4218—06 ..	2 0 0	112 X_2 ..	15th " " ..	10—06 ..	0 0 0
	11th " " ..	D. Rg. 617 ..	1 8 0	114 X_2 ..	16th " " ..	2210—06 ..	2 0 0
240 V_2 ..	12th " " ..	17406—02 ..	2 0 0	118 X_2 ..	16th " " ..	5030—06 ..	0 8 0
8 W_2 ..	17th " " ..	10859—05 ..	2 0 0	122 X_2 ..	16th " " ..	6511—06 ..	0 0 0
6 W_2 ..	17th " " ..	17292—05 ..	2 8 0	126 X_2 ..	18th " " ..	13087—04 ..	0 0 0
8 W_2 ..	17th " " ..	7053—04 ..	1 0 0	127 X_2 ..	19th " " ..	15540—06 ..	0 0 0
9 W_2 ..	17th " " ..	2510—06 ..	2 0 0	128 X_2 ..	19th " " ..	13847—06 ..	2 0 0
10 W_2 ..	17th " " ..	9026—06 ..	0 0 0	131 X_2 ..	19th " " ..	4068—06 ..	0 0 0
36 W_2 ..	17th " " ..	2986—06 ..	1 0 0		19th " " ..	9939—04 ..	0 0 0

DECREE OR ORDER—*cont.*

Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.	Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
131 X_2	19th June 1906	17292—05	6 0 0	58 Z_1	13th Aug 1906.	13614—03	8 0 0
133 X_2	20th "	16224—01	3 0 0	54 Z_2	16th "	3577—09	4 0 0
140 X_2	20th "	8745—03	3 8 0	56 Z_2	18th "	10809—09	3 0 0
143 X_2	21st "	821—06	0 0 0	70 Z_2	16th "	17072—05	2 0 0
147 X_2	22nd "	12964—01	2 0 0	72 Z_2	17th "	7179—06	1 0 0
1 Y_2	25th "	13809—05	4 0 0		17th "	8682—09	1 0 0
2 Y_2	25th "	960—06	3 12 0	76 Z_2	17th "	13682—05	2 0 0
14 Y_2	3rd July 1906	2742—06	82 14 0	77 Z_2	19th "	2510—06	2 0 0
17 Y_2	4th "	3803—06	0 0 0	80 Z_2	20th "	7971—06	7 0 0
	4th "	3690—05	1 8 0		20th "	13847—05	2 8 0
19 Y_2	4th "	14031—05	12 12 0		20th "	8985—06	1 8 0
23 Y_2	5th "	8488—05	1 8 0	86 Z_2	23rd "	19560—05	8 8 0
29 Y_2	6th "	1468—01	2 0 0	97 Z_2	23rd "	821—06	3 0 0
33 Y_2	7th "	8137—06	7 0 8	100 Z_2	22nd "	3582—06	2 8 0
37 Y_2	9th "	5069—06	5 8 0	103 Z_2	23rd "	13869—05	4 0 0
38 Y_2	9th "	3010—04	32 2 11	102 Z_2	22nd "	19226—01	0 0 0
40 Y_2	9th "	6761—03	10 0 0	105 Z_2	22nd "	12404—06	0 5 0
46 Y_2	10th "	6844—02	0 0 0	108 Z_2	23rd "	8930—04	4 0 0
53 Y_2	11th "	3808—05	4 0 0	109 Z_2	27th "	7133—06	2 8 0
67 Y_2	11th "	6585—01	3 8 0	111 Z_2	47th "	9223—06	0 0 0
	11th "	1355—02	* 8 14 0	117 Z_2	30th "	6804—02	2 0 0
	11th "	12038—03	* 3 0 0	121 Z_2	31st Sept. 1906.	Ct 14197—06	3 0 0
	11th "	13276—03	* 4 1 0	133 Z_2	30th "	1460—01	0 0 0
58 Y_2	11th "	Fjk 130—04	* 6 10 0	134 Z_2	31st "	8098—03	1 0 0
	11th "	426—04	* 6 4 0	138 Z_2	4th "	7126—02	1 12 0
		District Court, Bangalore.		144 Z_2	7th "	6059—06	6 8 0
					7th "	3137—06	7 0 0
	11th "	8093—04	* 9 5 8	145 Z_2	7th "	9668—05	4 8 0
	11th "	8813—06	* 1 0 0	149 Z_2	8th "	11747—06	4 0 0
	11th "	6078—04	* 3 1 0	4 A_3	11th "	6956—01	1 11 0
	11th "	7620—02	* 1 1 0	10 A_3	11th "	6479—06	3 0 0
	11th "	13040—04	* 0 8 0	17 A_3	11th "	11439—06	8 0 0
42 Y_2	12th "	6478—06	0 0 0	27 A_3	12th "	15389—06	1 0 0
60 Y_2	13th "	11819—03	2 4 8	28 A_3	12th "	11112—03	2 0 8
	13th "	590—06	4 0 0	30 A_3	13th "	19213—05	2 0 0
49 Y_2	13th "	17466—03	2 0 0	34 A_3	13th "	3682—06	2 8 0
	13th "	13043—05	2 0 0		13th "	8246—06	2 0 0
74 Y_2	14th "	6012—06	* 7 0 0	33 A_3	13th "	15630—03	0 6 0
75 Y_2	14th "	12587—04	2 0 0	36 A_3	14th "	9021—03	1 8 0
77 Y_2	14th "	9026—03	6 0 0		14th "	6096—03	10 0 0
78 Y_2	14th "	2510—06	0 0 0	37 A_3	14th "	16367—06	1 2 0
79 Y_2	14th "	13690—05	0 0 0	38 A_3	14th "	10140—06	0 0 0
	14th "	9247—06	2 8 0		14th "	10869—05	0 0 0
80 Y_2	15th "	10869—05	2 0 0	46 A_3	16th "	18709—05	50 0 0
	15th "	17872—03	2 0 0	55 A_3	17th "	8098—06	0 8 0
90 Y_2	17th "	16333—05	2 0 0	57 A_3	18th "	8662—03	1 0 0
94 Y_2	17th "	11174—04	* 26 0 0	70 A_3	19th "	19226—01	0 0 0
	17th "	923—04	* 14 0 0	74 A_3	19th "	13847—05	0 0 0
96 Y_2	18th "	16375—06	4 0 0	79 A_3	20th "	10864—05	7 4 10
97 Y_2	18th "	2746—06	2 0 0	81 A_3	20th "	11748—06	0 0 0
99 Y_2	18th "	16377—05	6 8 8	84 A_3	20th "	19887—04	2 8 0
102 Y_2	19th "	621—06	0 0 0	88 A_3	21st "	941—06	0 0 0
	19th "	13617—05	2 0 0		21st "	10396—06	0 0 0
104 Y_2	19th "	D No 1718	2 0 0	93 A_3	22nd "	19540—05	0 0 0
106 X_3	20th "	15660—06	0 0 10	96 A_3	24th "	13809—05	4 0 0
108 Y_2	20th "	18226—01	3 0 0	102 A_3	26th "	8977—06	7 8 0
110 Y_2	20th "	17873—06	6 0 0		26th "	9630—04	4 0 0
113 Y_2	20th "	6748—06	3 8 0	104 A_3	27th "	9223—06	0 8 0
114 Y_2	21st "	5085—06	2 0 0	105 A_3	28th "	11764—06	2 0 0
115 Y_2	21st "	19590—05	0 0 0	110 A_3	1st Oct. 1906.	7971—06	7 8 0
120 Y_2	23rd "	13809—05	4 0 0	111 A_3	1st "	5085—05	4 0 0
126 Y_2	25th "	9031—04	4 0 0	119 A_3	4th "	8498—06	1 8 0
128 Y_2	26th "	D. No 1782	20 14 2	121 A_3	5th "	1486—01	2 0 0
131 Y_2	30th "	U C 62—06	* 7 0 0	122 A_3	6th "	3137—05	7 0 0
136 Y_2	1st August 1906	1851—03	0 0 0		6th "	8665—06	2 8 0
137 Y_2	2nd "	3626—05	1 8 0		6th "	10384—06	2 0 0
147 Y_2	6th "	Ct. 14197—06	0 0 0	143 A_3	8th "	12324—06	4 0 0
149 Y_2	6th "	1455—02	0 0 0	144 A_3	8th "	13782—03	0 0 0
6 Z_2	7th "	6137—06	7 0 0	148 A_3	9th "	8059—06	0 0 0
6 Z_2	8th "	6843—06	4 0 0	149 A_3	9th "	2316—06	2 0 0
	8th "	5016—06	0 0 0			18316—05	16 0 0
	8th "	11112—06	0 0 0			352—06	
10 Z_2	8th "	6960—06	0 4 0	3 B_3	10th "	11747—06	4 0 0
13 Z_2	9th "	8659—06	3 0 0	5 B_3	10th "	8840—06	3 0 0
18 Z_2	10th "	2740—06	3 0 0	9 B_3	10th "	11439—06	0 0 0
28 Z_2	10th "	3058—06	4 0 0	10 B_3	11th "	6479—06	0 0 0
20 Z_2	11th "	13139—06	45 10 0	16 B_3	11th "	11112—06	2 0 0
36 Z_2	11th "	6478—06	0 0 0	23 B_3	12th "	8659—06	4 0 0
39 Z_2	13th "	6018—06	7 0 0	24 B_3	12th "	19212—06	2 8 0
47 Z_2	14th "	172—06	0 0 0	30 B_3	14th "	19709—05	50 0 0
52 Z_2	15th "	9023—05	8 0 0		15th "	3562—06	4 0 0
53 Z_2	15th "	8896—06	4 0 0	36 B_3	15th "	5076—06	5 0 0

* Detain

DECREE OR ORDER—*contd.*

Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.	Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
43 E_2	15th Oct. 1906	8062—05	12 0 0	93 C_1	21st Nov. 1906	10707—06	2 4 0
46 E_2	15th "	10346—06	3 0 0	96 C_1	22nd "	521—06	2 0 0
51 E_2	16th "	7221—06	4 0 0	97 C_1	23rd "	10972—06	2 8 0
54 E_2	16th "	14416—05	3 8 0	22 C_2	"	13309—05	4 0 0
56 E_2	16th "	6845—06	2 0 0	99 C_2	23rd "	17224—05	2 12 0
58 E_2	16th "	4599—06	6 8 0	102 C_2	23rd "	1541—06	5 8 0
59 E_2	18th "	8662—06	1 8 0	107 C_2	26th "	14246—05	3 4 0
61 E_2	18th "	10869—05	3 8 0		26th "	11464—06	2 8 0
63 E_2	18th "	10387—06	3 0 0	109 C_2	26th "	7971—06	7 8 0
64 E_2	18th "	7262—06	4 0 0		26th "	9477—06	4 8 0
66 E_2	19th "	14290—06	3 8 0	116 C_2	26th "	9939—06	3 8 0
73 E_2	19th "	17446—04	2 8 0		26th "	13226—01	5 8 0
76 E_2	20th "	13864—06	3 8 0	116 C_2	29th "	13373—06	1 8 0
78 E_2	20th "	14746—06	2 8 0	116 C_2	30th "	6670—05	2 0 0
81 E_2	20th "	13847—05	2 0 0	120 C_2	1st Dec. 1906	13312—06	2 0 0
82 E_2	20th "	5477—06	2 8 0	24 C_3	3rd "	5048—06	4 8 0
83 E_2	20th "	4606—06	3 0 0	32 C_3	6th "	10619—06	5 8 0
87 E_2	22nd "	17921—05	7 8 0	145 C_3	7th "	3137—06	7 0 0
90 E_2	22nd "	521—06	2 0 0		7th "	17884—06	6 8 0
	22nd "	10226—01	2 0 0	146 C_3	7th "	10730—06	3 0 0
91 E_2	22nd "	8826—04	4 0 0	147 C_3	7th "	3069—06	5 8 0
93 E_2	23rd "	13869—05	4 0 0	2 D_3	8th "	11747—06	4 0 0
94 E_2	23rd "	14270—06	4 0 0	14 D_3	10th "	16520—06	10 8 0
95 E_2	23rd "	D. Nr 2935	1 8 0	15 D_3	10th "	8846—06	2 0 0
103 E_2	24th "	9223—06	2 8 0	18 D_3	10th "	11487—06	2 8 0
	25th "	2740—06	2 8 0	25 D_3	11th "	6478—06	2 0 0
104 E_2	25th "	5816—06	4 8 0	26 D_3	11th "	11112—06	2 0 0
108 E_2	26th "	7871—06	7 0 0	39 D_3	13th "	D. Nr 3612	2 0 0
113 E_2	1st Nov. 1906	6536—06	4 0 0	40 D_3	13th "	17810—06	1 0 0
116 E_2	2nd "	6125—06	11 14 0		13th "	16010—06	4 0 0
120 E_2	6th "	1456—01	2 8 0	41 D_3	13th "	16919—05	1 0 0
144 E_2	8th "	3585—06	8 0 0	42 D_3	14th "	17178—06	8 0 0
147 E_2	8th "	8845—06	2 0 0	46 D_3	14th "	10770—05	8 0 0
148 E_2	9th "	11747—06	4 0 0	48 D_3	14th "	D. Nr 3839	8 1 0
1 C_3	9th "	14712—06	10 0 0	50 D_3	14th "	13540—06	2 10 0
2 C_3	9th "	12347—06	3 0 0	53 D_3	15th "	16703—06	90 0 0
3 C_3	9th "	6846—06	0 0 0		15th "	14040—05	1 0 0
4 C_3	9th "	6059—06	6 0 0	54 D_3	15th "	3587—06	3 0 0
8 C_3	10th "	10387—06	2 7 6	58 D_3	15th "	9026—06	5 0 0
22 C_3	12th "	16212—06	2 0 0	61 D_3	15th "	16146—06	3 0 0
23 C_3	12th "	6478—06	6 0 0		15th "	9846—06	2 0 0
37 C_3	14th "	13040—06	2 10 6	64 D_3	17th "	13814—05	2 0 0
47 C_3	15th "	16709—06	90 0 0	66 D_3	17th "	3602—06	2 0 0
	15th "	3527—06	5 0 0	68 D_3	17th "	11149—06	1 8 0
48 C_3	15th "	14049—06	1 8 0	67 D_3	17th "	9056—05	8 0 0
49 C_3	15th "	9021—05	5 0 0	70 D_3	18th "	10869—06	3 8 0
51 C_3	15th "	16106—06	5 0 0		18th "	13086—06	10 8 0
53 C_3	15th "	6009—05	12 0 0	71 D_3	18th "	11209—06	4 8 0
55 C_3	16th "	11492—06	4 0 0	76 D_3	19th "	8662—05	1 8 0
56 C_3	16th "	15011—06	2 0 0		19th "	16634—06	8 8 0
58 C_3	16th "	10889—05	3 0 0	77 D_3	19th "	3475—06	8 0 0
59 C_3	16th "	13630—06	6 4 0	80 D_3	19th "	1127—06	8 4 0
61 C_3	16th "	10146—06	3 0 0	82 D_3	19th "	6697—04	7 8 0
62 C_3	16th "	3416—06	4 0 0	83 D_3	19th "	16995—06	6 8 0
64 C_3	16th "	10387—06	3 0 0	89 D_3	20th "	9531—06	5 0 0
	16th "	3502—06	2 0 0	91 D_3	20th "	14280—06	3 8 0
65 C_3	17th "	7221—06	4 0 0		20th "	16664—06	3 0 0
11 C_4	20th "	14490—06	2 0 0	94 D_3	20th "	7231—06	6 8 0
14 C_4	20th "	12404—05	2 8 0	98 D_3	20th "	13847—06	2 8 0
75 C_4	20th "	13617—06	6 0 0	98 D_3	20th "	3474—06	2 8 0
81 C_4	20th "	3652—06	1 8 0	91 D_3	21st "	14327—06	9 8 4
84 C_4	20th "	13864—05	3 0 0	102 D_3	21st "	11464—06	2 8 0
	20th "	10151—06	18 0 0	94 D_3	21st "	16081—06	2 8 0
	20th "	3470—06	0 0 0	87 D_3	22nd "	10616—06	1 8 0
91 C_4	21st "	14081—06	9 0 0				

* Retain.

ATTACHMENT OF HALF SALARIES.

Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.	Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
126 C	16th Jan 1906	12296—04	2 0 0	26 D	25th June 1906	17017—03	0 6 6
127 C	22nd ,,	679—00	8 10 2	108 D	23rd July 1906	1296—04	2 0 0
134 C	1st Feb. 1906	13334—02	1 0 5		23rd ,,	17017—03	10 0 0
135 C	1st ,,	4180—05	1 10 10	115 D	3rd Aug. 1906	16000—00	10 4 0
148 C	20th ,,	12295—04	2 0 2	129 D	20th ,,	1296—04	2 0 0
150 C	22nd ,,	679—00	4 8 2		20th ,,	11789—03	10 0 0
6 D	1st March 1905	13334—02	1 0 0	144 D	12th Sept. 1906	Do	8 0 0
	1st ,,	12754—01	1 9 10	149 D	22nd ,,	1296—04	2 0 2
20 D	15th ,,	12296—04	2 0 2	160 D	22nd ,,	11789—03	2 12 0
42 D	20th April 1906	1296—04	2 0 0	3 E	1st Oct 1906	9242—06	1 0 0
46 D	1st May 1906	12754—01	1 8 4	18 E	19th ,,	6392—05	10 11 3
52 D	21st ,,	1296—04	2 0 2		19th ,,	1296—04	2 0 2
71 D	30th ,,	81—05	24 15 0		19th ,,	11787—03	5 0 0
		D M Gacky		27 E	5th Nov 1906	1297—04	15 13 6
73 D	1st June 1906	12754—01	1 2 7	40 E	13th ,,	1295—04	0 0 2
88 D	20th ,,	1296—04	2 0 0	60 E	12th Dec. 1906	1296—04	2 0 2

Court of Small Causes, Madras,
19th February 1910.

F. B. LOVERY,
Registrar.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1910. [Price, 6 *pies.*

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 24 of 1909–1910, held on the 18th February 1910.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E., *Chairman.*

Commander W. Mitchell, R.I.M.
Mr. C. W. Wood.
Mr. W. Ure.
Mr. A. Scholl.
Mr. C. B. Simpson.
Mr. A. R. Anderson.
Mr. J. O. Robinson.

The Hon'ble Mahomed Abdul Kuddus Badsha Saib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Venkatasami Nayuda Garu.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Narayanasami Chetti Garu.

331. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, 4th February 1910.

332. Read again G.O., No. 434, Marine, dated the 31st May 1901, directing the publication of rules for the landing and shipment of explosives at the Port of Madras. Read also correspondence with Messrs Best & Co., and a draft letter to Government by the Chairman.

Resolved that Government be addressed in the sense of the Chairman's draft letter.

333. Resolved to adopt the set of rules proposed by the Chairman for the new lighthouse timber yard with effect from the date the new yard comes into use.

334. Read new rules for dealing with applications for permission to send goods through the harbour and correspondence with various firms on the subject, accompanied by a note by the Chairman and new forms for introduction on the 1st April 1910.

Resolved that the new forms of application be approved and that the proposed rules be brought into use on the 1st April 1910.

335. Read and adopted a draft letter to Government by the Chairman applying for an additional grant of Rs. 1,500 on Pilotage Fund account, for repairs of the Harbour Master's launch boiler.

336. Read Note by the Chief Engineer, Madras Port Trust, recommending that Mr. A. McLuckie's appointment as second Engineer of the dredger "Madras" be at the rate of Rs. 300 per mensem.

Resolved that the proposal be sanctioned, with effect from 1st January 1910 when Mr. McLuckie came on to the dredger "Madras".

337. The following statement, comparing Harbour dues collected in and up to the end of January 1910 with those for the corresponding period of the previous year, was ordered to be recorded.

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of January 1910.

	1909 Rs.	A.	P.	1910 Rs.	A.	P.
I. Harbour Receipts—						
(i) Dues on imports	64,313	12	1	49,501	4	4
(ii) Dues on exports	14,218	9	3	15,115	9	4
(iii) Storage	10,478	11	7	4,006	14	8
(iv) Wharfage	530	0	0	415	0	0
(v) Vehicles entry and haulage	3,072	13	0	2,218	8	2
(vi) Cranage	10,482	4	5	14,710	12	3
(vii) Porterage, special	300	13	8	223	9	0
(viii) Miscellaneous	....			.. ..		
II. Rents and Tolls—						
(i) Rents of properties	91	7	5	108	7	9
(ii) Dues on ships' provisions	80	0	0	33	0	0
(iii) Railway tolls	2,250	0	0	3,350	0	0
(iv) Miscellaneous	— 0	3	2	....		
III. Sales and Penalties—						
(i) Penalties	1	0	0	65	1	2
IV. Customs Godowns—						
(i) Rent	592	10	7	1	11	5
V. Water for Ships—						
(i) Sale of water	985	0	0	901	9	7
VI. Interest—						
(i) Interest on investments	1,700	2	8	425	0	6
VII. Miscellaneous—						
(i) Unexpected receipts	....			.....		
(ii) Profit on investments	....			....		
Total ..	1,00,047	1	6	91,060	8	3

	Actuals of 1908-1909. Rs.	A.	P.	Actuals of 1909-1910. Rs.	A.	P.		Amount of increase or decrease. Rs.	A.	P.
April	66,731	9	10	86,137	1	11	+	19,405	8	1
May	85,025	3	7	1,03,151	0	0	+	18,124	12	11
June	86,672	4	11	83,248	8	5	—	3,423	12	6
July	1,12,010	5	11	1,09,218	14	1	—	2,791	9	10
August	84,106	8	8	77,018	7	10	—	7,088	0	7
September	87,126	2	0	76,109	11	3	—	12,005	13	7
October	87,467	11	8	68,857	7	7	—	18,650	4	1
November	88,941	11	9	74,117	1	11	—	14,824	9	9
December	73,814	10	5	76,858	9	5	+	1,044	13	0
January	1,00,047	1	6	91,060	8	2	—	8,986	9	4
Total ..	8,85,853	13	11	8,49,753	4	3	—	97,195	9	8

338. The following statement of estimates sanctioned by the Chairman and the Board since the 4th February 1910 was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority. Number.	Date.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget allotment still available.	Chargeable to	Remarks.
			Capital Major Works. Nil. *Extreme Works.* Nil. *Madras Port Fund.* Nil. *Madras Pilotage Fund.*				
1	Board's Reso. No. 319.	4th February 1910	Revised estimate for repairs to the Harbour Master's steam launch	1,500	.....	Steam Launch charges.	In supersession of the two estimates recorded in Reso. Nos. 107 of 2nd July 1909 and 278 of 17th December 1909.

339. Recorded the Trust's Capital and Revenue accounts for November 1909.

340. Recorded Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong for the year 1908–1909.

341. Recorded G.O., No. 21, Marine, dated 22nd January 1910, approving the revision of note (*s*) of the Trust's scale of rates proposed by Port Trust Board Resolution No. 284, dated 7th January 1910, and directing that the consolidated schedule of harbour dues as amended be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

342. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 17th February 1910 were ordered to be recorded as follows :—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue Account	2,25,000	47,938 9 2
Provident Fund Account	1,04,200	2,854 0 5
Deposit Account	59,300	5,448 10 10
Biden Sailors' Home Charity Account	55,000	3,750 4 11
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	35,500	1,035 7 11
Pilotage Fund Account	65,400	13,691 14 9

343. Recorded that at the close of the meeting the Chairman conducted the Trustees and some 40 or 50 visitors round the Harbour. The party of visitors comprised members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, Government, the Military authorities, the Press and the general public.

Port Trust Office, Madras,
4th March 1910.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1910. [PRICE, 6 *pice*.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

From the MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1910.		Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers. Corrected Daily Means		Observed Extremes		Solar Maximum Heat in Vacuo	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
			Dry.	Wet.	Max.	Min.								
		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles	Inches	Cts.	Hrs	
Feb 28th..	Mon.	29·889	77·7	72·1	89·7	67·6	133·7	74	S.S.W.	104	.	6	10·1	Fine
Mar. 1st ..	Tues.	·876	76·8	71·8	87·5	65·9	130·8	76	S.S.E.	117	.	3	10·0	Do.
2nd ..	Wed.	·836	77·3	72·1	89·0	67·4	136·3	74	S.S.E.	135	.	5	10·0	Do.
3rd ..	Thurs.	·833	78·3	72·4	90·1	67·8	133·4	74	S. by E.	158		17	9·9	Do.
4th ..	Fri.	·824	79·6	73·6	93·1	69·4	139·8	74	S. by E.	139		18	10·2	Do.
5th ..	Sat.	·860	79·3	74·7	88·7	70·6	132·4	78	S.E. by E.	126		15	9·7	Do.
6th ..	Sun.	·872	79·3	74·1	88·6	70·4	132·8	77	S.E.	149		18	10·3	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' of observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0·20 inch, the average due for the same period being 1·42 inches.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 7th March 1910.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

II-Su.-4

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1910 [Price, 6 *pies*.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5TH MARCH 1910.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts.	Rainfall in inches			Price in Seers (of 80 Tolas) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice			Ragi			Cholam			Cumbu.		
	In the week.	1909	Average of 25 years.	Average for March.*	Last week	This week	Average for March.*	Last week	This week	Average for March.*	Last week	This week.	Average for March.*	Last week.	This week.
Circars.															
Ganjam	..	51·0	44·0	12·1	13·7	11·0	21·0	16·0	16·6	..	..	.	.	..	..
Vizagapatam. (A.	.	30·0	58·3	11·0	9·2	9·1	20·5	17·0	17·3	..	17·0	17·0	21·0	17·4	17·0
Vizagapatam. (L.	.	53·6	40·5												
Godavari	..	38·0	39·9	11·7	10·2	10·3	20·7	16·4	16·3	20·5	16·0	16·4	.	16·0	16·0
Kistna	..	23·0	36·0	11·4	9·5	9·0	20·0	16·7	16·4	16·5	14·4	14·6		14·4	14·4
Guntur	..	26·6	32·6	11·1	9·6	9·0	..	16·1	16·1	19·7	13·0	13·0	16·2	13·0	13·0
Deccan.															
Kurnool	..	24·0	26·0	10·1	8·3	8·0	.	17·3	17·3	22·0	17·0	17·0	17·3	16·0	16·4
Banganapalle	..	25·2		..	4·0	5·0	..	..	.		17·0	17·0		..	..
Bellary	..	20·0	22·0	9·2	6·1	6·1	..	17·0	17·0	19·4	16·0	16·7		..	..
Sandur	..	25·5	.	..	8·0	8·0				..	16·0	14·4	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	24·2	22·6	10·2	8·0	8·0	22·5	15·0	15·3	20·1	16·1	15·0	16·4	16·4	16·0
Cuddapah	..	28·4	27·5	10·0	9·0	9·0	21·1	14·0	13·2	20·0	14·5	14·4	16·3	14·0	13·0
Carnatic.															
Nellore	..	26·0	34·0	12·0	9·0	9·0	20·2	14·2	14·1	16·1	12·6	12·6	17·7	12·1	12·0
Chingleput	..	36·0	46·1	11·2	9·3	9·4	16·5	13·3	13·2	..	..	.		.	.
Madras	..	42·0	48·7	9·4	8·0	8·0	16·0	12·9	12·2	..	..	..	16·0	11·7	11·6
South Arcot.	..	37·3	43·5	11·0	8·3	8·3	17·0	13·0	12·6	.	..	..		..	..
Central															
North Arcot.	..	37·5	32·0	12·4	9·0	9·5	18·0	13·1	13·1	..	..	.	17·2	13·7	13·7
Salem	..	36·4	31·0	10·8	9·8	9·8	19·2	13·1	13·2	16·9	13·4	13·4	17·4	13·4	13·3
Coimbatore	..	25·0	25·0	13·2	9·0	8·5	18·2	14·5	14·0	17·7	13·1	13·0	17·3	13·6	13·6
Trichinopoly	..	32·1	34·3	13·2	9·2	9·2	18·1	14·0	13·0	18·1	14·4	13·0	13·3	13·2	12·9
South.															
Tanjore	..	29·6	44·4	11·3	9·1	9·1	19·9	13·2	13·2	..	.	.	.	13·4	13·2
Pudukkottai	..	30·5	.		7·3	7·3		12·5	12·0	..	12·8	13·0	.	12·7	12·7
Madura	..	33·7	29·8	10·9	8·9	8·0	16·0	15·9	15·8	16·1	13·5	13·3	17·4	12·7	12·7
Tinnevelly	..	23·0	25·2	10·2	9·6	9·7	17·5	16·4	16·2	15·9	14·5	14·3	14·8	12·7	12·1
West Coast															
Malabar	..	128·8	115·4	10·8	9·5	9·4	.	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	..
South Canara	..	148·4	141·8	11·8	11·3	13·2	.	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	..
Travancore	..	48·8	63·8	..	8·0	8·5	.	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	..
Cochin	.	101·1	..	..	6·3	8·3	.	.		..	.	.	.	.	..
Hills.															
The Nilgiris	..	79·2	65·7	8·4	7·3	7·3	14·0	10·1	13·1	..	.	..	.	..	..

A = Agency. L = Littoral.

* Average for 3 Rain years ending 1908-1909

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient Sunda and Rasellkonda reservoirs 15·16 and 30·05 feet deep, respectively Sowing of greengram and gingelly and transplanting of summer ragi continue Standing crops poor to fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, horsegram, redgram, greengram, blackgram and tobacco, outturn poor to fair. Pasture getting scarce in parts; fodder available Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 4·6 inches above the average of the last 35 years

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply not reported. Sowing of ragi in progress in one taluk Standing crops fair Harvested gingelly, outturn poor; sugarcane and cotton, fair; greengram, poor to normal; chillies and tobacco, fair to normal; ragi, normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks and three divisions. Godavari 2·1 feet below the anikat Ploughing, manuring, preparing of seed beds for paddy, sowing of gingelly, weeding and transplanting of paddy, ragi and sugarcane in progress in parts Standing crops generally fair Harvested sugarcane and chillies, outturn fair to normal; tobacco and pulses, fair Pasture insufficient in four taluks and five divisions; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

KISTNA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts upland. Kistna 2·7 feet below the anikat; discharge sufficient for requirements. Transplanting of paddy in progress in five taluks Standing crops generally good. Harvested horsegram, outturn poor; tobacco, bengalgram and chillies, poor to fair; cotton, redgram and castors, fair; cholam, poor to normal; sugarcane, fair to normal; paddy, normal; ragi, normal to bumper. Pasture insufficient; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient except in the deltaic taluks. Ploughing in progress in parts Standing crops generally fair; but withered in parts for want of rain Harvested varigu, outturn poor; horsegram, chillies, bengalgram, redgram, tobacco, cotton, sunnhemp, maize, paddy, cholam, cumbu, coriander, ragi, korra and castors, generally fair. Pasture scarce except in three taluks; fodder generally sufficient except in two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under canal and a few tanks. Tungabhadra 5·25 feet below the anikat Weeding and transplanting of second-crop paddy in progress in parts Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, cotton, ragi, bengalgram and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

BANGANAPALLE

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested castors, cotton and wheat; outturn fair to bumper Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

BELLARY

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing, sowing of second crop paddy and sugarcane, removing of *nath* grass and weeding of garden-crops and second-crop paddy in progress in parts Standing crops fair to good; cotton diseased in parts of one taluk. Harvested pulses, outturn poor; cotton, bad to normal; cholam, poor to normal; sugarcane, fair to bumper. Pasture scarce except in parts of one taluk; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good

SANDUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture *nil*; fodder abundant Condition of cattle good.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing, weeding and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal; cotton, castor and horsegram, poor to fair Pasture scarce, but fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Rainfall of the district 1·6 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing for and sowing of paddy, cholam and indigo and weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi going on in parts. Standing crops poor to fair; paddy, ragi and castor withered or withering in parts. Harvested paddy and cotton, outturn poor to normal; ragi, fair to bumper; sugarcane, cholam and turmeric, fair to normal; horsegram, poor to fair. Pasture insufficient in parts, but fodder available Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 1·1 inch above the average of the last 35 years

NELLORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anikats, and discharge inadequate for present requirements. Ploughing for paddy and cumbu, sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu and transplanting of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops bad to fair generally and have withered or are withering in parts Harvested paddy and ragi, outturn fair to normal; cholam and cotton, bad to fair; and oil-seeds, bad. Pasture insufficient except in two taluks and fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply insufficient except in a few spring channels and large tanks. Ploughing for paddy, sowing of paddy and ragi, weeding of paddy, ragi and chillies and transplanting of paddy and ragi, going on in parts. Standing crops under irrigation sources having no supply withering or withered. Harvested paddy; outturn poor to fair Pasture insufficient in one taluk and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good

MADRAS.

Pasture sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of three taluks. Ploughing, manuring, sowing and weeding of ragi and transplanting of ragi and tobacco going on. Standing crops generally fair, but withered or withering in parts Harvested paddy, outturn poor to fair; sugarcane, fair. Pasture sufficient and fodder available Condition of cattle generally good.

NORTH ARCOT.—

Water-supply generally sufficient Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi and baling going on. Standing crops generally fair, but withered or withering in parts. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane; outturn fair. Pasture scanty in parts, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 0·5 inch above the average of the last 35 years

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam and gingelly weeding of paddy and transplanting of paddy and ragi going on in parts Standing crops generally fair, but dry crops require more rain. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane; outturn fair to bumper; horsegram, poor to fair; cholam, fair Pasture and fodder generally available Condition of cattle generally good Rainfall of the district 4·6 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam continue in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in parts of three taluks. Harvested paddy in parts; outturn normal; ragi and cholam fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Grand Anikat Sowing of paddy and gingelly going on in parts Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair, cholam and varagu, poor. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts No flow over the Grand Anikat and discharge inadequate for present requirements. Sowing of ragi, maize and gingelly going on in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but paddy withered in parts for want of rain Harvested paddy, ragi, varagu and dhall in parts; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient. Garden cultivation and transplanting of paddy continue in parts Standing garden crops good Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts Condition of cattle good.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient in about half the district Discharge through the Periaru head sluice 846 cusecs. Ploughing and transplanting of paddy going on Standing crops generally fair, but paddy withering for want of rain in parts of four divisions. Harvested paddy, ragi and cholam; outturn poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 1·9 inches above the average of the last 35 years

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Servalkontam anikat, but discharge sufficient for present requirements. Ploughing for sowing, weeding and transplanting of cholam going on in parts. Paddy withered and withering in parts. Harvested paddy; outturn poor to normal. Pasture scanty in parts, and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair. Rainfall of the district 18·2 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and sowing for third rice-crop progressing in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested second rice-crop; outturn fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in parts and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 3·9 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

TRAVANCORE

Water-supply sufficient. Pasturage sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, weeding, pruning, picking of main crops continue. Standing crops good. Harvested coffee and tea, outturn fair. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Rainfall of the district 19·5 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA.

Week ending 5th March 1910.—No rain. Irrigation supplies sufficient in Ganjam, North Arcot, Malabar, Nilgiris; insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but some in parts Guntur, Cuddapah, Carnatic, Central and South have withered or are withering or require more rain. Harvests continue; outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture insufficient in parts Circars, Deccan, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, South Canara; fodder scanty in parts Guntur, Nellore. Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary 9 districts, fallen 7, risen 7; ragi stationary 7 districts, fallen 2, risen 12; cholam stationary 6 districts, fallen 1, risen 7; cumbu stationary 6 districts, fallen 2, risen 7. Public health generally good. Prospects generally fair though more rain required in Salem. Condition of labouring classes everywhere satisfactory and employment readily available. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

DEPT. OF R.S., SCR., LAND RDS. AND AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
8th March 1910.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1910. [Price, 3 as. 3 p.

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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Act No. I of 1910.—The Indian Press Act, 1910 (Uriya).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th February 1910:—

No. 4 of 1910.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

of 1899. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1910.

Amendment of Act II, 1899, section 8. 2. In section 8, sub-section (*f*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), for the words "eight annas per centum" the words "one per centum" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act 31, 1899, Schedule I

3. In Schedule I of the said Act the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(i) In Article No 5, for the words "one anna" in the second column opposite clause (a), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Subject to a maximum of ten rupees, one Anna for every Rs. 500 or part thereof of the value of the security or share or the amount of the bill."

(ii) In Article No. 13, for clause (b) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

	If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.
(b) where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed Rs	200	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
If it exceeds Rs 200 and does not exceed	400	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. 400 do.	1,000	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
Rs. 1,000 do.	1,200	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Rs. 1,200 do.	1,400	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Rs. 1,400 do.	2,500	2 4 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
Rs. 2,500 do.	5,000	4 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
Rs. 5,000 do.	7,500	6 1 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
Rs. 7,500 do.	10,000	9 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0
Rs. 10,000 do.	15,000	13 8 0	6 12 0	4 8 0
Rs. 15,000 do.	20,000	18 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0
Rs. 20,000 do.	25,000	22 8 0	11 4 0	7 8 0
Rs. 25,000 do.	30,000	27 0 0	13 8 0	9 0 0
and for every additional Rs 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000.		2 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0

(iii) In Article No. 27, for the entry in the second column, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"The same duty as a conveyance (No 23), for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture"

(iv) In Article No. 59, in the second column, for the words "Three-quarters of" the words "one and a half times" shall be substituted

(v) In Article No 62, in the second column, for the words "one-quarter", where they occur opposite clauses (a) and (b), the words "one-half" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill proposes to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in order to increase the duties which are leviable on certain instruments under that Act The measure is purely a fiscal one, and the classes of documents which have been selected for enhanced taxation are among those on which the present rates of duty fall with comparative lightness.

2. The proposals are—

First.—To double the present duties chargeable on—

(a) the issue of debentures by a local authority ;

(b) debentures generally ;

(c) share-warrants to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act, 1882 ; and

(d) transfers of shares and debentures ;

Second.—To raise the duty on an agreement or memorandum of agreement for the sale of Government securities, shares or bills of exchange, from a fixed sum of one anna to a graduated sum, varying with the amount of the consideration for the sale, but subject to a maximum charge of Rs. 10 ; and

Third.—To increase by roughly one-half the duty on bills of exchange and promissory notes.

The 25th February 1910.

GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th February 1910 :—

No. 5 OF 1910

A Bill further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870.

VII of 1870. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement. 1 This Act may be called the Court-fees (Amendment) Act, 1910.

Amendment of Act VII, 1870, Schedule I. VII of 1889. 2. In Schedule I to the Court-fees Act, 1870, as amended by the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(i) In article 11, for the entries in the second and third columns, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

When the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters of administration exceeds one thousand rupees, but does not exceed ten thousand rupees	Two per centum on such amount or value.
When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, but does not exceed fifty thousand rupees	Two and one-half per centum on such amount or value.
When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees.	Three per centum on such amount or value
Provided that when, after the grant of a certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, or under the Regulation of the Bombay Code No. VIII of 1827, in respect of any property included in an estate, a grant of probate or letters of administration is made in respect of the same estate, the fee payable in respect of the latter grant shall be reduced by the amount of the fee paid in respect of the former grant.	

(ii) in article 12 A, for the entries in the second and third columns, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

(1) As regards debts and securities ..	The same fee as would be payable in respect of a certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, or in respect of an extension of such a certificate, as the case may be.
(2) As regards other property in respect of which the certificate is granted—	
When the amount or value of such property exceeds one thousand rupees, but does not exceed ten thousand rupees	Two per centum on such amount or value
When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, but does not exceed fifty thousand rupees.	Two and one-half per centum on such amount or value
When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees	Three per centum on such amount or value.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Bill proposes to raise the existing duty payable on the probate of a will or letters of administration, as well on the certificates taken out under the Bombay Regulation No. VIII of 1827. The measure is a purely fiscal one ; and the proposal is to increase the present rate only in the case of estates valued at more than Rs 10,000. The enhancement is studiously moderate, namely, 2½ per cent. (instead of the present 2 per cent) when the estate is valued at from Rs. 10,000 to Rs 50,000 ; and 3 per cent. on all properties valued at more than Rs. 50,000.-

GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

The 25th February 1910.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th February 1910 :—

No. 6 of 1910.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

VIII of 1894. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1910; and

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 25th day of February 1910.

VIII of 1894 III of 1896. I of 1906. II of 1908. Substitution of new Schedule for Schedule III, Act VIII, 1894. 2. For schedule III to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896, the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1906, and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1908, the Schedule appended to this Act shall be substituted.

VIII of 1894. III of 1896. Amendment of Schedule IV, Act VIII, 1894. 3. In Schedule IV to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(i) In No. 11, the entries —

"Tobacco, unmanufactured	..	..	*ad valorem*	Free
Tobacco, manufactured	..	..		Five per cent."

shall be omitted.

(ii) In No. 15, the entries—

"Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of Government of India, which is free	..	*ad valorem*	Five per cent "

shall be omitted.

(iii) In No. 16, in the fifth column, opposite the entry "Petroleum", for the words "one anna" the words "one anna and six pies" shall be substituted.

I of 1906. II of 1908. Repeal. 4. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1906, and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1908, are hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE III—IMPORT TARIFF

LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT, SALTED FISH, TOBACCO AND SILVER.

Number.	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of duty.	Number.	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of duty
			Rs. A.				
1	Liquors—			5	SALT	Indian maund of 82⅔ lb. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise-duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place
	Ale, beer and porter ..	liquid gallon	0 3				
	Cider and other fermented liquors ..						
	Liqueurs and sweetened spirits, cordials, bitters, perfumed spirits and toilet preparations containing spirit.	..	12 0				
	Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.	6	SALTED FISH, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⅔ lb. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty, not exceeding twelve annas, as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time prescribe
	Spirit used as drugs, medicines or chemicals	proof gallon.	7 12				
	Spirit, other sorts ..	..	8 8	7	TOBACCO—		Rs. A.
	WINES—				Unmanufactured	pound ..	1 8
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 43 per cent. of proof spirit.	liquid gallon.	2 12		Cigars	.. ..	3 8
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	..	1 8		Cigarettes weighing less than 3 lbs. per thousand.	thousand ..	5 0
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit, other sorts	..			Cigarettes weighing 3 lbs. or more per thousand.	pound	2 0
2	OPIUM and its alkaloids	seer of 80 tolas	24 0		Manufactured, other sorts	.. ..	1 10
				8	SILVER bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	ounce. .	0 4

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill proposes to alter the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, by increasing the present import-duties on liquors, tobacco, silver and petroleum. The measure is essentially a fiscal one, and if it becomes Law, the intention is to put it into retrospective effect from the 28th February. Simultaneously, the excise duties levied in India on beer which is locally brewed and on spirits which are locally manufactured to resemble imported spirits, will be raised to the new tariff rates

2. The duty on beer was raised two years ago, but it is still low, and the last enhancement does not appear to have decreased the consumption. The duties on wines have not been changed since 1875, and they are clearly inadequate. The present duty on imported spirits is now below the rates which are levied in many parts of India as excise on indigenous spirits; and the import of cheap foreign alcohols is unduly favoured by the existing tariff rates. It is now proposed to raise the normal tariff rate to the convenient figure of 14 annas per degree of proof. A corresponding increase is made in the rate for liqueurs, and advantage has been taken of the opportunity to make the definition of this class of liquors at once simpler and more comprehensive. An arbitrary and frequently unworkable distinction in the taxation of spirits used in drugs and medicines has been removed as untenable to present conditions; and those spirits have been relieved of the full rate of duty in recognition of the purposes for which they are employed.

3. A minor change in Schedule III of the Act is proposed, by bringing the alkaloids of opium into the same category, for the purpose of taxation, as opium itself. The intention is to impose an adequate duty on morphia and its congeners when imported otherwise than as ingredients in recognised medicines.

4. The next proposal is to impose a quantitative duty on tobacco, which has never yet borne its fair share of taxation. Incidentally, some check may be imposed on the detrimental habit of excessive cigarette-smoking

5. The enormous imports of silver and petroleum in recent years point to those commodities as suitable for increased taxation. The object is solely an enhancement in revenue; and it is considered preferable to obtain the extra taxation from a few articles of comparative luxury in practically universal use, rather than to spread it over a large number of commodities used by the poorer classes and from many of which the increased yield would be insignificant

6. Clause 4 is intended to repeal the Acts which brought into force the most recent enhancements in the duties on spirits and beer respectively.

The 25th February 1910.

GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 (24 and 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 and 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, C 4)

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 8th February 1910.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*,
and 61 Members, of whom 55 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Member, before taking his seat, made the prescribed affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown:—

The Hon'ble Kanwar Sir Ranbir Singh, K.C.S.I.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS asked:—"Has Government received any communication from the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for vesting Municipal Committees with discretionary powers to grant pensions for good and meritorious service? If so, will Government please state what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?"

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY replied:—"The Government of India have received no communication of the nature indicated by the Hon'ble Member."

PRESS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the better control of the Press, and applied to the President to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Report being taken into consideration.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY moved that the Report be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said:—"My Lord, it is a cruel irony of fate that the first important measure that comes before the Reformed Council is a measure to curtail a great and deeply cherished privilege which the country has enjoyed, with two brief interruptions, for three-quarters of a century. But while the plans of statesmen have matured slowly, events designed by malignant fates to frustrate their purpose have moved faster. And thus we find that just when the scheme of reforms has materialised, the sky is dark with clouds which probably will roll away before long, but which for the time wear a threatening aspect. My Lord, I confess that the regret with which I approach a consideration of this Bill has been deepened by the fact that the measure is being hurried through its several stages by suspending the standing orders and without giving the country practically any opportunity to express its opinion on it. In saying this, I do not forget the fact that Lord Lytton's Act of 1878 was introduced and passed at one sitting, nor do I overlook the consideration shown by your Lordship, after deciding to suspend the standing orders, in giving us at least those three days for consideration and in referring the Bill to a Select Committee. But, my Lord, was this unusual procedure necessary? Surely a week or ten days' delay in enacting the measure would not have made any appreciable difference to anybody, since the Bill seeks to apply to the situation what at best can only be a slow remedy. However, I do not wish to pursue this point further, I might not have said even this much, had it not been for the fact that the Government has been reproached in certain quarters for giving us even these three days.

"My Lord, in the minute of dissent which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Mudholkar and I have appended to the Report of the Select Committee, we have briefly stated our position in regard to this measure. That position I would like to amplify in the few minutes for which I propose to occupy the attention of the Council. It is admitted on all hands—the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has admitted it in his speech—that the Penal Code is amply sufficient to *punish* sedition and that the special legislation of last year can effectively put down incitements to violence. What is contended however is that the punishment of seditious writings and utterances under the Penal Code, so far from restricting the area of sedition, actually widens it by reason of the unhealthy excitement it causes and keeps up for months the rush of natural sympathy of the public to the accused, the crown of martyrdom that comes to be placed on their heads and the amount of odium which the proceedings bring to the Government. And it is urged that the Government is convinced that the right plan to deal with sedition is to proceed by way of prevention rather than by way of punishment. Now, my Lord, I will at once admit that there is considerable force in the whole of this contention. But even so, section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which is a means of prevention and which was introduced into the Code twelve years ago for the express purpose of placing such a means at the disposal of the Government, should have been sufficient, and what I cannot quite understand is why it has not been found effective. The only explanation I have heard is that the proceeding under that section being judicial and liable to revision by the High Court, it practically means a trial for sedition, with this difference only that the person

proceeded against, instead of being severely sentenced, is merely called upon to give security. But this was precisely the chief merit claimed for the section when it was enacted in 1898, as a reference to the proceedings of the Council of that time will show. My Lord, I cannot help saying that it would have been fairer to the Legislature if the Government had tried section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code in some cases, instead of allowing it to remain practically a dead letter, before applying for fresh powers. Or if it was considered that the time had gone by when the section, as it stood, could be usefully applied—I myself am inclined to think that in some parts of the country the evil has now gone beyond the stage where section 108 could be applied with much effect—a proposal to amend the section so as to make its operation more simple and expeditious would have caused less disturbance in our ideas on this subject and would undoubtedly have been more acceptable.

"My Lord, the principal addition which the Bill makes to the powers already possessed by the Government for dealing with sedition is that it makes the taking of security from printing-presses and newspapers a purely executive act. It also empowers the Executive to order the forfeiture of such security and even the confiscation of printing-presses on the ground that an offence has been committed, though here an appeal is allowed to a special Tribunal of High Court Judges. These are the main provisions and they embody what may be called the principle of the Bill. My Lord, in ordinary times I should have deemed it my duty to resist such proposals to the utmost of my power. The risks involved in them are grave and obvious. But in view of the situation that exists in several parts of the country to-day, I have reluctantly come, after a careful and anxious consideration, to the conclusion that I should not be justified in opposing the principle of this Bill. It is not merely the assassinations that have taken place, or the conspiracies that have come to light, or the political dacoities that are being committed, that fill me with anxiety. The air in many places is still thick with ideas that are undoubtedly antagonistic to the unquestioned continuance of British rule, with which our hopes of a peaceful evolution are bound up; and this is a feature of the situation quite as serious as anything else. Several causes have contributed to produce this result, of which the writings in a section of the Press have been one. And to the extent to which a remedy can be applied to these writings by such executive action as is contemplated in the Bill, I am not prepared to say that the remedy should not be applied. There is no doubt that even if the powers conferred by the Bill are exercised judiciously, some inconvenience and even hardship is inevitable to well-intentioned concerns. And if the powers are not exercised with care, great harm is bound to follow. Moreover, as long as this Law continues in force even the best Indian concerns must work in an atmosphere of uncertainty and apprehension. But all these risks may be temporarily borne if they help in some measure to free the air of ideas of which I have spoken. Only it is of the utmost importance that they should be temporary, and I therefore most earnestly urge that the operation of this Law should be limited to a period of three years only. Further, I think the rigour of some of the provisions can well be softened without rendering the Bill less effective. With these, however, I will deal when I move the amendments of which I have given notice.

"My Lord, I have said that the situation in several parts of the country is an anxious one. That has ever does not mean that in my opinion things are really going from bad to worse. On the contrary I entirely share the view which was so clearly and firmly expressed by your Lordship on the opening day of this Council—a view in such striking contrast to the nervous opinions that one hears on so many sides, especially in this city—that the general situation is far easier to-day than it ever was during your Lordship's time. There is no doubt whatever that the Reform Scheme, despite considerable dissatisfaction about details, has largely eased the tension of the situation and has brought over to the side of the administration factors that might otherwise have remained sullenly or helplessly aloof. There is no doubt also that those wicked assassinations and dacoities which have been disfiguring the page of Indian history since last year have at last roused the Indian community to a sense of the great danger in which it stands. Our community is a slow-moving community, but once it begins to move, it moves surely. And any one who can read the signs may see that it has shaken off its lethargy and begun to advance to the support of law and order. My Lord, the crop of violence that has now come to the surface had its grounds prepared five years ago. I sincerely believe that no new ground is being added to it, and though we may not have seen the last of these outrages, I think we are nearer the end than many imagine. But the juncture is a most difficult and delicate one, and if ever any juncture called for the utmost tact and consultation, such as we have now learnt, despite repressive measures to which you have been from time to time driven, to associate with your Lordship's name, that juncture is the present. Angry cries for reprisals, however natural and even justified will not mend matters and will certainly not assist the task that lies before the Government. My Lord I am not one of those who think that any appreciable section of the Indian Press has always been seditious or that the Press in India has, on the whole, done more mischief than good. On the contrary, our Press has been in the main a potent instrument of progress; it has quickened our national consciousness; it has spread in the country ideas of justice and equality not only between man and man but also between class and class; it has stimulated our public spirit, it has set us higher standards of public duty. And till five years ago, I do not think that, barring a very few exceptions, any section was actually seditious, if by sedition a desire to see British rule overthrown is understood. A considerable proportion was no doubt often ill-informed, prejudiced, even intolerably bitter in its comments on the administration and its measures; but this sprang mainly from ignorance and from a feeling that grievances were not redressed, and not from any actual hostility to the rule itself. During the last five years seditious ideas have no doubt spread more or less in all parts of the country and in some parts more rapidly and extensively than in others. This, however, has been due to special causes which are now well understood and over which it is unnecessary to dwell. I think, my Lord, my countrymen are now growing alive to the fact that nothing is more surely destructive of our hopes of future progress than the spread of these ideas in the land. In my opinion, our first duty is to help in removing these ideas from the air, and because I feel this most strongly, I am prepared to let the Government apply to the situation even the drastic remedies contemplated by this Bill. I do not know if we shall succeed in overcoming the evil altogether. Even if it lies dormant for a time, there is much in the situation itself which will constantly tend to stir it into fresh activity. I have already said that several causes have combined to bring about the present state of things. It is of course impossible to go into all of them, but one of them may be mentioned—it is the writings in a section of the Anglo-Indian Press. My Lord, I doubt if many Englishmen realise how large a share these writings have

had in turning so many of my countrymen against British rule. The terms of race arrogance and contempt in which some of these papers constantly speak of the Indians and especially of educated Indians cut into the mind more than the lash can cut into the flesh. Many of my countrymen imagine that every Anglo-Indian pen that writes in the Press is dipped in Government ink. It is an absurd idea, but it does great harm all the same. My Lord I feel bound to say that this Bill by itself cannot achieve much. It is even possible that the immediate effect of its passing will be to fill the public mind with a certain amount of resentment. And unless the powers conferred by it are used with the utmost care and caution, the evil which they are intended to combat may only be driven underground. Force may afford temporary relief, but it never can prove a permanent remedy to such a state of things as we have in this country. It is only in the co-operation of all classes and the steady pursuit of a policy of wise conciliation on the part of Government that the best hopes of thoughtful men on both sides for future of this land must lie."

The Hon'ble SARDAR PARTAB SINGH said:—"My Lord, the Bill which is to-day before this Council I am sure has the unanimous support of all my fellow members from the Punjab and of myself. It will, I am confident, be welcomed with the keenest gratification by all the law-abiding classes in our Province, and the law-abiding classes I am happy to say practically comprise the whole population, with the exception of a small number of persons whose ranks have been recruited through the influence of a disloyal and seditionary Press working upon the susceptible imaginations of young men of the student class. Efforts have from time to time been made by the journalist agitator class to enlist the general population, and the peasant in particular, in the campaign of hostility against Government. Such efforts, my Lord, I am happy to say, have so far signally failed. The agitation which culminated in the riots at Rawalpindi sought to make capital out of the assessment operations of the revenue-officers, but so far as I am aware, not a single zamindar is known to have participated in those riots. For the disgraceful scenes which were witnessed in Lahore when the editor of the *Punjabee* newspaper was convicted, the persons responsible were the youthful admirers of the advanced journalism, which in 1907 had reached a state of outrageous contempt for constituted authority, which threatened to annihilate all respect for the Government of the country. That the Press is made the mouthpiece of the seditionist everywhere, that the Press is the seat of the mischief, we have had a striking piece of testimony.

"In reply to a 1st of January address presented to him by a deputation of the Hindu community, the Lieutenant-Governor of my Province took occasion to review the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the country generally and to call upon the leaders of the Hindu community to take some steps more practical than the mere passing of resolutions to bring about an amelioration in the conditions of the body politic. Since I have reached Calcutta, I have noticed in the Lahore telegrams an announcement that an influential Hindu syndicate has been formed to buy up the *Punjabee* newspaper. If I may venture to make a suggestion to my countrymen from the other provinces, those who may not yet have seen their way to render any practical assistance to Government in the campaign against sedition, may I suggest that the acquisition of control of the more disloyal newspapers, either with the purpose of suppressing them entirely, or with a view to modification of their tone and politics, would be an operation productive of most salutary consequences. Nor in the Hindu community alone in recognising the seditious newspapers as the source of the disease from which we are suffering. His Highness the Raja of Jhind, following I believe the meritorious example of the Maharaja of Jaipur, has prohibited absolutely the importation to his State of some of the more objectionable journals. The co-operation of the ruling Princes with the Government of India in the campaign against sedition is to my mind the brightest feature of the present situation. And I am confident that my own relative the Maharaja of Kapurthala will not be backward in his measures for dealing with the enemies of Government should such an occasion arise. The ruling princes of India, my Lord, have reason to be deeply grateful to your Excellency for providing in the Bill a clause protecting them from the whole tribe of traducers and blackmailers, who from the shelter of British territory use the columns of the more disreputable journals to calumniate the highest and noblest in the land. My Lord, to my mind the time has come when those who have any stake in the country should openly be on the side of law and order, express their abhorrence of sedition and anarchy in the strongest terms, and do all that lies in their power to strengthen the hands of Government at this crisis. My Lord, with the foregoing remarks, I beg to support this measure."

The Hon'ble RAJA VASIREDDI VENKATADRI RAJU BAHADUR OF KHASIMKOTA said:—"My Lord, I entirely agree with the tenor of the new Press Bill as a whole. It is, no doubt, a genuine effort on the part of the Government to put a substantial check on the uncontrollable, slanderous pen and to enable irresponsible persons to realise their own position before recklessly rushing into print. It is a regrettable but doubtless necessary step under existing conditions. At the same time, I believe that, if the Government had acted more promptly and decidedly in the first instance, in crushing the advance of sedition, the necessity for this measure would not have arisen now. It was, however, only Your Excellency's astonishing patience, that striking characteristic of a strong and an able administrator, that led you to postpone the evil day, hoping against hope that the misguided and misleading adversaries of Government would come to see the error of their ways before it was too late. It was this long-suffering shown by Government, in having patiently undertaken 47 successful prosecutions instead of in the first instance taking one drastic measure that would have nipped the whole of the movement in the bud, that has been construed into weakness, and undue and hostile advantage has been taken of the same.

"I appreciate the Bill because it saves the worry and trouble of expensive and tedious Press prosecutions and has the peculiar feature of giving much less scope for police interference at the first instance. A respectable Press has nothing to fear from this Act. Your Excellency's Government has given India ample proof that it does not desire to suppress fair and just criticism of its measures. This Act will lie heavily on the shoulders of those only who seek to undermine or subvert British rule. Sedition-mongers will now receive short shrift. It is but urgent that, with a strong hand and iron will, the Government should take decisive steps to knock sedition on the head; but, at the same time, it is fitting that it ought to take all necessary care not to stifle public opinion. While giving ample powers to the Magistrate, the Act has also to provide against the misuse of such powers so as not to bring discredit to the fair name of the most benevolent British rule. I would therefore humbly suggest a

slight alteration in the Bill in sections 3 (*1*) and 8 (*1*) which deal with the powers of the Magistrate. I would suggest that, instead of leaving it to the sole discretion of the Magistrate to determine the amount of security or to declare whether a particular article, book, pamphlet or statement published is seditious or not, that he be guided by at least three non-official gentlemen of local standing to be notified by the Local Government for each such district to form an Arbitration Court with the Magistrate as president who shall have a casting vote when necessary. And since the local gentlemen shall be in immediate touch with the antecedents and circumstances of the person concerned, they will be in a better position to help the Magistrate in arriving at a correct decision as to the nature of the case under inquiry. This will be in perfect keeping with the spirit of the Reform Scheme and, I humbly hope, will calm down the objections urged in certain quarters against the Bill. With this humble suggestion I give this measure my warm and hearty support, since we zamindars know that Government interests and ours are one and that we both must stand or fall together. We have nothing to fear while under the aegis of British rule; we shall have much to fear if that power ceases to be dominant.

"Even if we are blind to the advantages accruing from British rule, even if we are dead to the remembrance of past benefits and kindness received from the British Government and allowed ourselves to be actuated only by sordid self interest, even then, I say, we must feel that we are serving our own interests best by doing all in our power to strengthen the hands of the Government in heartily supporting this measure."

The Hon'ble Mr. DANABHOY said:—"My Lord, the Bill before us marks another step in the repressive policy that has unfortunately been followed during the past three years, and forms a part of a series of measures taken with the object, which has the sympathy of every loyal Indian, of suppressing sedition and anarchy. It is a matter of poignant grief to us all that such a restrictive measure should be almost synchronous with the introduction of the largest administrative reform undertaken since British occupation, and should further be associated with the honoured name of a Pro-Consul who has broadened the basis of British Indian administration such as has never been attempted before. Free Press, my Lord, the earlier history of the country notwithstanding, is now after such long enjoyment a valued institution in India, and any, the least, encroachment upon its rights, whatever the pressure under which it is made, is viewed with some little suspicion and disappointment by the people. The Bill can therefore never be a popular measure, and will fail to evoke the enthusiastic support of the country which the Hon'ble mover apparently expects. But the people fully realise the gravity of the difficulties which beset the Government at the present moment; they are as much anxious as the Government for the eradication of an evil that promises to involve the good and the bad, the guilty and the innocent, in one common ruin. All said, my Lord, educated India is anxious for the continuance, nay the permanence, of British suzerainty. The highest dictates of policy and self-interest prompt their loyalty to the British Raj; at the same time they are actuated by a natural desire for improvement, and they rely upon constitutional methods for the realisation of their hopes. In these circumstances they can have no interest in the subversion of law and order. They are whole-heartedly with Government in their efforts at the maintenance of these. But unfortunately they do not see eye to eye with Government as regards the *modus operandi*, and they regard the Bill under discussion as likely to defeat its own object, by rousing the suspicions of the people, by alienating their sympathies, and by giving a handle to seditionists for secret vilification of the Government.

"My Lord, for the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley I have the greatest respect. We all admire his scholarship; we gladly acknowledge his large and varied administrative experience. But he will permit me to say that Austrian authorities and the policy of the Iron Chancellor of Germany are the least calculated to secure popular support to the measure. Indians are the citizens of the British Empire, the most progressive Empire in the world; and they have been taught by their rulers to regard the free institutions of that noble Empire as the surest means of national development and national advancement, and as objects well worthy of patriotic pursuit. What therefore a backward Continental country does or does not do is beside the mark. The narrow policy of such a country can never serve as a model for the enlightened British administrator. Besides, if the comparison between India and Austria be so close, why cannot India have the same sort of Parliament which Austria has? The people may inquire if Austria has any such special electorates as we have now come to have.

"It is at least questionable if the new measure will attain its ambitious object,—'the major, the vital, the all-important object of curing a grave evil.' The laws recently passed have admittedly failed to suppress anarchy. The present Bill is brought forward as a supplementary measure, and if this again fails, as it is feared it will, more drastic measures might have to be thought of. Eventually we might exhaust our resources of preventive legislation, and still fail to attain our aim and to check anarchism.

"My Lord, in my humble opinion, there is some misapprehension about the causal connection between the writings of the less violent Press, for the control of which this Bill is meant, and the growth of anarchy. The Hon'ble mover thinks the causation is clear, but his own references to the past history of the Press would seem to throw doubt upon the dictum. The Press, I understand from his introductory speech, was equally bad in 1877; the journalists then used to preach rank sedition. And yet murderous attacks were not known for thirty years. Anarchism is of very recent growth. The seditious Press can under the circumstances hardly be held responsible for the genesis of anarchism. The tone of the Press would appear to have improved since 1877, judged by the well-considered pronouncements of Your Excellency's illustrious predecessors, Lords Dufferin and Curzon. On March 23rd, 1888, eleven years after Sir Richard Temple condemned the Press, Lord Dufferin, in the course of his reply to the farewell addresses presented to him in Calcutta on the eve of his departure from India, speaking of 'the protection and freedom of speech extended to them (the people) by the laws of England,' said, 'a freedom which a considerable portion of the Indian Press, I gladly acknowledge, exercises with sagacity, discretion, and moderation.' Lord Curzon, in February 1902, as Chancellor of the Calcutta University, observed: 'On the contrary, I think that native journalism in India is steadily advancing, and that it is gaining in sobriety and wisdom.'

"We must look to other causes and other quarters therefore for the introduction of the cult of anarchism. To my mind the etiology is simple. Anarchism must have some grievance to work upon which, among inexperienced, thoughtless, impulsive and volatile young men, has developed a loss of faith in constitutional methods, a morbid penchant for indefensible violence. It will be true statesmanship

to remove this root cause, and thereby to restore to Young India their former faith in lawful and constitutional representations and in British justice and British sympathy. My Lord, there is need more for sympathetic treatment than repression; there is greater need for a continuity and expansion of the benevolent and progressive policy Your Excellency has so generously initiated. It has been truly said of anarchists that repression often fails to repress. Lord Morley on June 6th, 1907, observed 'A policy of severe repression is worse than useless.'

"Besides, the Hon'ble mover says that there is 'a murderous conspiracy' in the land, and that 'their organisation is effective and far reaching, their numbers are believed to be considerable, the leaders work in secret and are blindly obeyed by their youthful followers.' That being so, the view appears too optimistic that any control over the Press will check the activity or the growth of the body. It is difficult to believe that a body working in darkness and blindly following secret leaders should depend for nourishment upon journalistic pabulum. For the suppression of anarchism we must depend upon the ordinary penal laws and, even more than that, upon sympathy. According to Lord Morley, 'the Indian people are peculiarly responsive to sympathy and personal influence', and when the people are drawn to the side of Government by sympathy, the ground will become uncongenial for the growth of anarchism and it will cease to disturb the peace for want of recruits. A Press law, the severest of its kind, is a weak check to the operations of the anarchist. It will hardly do much to dispel from the minds of educated Indians that impatience at administrative limitations, that yearning for autonomy which is likely to be mistaken for sedition. Truer words have not been said than what fell from Lord Morley on the occasion of introducing the Reform Scheme into the House of Lords.—

'Supposing you abolish freedom of the Press or suspend it, that will not end the business. You will have to shut up schools and colleges; for what would be the use of suppressing newspapers, if you do not stint the schools and colleges? Nor will that be all. You will have to stop the printing of unlicensed books. The possession of a copy of Milton, or Burke, or Macaulay, or of Bright's speeches, and all that flashing array of writers and orators who are the glory of our grand, our noble English tongue—the possession of one of these books will, on the peculiar and puerile notion of Government, be like the possession of a bomb, and we shall have to direct the passing of an Explosive Books Act. All this and its various sequels and complements make a policy if you please. But after such a policy had produced a mute, sullen, muzzled, lifeless India, we could hardly call it as we do now, the brightest jewel in the Imperial Crown.'

"I admit, my Lord, certain journals having incited the youth of the country to violence, but it is not for the suppression of them that the Bill has been introduced. They can be and are dealt with under the previous Acts. The more violent among them have already been suppressed. While the present measure will not affect them it will cause heartburning among the whole people. 'Security,' in the criminal administration of the country, has ugly associations, and no one can be expected to submit to that preventive treatment without feelings of humiliation. English precedents in this matter are an unsafe guide. In India the people are sensitive to a degree. Treatment which will not elicit comment in England might give serious offense to the Indian. The popular irritation will be there, and might unhappily further aggravate the evil. The expediency of the measure after all is problematical.

"So far about the policy. The details, too, are not wholly satisfactory. The grounds on which action may be taken against offending papers are, I respectfully submit, too wide and comprehensive to allow of free, *bonâ fide* criticism of the acts of Magistrates and Judges. It is doubtful if the effect of such criticism can be entirely free from a tinge of disaffection. Besides, the provincial papers with small working capital will be at the mercy of the subordinate executive. The Local Government, it is true, has the initiative, but in practice Magistrates will largely influence the decision. A demand for security, against which there is no appeal to any tribunal, will mean closure in their case. The exercise of the right of appeal to the High Court against forfeiture, valuable as it is, in their case will be be set with difficulties which not many will be able to surmount. So far as this aspect of the Bill is concerned, the main objection is that it substitutes executive action for judicial trial, and in effect shifts the *onus probandi* as regards merits from the prosecution to the defence. A journalist is at first as a manner convicted of sedition, and then if he can establish his innocence before the highest tribunal, his stain can be removed, and he can be allowed to ply his trade. This is incompatible with the enlightened jurisprudence that has for a century-and-a-half impregnated and ennobled the administration of criminal justice in this country.

"My Lord, people also regret it has not been possible for Government to allow the country more time for a free discussion of a measure of this import. The Hon'ble mover has reminded this Council that some of the provisions of the Bill have been taken verbatim from Act IX of 1878. It would seem that the procedure of discussion followed then has almost been followed on this occasion, in disregard of the salutary principle laid down by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot in moving the amendment of that Act in October 1878:—

'There is no principle to which the Government of India attach a higher importance—there is no policy upon which they lay greater stress—than that of submitting their legislative projects to the freest and fullest public discussion. They would greatly deplore any general departure from that policy; and if such a result were to follow from the course which it was deemed expedient to pursue on the occasion to which I am referring, they would regard it as seriously detrimental to the public interests and prejudicial to the efficiency of the administration.'

"My Lord, I offer these criticisms in sorrow, in all humility, from a sense of duty, and not in a spirit of opposition to Government. I realise its difficulties, and I sympathise with it; I have no desire to embarrass it in the least in the presence of a portentous danger; and in proof of the sincerity of my profession I support the measure, even though it appears to me inexpedient. I do not object to the Government assuming larger powers for the maintenance of law and order which is the first duty of all Governments. Anarchism is not discriminating in its choice of victims, and is as much a menace to the peaceful citizen as to the official. Duty and self-interest alike therefore prompt the willing co-operation of the nation with Government in its crusade against this new pestilence. The only question is,—what is the most effective way of putting down the evil? I wish, my Lord, this was settled by Government in consultation with the leaders of the different communities. The time has not yet passed for that, and the collaboration of the Government and the people may yet evolve something more effective and

harmless than a restrictive Press law. Meanwhile, when Government suggests a remedy, albeit a remedy that does not commend itself to the people, policy and prudence would counsel a trial, whatever the temporary inconvenience. These considerations prompt my vote on this occasion, and I readily respond to Your Excellency's call for support. But the working of the law within a short time, I apprehend, will prove its unsuitability to the circumstances of the country, and of its ineffectiveness as a preventive of anarchy and sedition. Once Government is convinced, conducted as it always is on enlightened principles, I am sure the law will be repealed, and the Indian Press will once again enjoy that liberty of speech which is inseparably associated with British administration. A law of this nature can never be anything but a temporary measure. As the *Spectator* forcibly observes: 'We must always look upon such measures as temporary precautions; India cannot be governed by series of restrictions which contain no seed of progress, no possibility of fructification.' In according my support to the measure, I earnestly hope and trust that the cloud on the Indian sky will pass away before long, and leave the Government free to move on its accustomed lines of progress and advancement, and to further consolidate the Empire by reposing the restrictive laws and giving fuller rights of citizenship to the people."

THE HON'BLE THE MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN said:—"My Lord, in supporting this measure that is before the Council to-day, I wish to make a few observations. I welcome this measure, not as a repressive measure, because repression is of doubtful merit, but because it is a protective measure against writings that lead to sedition and lawlessness. My Lord, the Press in India has got yet to learn the responsible duties of the Fourth Estate. If along with healthy criticisms about Government, Government officials, Government measures and men of mark, the editors and proprietors of the different newspapers in India were to realise that it lies within their power to foster good feelings between the Government and the people, if they were to realise this fully, I am perfectly certain, Sir, that the Government would be amply satisfied about the progress of the Press in India, and our labours on the Select Committee would then be crowned with success.

"Now, my Lord, I shall indulge in a few remarks which I trust will not be misconstrued. If we analyse the causes that have led to the present situation, if we analyse what use has been made by a certain section of the Press, we find that on the one side men without proper ideas of responsibility have abused the powers, have betrayed the confidence placed in them by Government. If, on the other hand, we were also to analyse, we would find that the unbridled license to slander has been unfortunately permitted to go on for a longer time than it was healthy for the state of affairs in India. My Lord, this brings us to the doubt that exists in the minds of many loyal Indians as to the advisability of introducing everything Western into this land, particularly politics. At present the unrest or discontent lies amongst a certain section of the educated community of India. The awakening of the masses of India has yet to come, and as a patriotic Indian I trust it will come some day: but I wish that awakening to be guided into proper and healthy channels that can be good for the Indians. I therefore think, Sir, that when this liberty of speech was introduced into this country, if a little more care had been taken to foresee the results, we would not have had the outcry that we have to-day regarding this mild measure before us.

"My Lord, Western socialism too is beginning to make a headway in India. Fortunately, that socialism is at present only known to some of the educated men in the country, and that is why the educated mind does at times get perplexed, for instance, when it sees that, while the Government takes active measures for putting down sedition in India, it allows a Labour Member, or in other words a white settler coolie in the shape of Mr. Keir Hardie, to have the audacity to say that 'the time had come for the Crown to be thrown into the melting pot.' My Lord, these are the dangers of Western socialism. If this socialism permeated among the masses of India, and took a deep root there, no amount of loyal zamindars or loyalists would be able to do anything, for things would be too advanced: their own prestige would be gone by then. It is therefore, my Lord, that with humble submission I beg to point out that the time has come to seriously consider whether we are to allow India to be made the dumping ground of Western politics, political thoughts and socialism. My Lord, our rulers come from the West, our beloved Sovereign lives in the West; therefore it is essential that we of India must be westernised to a great extent. But the rulers, especially the Government officials in this country, to maintain their vast Eastern Empire, must also meet us half-way, must also assimilate themselves to that extent which would help in the restoration of that good will between the rulers and the ruled which unfortunately is in certain quarters under a cloud at present.

"With these few remarks, my Lord, I support the Bill."

THE HON'BLE SIR HAROLD STUART said:—"My Lord, I shall not trespass for long on the forbearance of the Council, but I should like to offer a few observations on some of the criticisms that have been directed against this Bill. One of the first arguments that I wish to notice is that of those who allege that no further control of the Press is required beyond that given by the existing law. Now, my Lord, the existing law has failed in several directions. It has no doubt brought about a great diminution, if not an entire cessation, of open incitements to violence, and any success which has been obtained in that way is a strong argument in favour of the Bill; for such success must, I think, be attributed to the fact that for incitements of that kind—these violent incitements to murder—the offending press can be fortorted. But the application of the existing law to ordinary seditious publications, the kind of seditious matter which is defined in the Indian Penal Code, has failed to produce the desired improvement. That law has been systematically enforced since June 1907, and, as the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill pointed out, not a single prosecution has failed. Yet seditious libels continue to be published, and at the present moment several cases are pending before the Courts. The punishments inflicted have been severe, but they have not been deterrent. They have not even deterred the convicted paper from offending again. We have had three papers convicted twice, and against one of these a third prosecution is now pending. We have had two papers convicted three times and we have had another paper convicted six times. In no case, however, has the prosecution deterred the conductors of those papers from again giving vent in their journals to seditious libels. Prosecution indeed often gives an advertisement to the offending paper and its circulation increases directly with conviction. The same results were experienced in Ireland before the passing of the Act of 1870 on which the Bill is modelled, and this was one of the main reasons advanced by the Government of that day for the passing of those provisions of their Act.

"Now, my Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has suggested to-day that the Government, instead of passing this measure, or at any rate as an alternative to this measure, might have employed more largely the provisions of section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code. That section gives power to a Local Government to direct the Magistrate to call upon the registered printer or publisher of a news-paper to furnish security to be of good behaviour, *i.e.*, to abstain from publishing seditious matter. My Lord, the Government of India and the Local Governments have been most anxious to use that provision, and at the beginning of these troublous times every endeavour was made to do so; but we very soon found that it was absolutely useless. There was a Bombay paper, the publisher of which was bound over, I think, in security for Rs. 1,000 to be of good behaviour. He promptly cancelled his registration as publisher, another person under no security was registered as publisher, and thereafter we had absolutely no control over that paper. The section to which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has referred with so much approval is in fact a useless weapon in our hands, and it would not be possible to amend it without abandoning its principle altogether. It is useless to take security for individual good conduct, and the Bill now before the Council transfers security from the individual to the paper or the press.

"My Lord, there is another direction in which the existing law has failed. It fails on account of the uncertainty regarding its applicability to veiled sedition—to those indirect attacks upon the intentions and good faith of the Government—attacks not upon particular measures taken or omitted by the Government, but attacks of a quite general character directed against the Government as such, against the Government because it is an alien Government.

"Then, again, another argument which I should like to notice is that which alleges that there is no connection between the Press and those revolutionary conspiracies to assassinate officers of the Government and those private individuals who assist the law by giving information. Well, my Lord, that is not the view of the Local Governments, that is not the view of the great majority of the members of this Council. It is not the view of that great body of educated men who see the situation steadily and see it whole. The persistent attacks on the Government, the continued preaching of the disadvantages of the British connection, particularly impress them as kinds of indictments, to whom indeed they are addressed. Boys have been deliberately drugged into politics. One paper of great influence declared some time back that 'in all great movements boys and young men play a prominent part, the divine message first comes to them; and they are persuaded and they suffer for their faith.' I will not read the next sentence which sounds like blasphemy to Christian ears though I dare say the writer did not intend that; but he goes on :—'And the faith that is implanted in childhood and youth is the faith that has built up great creeds and has diffused them throughout the world.' We know too that part of the revolutionary plan of campaign has been to sow the poison of sedition by means of the printed word, in newspapers, books and pamphlets. That has been their policy from the beginning, and a paper seized in Calcutta only the other day shows that it is their policy still. Nor are we left in any doubt as to its effects. These revolutionary societies are spoken not of the unjust who is alleged to be overtaxed, not of the artisan whose industry Britain is said to have killed, not of the trader who is said to have been robbed of his commerce. They consist of some of these, but of educated young men and boys, individuals who cannot have suffered any of these alleged oppressions of British rule, but whose immature minds have been led astray by what they have read. A number of them have given accounts of their perverted political education, and again and again we find that the first step was the reading of seditious newspapers.

"No one believes that the suppression of sedition in newspapers and books and pamphlets will immediately stop murder. The disease is too far advanced for that. But we do contend that it will cut off or very greatly diminish the supply of potential murderers. And I feel convinced that every parent throughout the country will welcome with an enormous sense of relief this attempt to prevent his sons being led astray by the poisonous literature which passes itself off as a patriotic Press.

"My Lord, we have been assured in the Press rather than in this Council, though it has been mentioned here too) that if we control the freedom of the Press we shall drive sedition underground. That argument will not bear examination. Veiled sedition must always plot underground; if it came out in the open it could be suppressed at once. Have not the conspirators of which we have already had experience worked underground? And can any one honestly say that they have been driven underground by restrictions on the Press? The Muzaffarpur conspiracy had its origin years ago when Press prosecutions were practically unknown. It was in full operation before June 1907 when the policy of systematic prosecution was inaugurated; and up to the time of its culmination the law of the Press in India was exactly the same as the law of the Press in Great Britain. There was complete freedom of the press, but that did not prevent dangerous sedition. The so-called safety valve was working freely and still we had an explosion. The argument when applied to revolutionary violence is a futile argument. It rests too upon an entire misconception of the real meaning of that much abused phrase, the 'Freedom of the Press.'

"Some of those who use that expression seem to have but a vague idea of its meaning. It means nothing more than this, that a man may print without any previous license, but subject always to the consequences of the law. If a man publishes a paper he is exposed to the penal consequences, as he is in every other act if it be illegal. But to judge from what has been said and written in India of late there seems to be a claim that the publisher of a newspaper or a book should have a greater liberty than the ordinary citizen. That has never been the law of England, and it can never be the law of India. The law in both countries says what may not be published and prescribes the penalties for such publication. This Bill does not go beyond that. It has somewhat extended the definition of what may be called prohibited matter, but it leaves the individual free to publish what he likes at his own risk. The freedom of the Press really means freedom from censorship and the license, and this Bill provides neither for preliminary censoring nor for any arbitrary system of licensing.

"I do not think it is necessary to refer in any detail to the definition of what I have just described as prohibited matter. But I should like in that connection, my Lord, to refer to one argument which has been used and which requires some notice. It has been urged that an editor can never feel sure whether he is committing an offence or not. I should be quite content to refer that question to an impartial tribunal of editors. I will content myself with a quotation from a speech of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, made in this Council when he was introducing the Bill to pass section 124-A of the

Indian Penal Code. 'I do not believe,' said Sir James, 'I do not believe that any man who sincerely wished not to excite disaffection, ever wrote anything which any other honest man believed to be intended to excite disaffection.' That is equally true of the offences other than disaffection with which this Bill deals. No honest editor has anything to fear. To the dishonest editors we desire to give neither sympathy nor protection.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has told the Council that the taking of security imposes some sort of a stigma. This is certainly not the case and there is high authority for the contrary view. Professor Sidgwick in his *Elements of Politics* says that it is not unreasonable to require every newspaper to be registered and to require the person registering to deposit security to a moderate amount in the hands of a public official. Professor Dicey in his work on *The Law of the Constitution* declares:—'No sensible person will argue that to demand a deposit from the owner of a newspaper is to impose other limitations upon the right of publishing periodicals is of necessity inexpedient or unjust. So much for authority. But we have also, my Lord, a number of precedents. Every member of the Stock Exchange and of Lloyds is required to deposit security. Every member of an Inn of Court is required to deposit security. Every member of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and probably of other Universities also, though I cannot speak with certainty of them, is required on entrance to deposit what is called caution money, and that deposit is returned to long as his name remains on the books of his College. I do not believe that any of us ever felt that that imposed any stigma upon us. Those are English examples, but I enquired yesterday and I learnt that members of what is called, I think, the Brokers' Association in Bombay are equally with the members of the English Stock Exchange required to furnish a deposit. Is that considered a stigma? Is it considered that these gentlemen are dishonest when they enter upon their profession of brokers? Is it considered for a moment that, when the Government and private employers demand security from their cashiers and their treasurers, that they regard those employees as dishonest? Not at all. Such security is simply taken as a security against some remote chance of subsequent lapse, and it conveys no more stigma in that case than it will in the case of the security which under this Bill will be demanded from publishers of newspapers and keepers of printing-presses.

"My Lord, there have been complaints that the Bill has been hurried through its stages and that time has not been given for the consideration of criticisms. I doubt if we should have had a single additional criticism if the Bill had been before the public for a month. We had on the Select Committee learned and capable members who presented the case against the Bill with completeness and marked ability. Their eloquent arguments were fully considered and will again be considered by the Council to-day. Lord Lytton's Act was far more drastic than this Bill and the state of the Press was certainly not so bad as it is now, nor had it produced such terrible consequences; yet that Act was passed at a single sitting. Hon'ble Members had that Bill in their hands for only a few hours and the present Bill has been before them for several days, and has been referred to a Select Committee and has been adequately discussed, while a number of amendments will be moved to-day to vary its various provisions.

"My Lord, this is not a drastic or arbitrary measure. The counterpart of its provisions will be found in an Act passed by as great a liberal statesman as Mr. Gladstone. As he said in his speech in the House of Commons 'the question is whether the measure is required by the circumstances and whether it is adapted to the circumstances.' My Lord, we believe that it is adapted to the circumstances; that it is required by the circumstances no one can doubt for a moment. The evil done by a section, a large section, of the Press is great and growing. It may be true that the worst papers are the small papers; but those papers are very numerous; and even some of the most important, those with large circulations, have pursued a policy of persistent misrepresentation, tending to undermine the loyalty of the people towards the King and the Government by law established. This goes on throughout the country. It is here a little and there a little, but '*Gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed sæpe cadendo*'. We must put an end to this continual dropping of poison, and we must do so before it is too late."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR said:—"My Lord, with your Lordship's permission, I desire to say a word or two on the Bill before us as I do not wish to record a silent vote. I admit that the present evils are greatly due to the teachings of certain journals, and I think it is absolutely necessary to have some sort of control over that section of the Press which is believed to exercise an undesirable control upon the student class. It is to be much regretted that the Government were forced to have recourse to legislation such as proposed in the present Bill. At the same time I venture to think that any repressive measure will not be taken by your Excellency's Government, unless, as was pointed out by your Excellency in the course of the graceful and admirable speech in which you were pleased to welcome us to this Council, it is very necessary for the observance of the law which is the first duty of every Government to maintain. But I am sorry I am unable to support all the details of the Bill. No doubt it has been modified by the Select Committee in some of its important respects, but the provision to take security from all those who start new presses still finds a place in it. The object of the Bill, as stated by the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley, is to strengthen the measures which have hitherto been taken to deal with anarchy and sedition, and although I feel some doubt about it I sincerely hope that it will have the desired effect. I believe that the Bill when passed into law will be put into operation only on rare occasions and that it will not permanently remain on the Statute-book. I also hope the Government will very soon be able to eradicate and suppress the present evils which have unfortunately made an appearance in this country. My Lord, with this hope and belief I beg to support the Bill."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR R. N. MUDHOLKAR said:—"My Lord, it is with feelings of profound sadness that I rise to take part in the necessary and important but none the less painful and depressing proceedings of to-day. It can be a matter of no pleasure to an Indian to survey and contemplate the present situation in the country and to have to admit that there has arisen therein a spirit, a propaganda and a movement, which are as dangerous to the people as they are to the Government. Murders, organised dacoities, attempts at train-wrecking, bombs and throwing missiles at passing trains must in and to the leaders of the community. But when these deeds are of a political character, are political in their origin and have a political aim, and further, when they come from persons of respectable descent, whose characters are in other respects unobjectionable, and who are not guided by any consideration

of pecuniary gain or personal aggrandisement, who show a recklessness and daring not seen in the ordinary criminal, the matter is of infinitely graver import, rouses the most distressing apprehensions and well nigh produces despondency. To the Government this means that over and above the duty of keeping down the ordinary criminal element, which infests every society more or less, it is called upon to cope with a far more dangerous malady, the appearance of a spirit of revolt against it among sections of the community which ordinarily range themselves on the side of law and order, and are even now interested in the maintenance of law and order. The assassinations which began at Muzaffarpore and culminated the other day in the foul murder in the High Court, the bombs, the train-wreckings and some of the dacoities are silk it must be admitted, connected—connected that is not in the sense that they are organized by the same individuals or associated individuals, but that they are the products of the same set of doctrines, the same sentiments and views aiming at the same object. It is only natural that Government should insist upon putting these down. No sensible man can deny that it is necessary for Government to do so.

"The people of this country are equally, I would say even more, interested in the suppression and extermination of anarchy and terrorism. To those Indians who have been striving to obtain, by peaceful development, a higher political status, an assimilation, as much as circumstances would permit, of Indian citizenship to British citizenship, it means not only a serious immediate interference with their programme, but possibly its complete destruction and the impossibility of the efforts of the sober men of both the European and Indian communities that all should work for the good of India and the whole British Empire. We are fully alive to the fact that the withdrawal of England from India means rapine, bloodshed, misgovernment, anarchy—the destruction of everything that makes life worth living. Not only the progress but every existence of Indian society is threatened by the anarchist propaganda.

"My Lord, what makes us most uneasy is that it is among the youth of the country, the members of the rising generation on whom all our hopes are centred and for whom we have to work and labour and strive, that this anti-social movement is spreading. The number affected till now is very small—might be called insignificant, a mere drop in the ocean of Indian humanity. But this drop—this microscopic minority—comes from among those who constitute the intellectual cream of the nation. The boys are mostly from the middle classes, who form the backbone of the community and represent its intellectual activity and moral worth. As I have just said, my Lord, to us the rescue of these raw and impressionable minds from the dangerous propaganda of the revolutionary school is a most momentous matter.

"I must also with grief admit the existence of that equally dangerous but more insidious poison, the dissemination of sedition, the spread of the feelings of hatred of British rule and antipathy for the British people, by rousing and inflaming the prejudices and passions of the people. Criticism of the most unsparing type, keen, searching, vigorous, is wanted, as much in the interest of the administration as of the people. But it cannot be tolerated that under the guise of criticism the very foundations of Government should be undermined and its smooth working endangered. This undermining process is, it must be admitted, carried on by some persons. Neither the spread of the revolutionary cult, nor the creation of an atmosphere of race hatred and enmity, will conduce to the good of the country. Nothing but disaster will flow from them. And they must be put down. The existing substantive law is comprehensive enough to secure punishment of anarchical methods and all forms of sedition. But its machinery is slow for times of great excitement, and what is more, it is not efficacious for preventive purposes. I am sure Hon'ble Members will admit that prevention is far better than punishment and that it is our duty to save these young men from moral poisoning.

"I have, therefore, with regret and with very great reluctance, been forced to the conclusion that effective action of some such kind as that proposed by this Bill is imperatively needed at the present juncture. On the other hand, we ought not to lose sight of the fact that nowhere in the British Empire is a free Press more needed in the interest of the ruling Power itself than in India and that the proposed legislation is likely to seriously interfere with the free expression of opinion. These are considerations which cannot be lightly treated, much less disregarded. But as there is a far greater danger, a far more serious evil actually existing, which, if not eradicated, means the disorganization, possibly the disruption of our society; there is no option but to incur some risk of improper exercise of the power given by this law. My Lord, open opposition to this Bill and private misgivings about its essential features are far less intense than what they would have been at other times on account of the confidence and faith reposed in your Lordship's Government. All the same, there is considerable apprehension among the members of the educated community that the present measure, while it would be ineffectual to strike down anarchism, would curtail the liberty of the Press. There is some risk of this kind, I cannot deny. But, as I have said just now, in view of the far more serious actually existing evil, this risk must be faced. I only hope and trust that the extraordinary power which would be conferred by the law on the Local Government would not be lightly resorted to.

"There are one or two matters in regard to which I would at the proper time suggest modifications. But there is one question which might be called a question of principle which I would beg to submit here to the Council, and that is the period for which this law is to remain in operation.

"The evil which the Government and the Indian community are called upon to grapple with, is not an old and persistent one. It is of recent origin and is of the nature of a temporary aberration. For exceptional circumstances, exceptional remedies are required, and are permissible. But they should not, I submit, be continued a day longer than absolutely necessary. The control of the Press by the executive and the exclusion of the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts of Law are, nobody can deny, departures from the fixed principles and the well settled policy of the British system of jurisprudence. They are, if I may say so, opposed to the very genesis of that jurisprudence, nay to that of the British constitution itself. I earnestly ask the Council to consider the desirability of permanently substituting executive control for judicial remedies and excluding for all time to come the jurisdiction of the Courts of Law. I do not deny that exceptional times like the present may necessitate the adoption of a more summary procedure and sharper methods than what are suitable for ordinary times, just, as even in England, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act has been found necessary at times, or, as in ancient Rome, the Senate and the Consuls were superseded in times of danger by a Dictator. My Lord, we have the precedent of the Irish Crimes Act, and it can safely be followed. My exact proposals in this matter I shall at the due time lay before the Council.

"There are certain matters, having a bearing on the whole question which I would beg Your Excellency and the Hon'ble Members of the Council to take into consideration. While it is true that the spread of revolutionary doctrines and anarchical methods have made no slight progress during the last five years, and while the activity of a certain section of the Press in the dissemination of sedition has considerably increased during the same period, the general tension which existed in the years 1901 to 1905 or 1906 has been to some extent relieved. The hopelessness, the pessimism and bitterness born of deferred hopes and despair, the serious apprehensions as to whether the solemn pledges of Parliament and the promises given by Royal Proclamations may not be after all set aside, which then characterized the writings of even the moderate section of the Indian Press, have greatly disappeared under the influence of the wise, liberal and generous policy of Your Excellency's Government and the present Ministry. With particular acts and particular measures fault is no doubt found, and criticism is freely applied to them. But Your Lordship and Lord Morley have revived the buoyant faith in British justice, good faith and liberalism which had been rather rudely shaken during the five years which preceded Your Excellency's Viceroyalty. I ask permission to quote only one instance to show how great has been the lessening of this tension and how great is the confidence reposed by many typical educated Indians in Your Lordship and the present Secretary of State.

"The *Indian Patriot* of Madras, one of the ablest dailies conducted by Indians, said in a recent issue:—

'If Lord Minto now proposes a measure, the general predisposition will be in its favour; and this is due to the confidence which His Excellency has inspired in his sympathetic regard and solicitude for the people. He has acted throughout as though he were determined not to go beyond actual necessity in enacting new penal laws. And so far as there is actual necessity, there will be no disposition among reasonable people to oppose any reasonable proposal. It will be widely acknowledged that, if the Government are now obliged to introduce more repressive measures, the fault is not theirs altogether. If the crimes that had occurred were not repeated as they have been, as the Viceroy himself said, he would have let by-gones be by-gones. But in the face of the further occurrences of the most diabolical and the most dastardly crimes, such an attitude is impossible. Nobody can expect Government merely to look on when crimes are repeatedly perpetrated. If they do so, they will justly deserve the blame for inattention to their grave responsibilities. But they have also to see that there are people interested in suppressing the Indian Press, and to them, almost anything is good enough justification for such suppression. The public in India are bound to take a just view of both aspects, the aspect which faces Government and the aspect which appeals to us, and to reconcile both as best as we can, always recognising the imperative necessity of breaking the power of the anarchical gang.'

"I can quote passage after passage from newspapers and periodicals published in the different provinces to show how in spite of the exacerbation in certain quarters the general situation is more satisfactory than it was three or four years ago. My Lord, distrust in Government, antagonism to it or sentankerousness towards individual officers, is not the normal attitude of the educated Indians. And just as the general sullen discontent and dissatisfaction which filled the air three years ago have appreciably diminished under the influence of the policy which dictated the new constitutional reforms, may we not hope that a large number of those now writing or speaking with unjustifiable violence, will return to sobriety and reason, if, along with firm measures adopted to repress sedition, action is taken to modify those measures which have caused popular dissatisfaction or injuriously affected popular interests. A few reprobates may be incapable of being touched by kindness or generosity, but the majority of those who have strayed away from the path of duty, wisdom and propriety are not, I firmly believe, my Lord, beyond redemption, if conciliation is joined to firmness."

The Hon'ble SIR VITHALDAS D THACKERSEY said:—"I am coming from a part of the country which is engaged in industrial pursuits and belong to a community which is not usually engaged in political agitation. At the same time we all consider the liberty of the Press to be very sacred, and appreciate the great advantages of a free Press in a country like India. At the same time we cannot shut our eyes to the exigencies of the present situation. During the short time that I was in Bombay, after the first meeting of the Council, when an indication was given in Your Lordship's speech of some such measure to be brought before this Council, I took special care to gather the opinions of several leading men in Bombay and Baroda; and I must say that all of them admitted with regret that after the mad acts of our own anarchists, every well-wisher of the country and the supporter of law and order has no other course open to him but to strengthen the hands of the Executive Government to wipe out the poison which is being disseminated broadcast. At the same time there was a general feeling that in any measure that may be brought forward care should be taken to protect the innocent. On going carefully through the Bill it cannot be denied that when extraordinary powers are proposed to be given to the Local Government, every care seems to have been taken to secure full justice to the aggrieved party by an appeal to the highest judicial tribunal in the land.

"My Lord, there are however one or two points which I should like the Council to consider. The Government have properly excluded the present keepers of printing-presses and the present publishers of newspapers from the liability of depositing security; and I think that that principle should be further extended to all new concerns. We have to be careful that no action of ours should entail hardship upon the growth of harmless small presses though conducted by the poor but for their honest means of livelihood. The other direction in which I should like the Bill to be modified relates to giving an opportunity to the accused to submit an explanation before any judgment is passed against him. Circumstances may arise where a satisfactory explanation may be forthcoming and an unnecessary and unpleasant action may be avoided. If the present distinction between the existing and the future presses is to be retained, I think explanations should be added to sections 3 and 8 that a mere change of a keeper of an existing printing-press or publisher of an existing newspaper, owing to death or retirement, will not count as a new registration under this Act, provided no offence has been committed by him. Unless such explanation is added, in course of time the keepers of the existing printing-presses and the publishers of newspapers shall have to deposit security, and I may say that in that eventuality it will entail a great hardship upon many honest persons of small means. With these objects in view I have given notice of certain amendments which I will move at the proper time. As I have said in the beginning of my speech, exceptional circumstances have arisen and the Council should with a full heart support the Government to meet the situation. But, at the same time, in our anxiety to remove the

evil, we should not lose sight of the possible hardship our action may inflict upon honest people whom it is not the desire of Government or this Council to punish."

The Hon'ble MR. ASGHAR MAHD said:—"My Lord, I rise to support this Bill. It is said that this Bill is exceptional; but, my Lord, the circumstances are exceptional at the present time also. My opinion, and my humble opinion, my Lord, is that by passing this Bill no doubt an effective control would be had over the Press; but the real question is whether the real evil will be touched. The real evil is the spread of the poison of anarchism among the people of this country, and, my Lord, I submit that some measures should be devised to uproot that poison from the soil of India. My Lord, there should be an effective control over the Press; but at the same time there will be this difficulty. At the present time we only know the ideas current in this country through the medium of the Press; but when such an effective control of the Press will be held by the Executive, is it not possible that at the same time these feelings will go underground and the Government will have to be vigilant, and they will at the same time have to be more cautious, in order to find this underground current of ideas? However, my Lord, these are matters which Government know much better than we who are in this Council to-day, and we ought to support every reasonable measure which the Government think necessary in order to meet the present circumstances. If this is the idea of Government, that the provisions made in this Bill are sufficient to stop the spread of anarchical ideas among the people, then I for one will give it my full support.

"Now, my Lord, coming to the Bill itself, any impartial observer will see that no doubt there are changes in the Bill, and that a good deal of power is going to be given to the Executive; but it seems to me that the Bill has got safeguards, and such safeguards which in my humble opinion will save the innocent quite well. We have got this much in the Bill that if any action is taken by the Local Government and anybody is aggrieved by it, he can go to the highest tribunal, and have the matter settled and decided and tried by the highest. What better safeguard do you require than that? My Lord, it is said that the Bill will be a sort of check on the liberty of the Press; but I think that, instead of being a check on the liberty of the Press, it will be a sort of assistance to those who want and a sort of lesson to those who are in duty bound to keep the dignity of the Press. It is the duty of all to support loyalty. It is those who do not realize their position that write things which are disloyal, things which may cause disaffection, things which may cause the spread of disloyalty among the people of the country. It is said at the same time that the objects of this Bill can be secured by recourse to the provisions of certain old Acts; but it is well known that when we come to a judicial trial, things are done there, things are put there publicly, which, instead of stopping, spread the same ideas all over the country. I think that the summary remedy provided in the Bill is much better than the cumbrous machinery of a judicial trial. My Lord, with these few remarks I support this Bill."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—"My Lord, in rising to address the Council on this occasion, I must say I feel no small amount of hesitation. The outrages that have tarnished the fair fame of the country for the last two years have made our task, the task of those who seek for ordered progress and constitutional reform, one of extreme difficulty and of some danger. I do not fear the danger, but I feel the difficulty. I cannot escape the sense of shame and the weight of sorrow. Those misguided youths who have belied the teachings and traditions of the Hindu religion, who have disregarded the dictates of humanity and transgressed the bounds of reason, they little know what immense harm they have done to the cause of their country and how heavily we are handicapped to-day in our work. I feel that in the present crisis, with the memory of recent outrages in our mind, the Government may take whatever powers it pleases. The bare narrative of the crimes with which the Hon'ble mover of the Bill has contented himself is enough to call for a strong and stern remedy. That a remedy must be found and rigorously applied for this new evil in Indian life, we are all agreed. But, my Lord, the question is, does the remedy lie in the measure before us to-day? I shall assume for the purpose of my argument that there is throughout the Indian Press such a spirit of hostility to Government that the whole Press must be put under the control of a special law. I shall assume for the moment that the Press is silenced or banished: I shall assume that the English rulers of India succeed in effectually stifling her voice. What then? Will it stop the lawlessness, the violence which we all condemn and deplore? If it did, though repulsive to my instincts as a British subject, even though born under an Eastern sky, I would welcome it with all its drawbacks. My Lord, the history of other countries where the experiment has been tried of keeping the Press under severe control ought to serve us as a guide. Notwithstanding the strictest censorship Russia has not been able to banish anarchy from her midst. The roots of anarchy go much deeper than the ephemeral pages of the periodical Press: the effusions in the Press are merely the foam on waters agitated by causes working far below the surface. The literature of the French Revolution was not its cause, but merely its accompaniment, its exponent if you will. I do not think, my Lord, the present law will protect us from the anarchical crimes with which we are threatened, nor will it stop the insidious work of those who are trying to sow the seeds of hostility against British rule in India. They work in the dark and away from the public gaze: they avoid meetings and are gathered to conspiracies by forces which a legislative enactment can hardly reach. The parasite which produces the fever in the blood must be killed: temporary makeshifts are of no use. My Lord, on an occasion like this it may be permissible to quote Bacon, the philosopher and man of the world combined. 'The surest way to prevent seditions is to take away the matter of them, which is of two kinds—much poverty and much discontentment.' My Hon'ble friends must have noticed that most of the youths who have committed the crimes had passed or left the stage of the student and were drifting on the uncertain currents of chance to find some safe haven or refuge. We read, my Lord, from time to time accounts of young men committing suicide because unable to maintain themselves or their family: what inducement to them to cling to life? My Lord, this is neither the time nor the occasion to emphasize the fact that there is a great deal of discontent in the country, but it cannot be overlooked. During the years preceding your Lordship's administration, an amount of irritation was created, the like of which it would be hard to recall in the history of India. The people were treated with contempt and their aspirations with ridicule: to these must be added the aloofness of the bureaucracy, its assumption of superiority and its indifferent disregard of Indian sentiment. The middle classes felt most severely the weight of the iron hand. New aspirations had been aroused. Japan had made a triumphant vindication of the honour of

the East and shown the capabilities of Eastern races. Persia and Turkey had already shown signs of reviving life, and China was rousing herself from the slumber of ages. In India things seemed dark, and for the moment people despaired. Young men who had travelled to Europe, America and Japan came back filled with new ideas. Without experience of the conditions of the Indian polity, they cut themselves away from the recognised leaders of Indian thought and formed organizations of their own: to these they were able to invegle boys and youths who were brought up in high ideals of social life, permeated by the asceticism and purity which characterize the middle classes of India: with nothing to do and nothing to lose, except a life which to them was of not much value, they have fallen easy victims. They have taken to a life which is cut off from the world: they have taken to studies, which are not of the mundane and have been worked up to a state of ecstatic fanaticism. They are not affected by what the world says, by what the newspapers say: they have their own teachers, who give them electric instruction which they seem to follow blindly, and the proposed legislation cannot reach them. Apart from the ineffectiveness of the proposed remedy, its drawbacks, if not dangers, are very great. I take it from the assurance given by the Hon'ble mover, from the general character of your Lordship's administration, that there is no intention to curb the legitimate liberty of the Press in India, no desire to check the growth of knowledge, no desire to circumscribe the expansion of the mind of India, and that on the contrary there is every desire to safeguard these great interests. My Lord, English rule in India would be intolerable alike to the Englishman and the Indian if India were kept only as a preserve for the middle classes of England, only as a hunting ground for the adventurer or as an untapped field for the capitalist. Englishmen at all times have recognized that England has a mission in India, the mission of elevating India from her present position and enabling her to take a place in the comity of nations. My Lord, these are not mere idle sentiments. A long series of distinguished Anglo-Indian Administrators have fully recognized the responsibility and solemnity of the mission; our late Queen, who through a long and brilliant reign bound India with chains of love to the Throne of England, was its most eloquent exponent, and our gracious Sovereign, to whom India must be a living reality, has emphasized in his latest message to the Indian people and Princes this aspect of British rule in India: it is this aspect which has reconciled to foreign dominion the intellect and the military ardour of the Indian populations, and it would be a disaster indeed if anything were to obscure it. My Lord, I cannot conceal from myself the uneasy feeling that the Bill we are going to enact into law to-day will have this effect: it will in the first place levy a tax on knowledge: it must be known to the Hon'ble mover that most of our Presses are very poor, that many of the papers do not pay and the printing-presses hardly suffice for a bare livelihood for their proprietors. the exceptions are so very few indeed. This deposit in advance which the proposed law requires will render the expansion of presses in India a matter of very great difficulty. The proprietors of printing-presses in Bengal, many of whom I know, are mostly poor men and devoted to the cause of learning. My Lord, there are many and striking differences in the ideals of life between the East and the West. One is that in the East, wealth has never been looked upon as the criterion either of gentility or respectability. Poverty in India has never been looked upon as a crime, for a man who can afford to be wealthy, it is no honour to be poor: this class of press proprietors will be gone: the cost of publication will increase, cheap school books, cheap periodicals and literature will go, and the progressive diffusion of knowledge will suffer a severe set back: this will be due not only to the inability to provide a deposit which may amount to Rs. 5,000 for the printer and the publisher, but also to the apprehension that if the deposit can be scraped through, it is liable to be forfeited at any time. My Lord, the Hon'ble mover said that the existing presses will not suffer, will not be called upon to make the deposit unless they offend. My Lord, who is to require the security to be given? The Local Government: the examples in which a newspaper may offend have been given by the Hon'ble Home Member in his introductory speech. some of the allegations in newspapers and political writings which he finds fault with and on which in some degree he bases the present measure are as follows: I quote his own words 'the Government drains the country of its wealth, it has impoverished the people and brought about famines on a scale and with a frequency unknown before: its railways and canals have brought malaria, it has deprived the Indian artisan of his trade, it allows Indians to be ill-treated in the colonies, it levies heavy taxes and spends them on the army,' and so on. My Lord, each and every one of these statements has been made by distinguished Anglo-Indians and Indians whose loyalty is unquestioned. I do not seek on this occasion to justify or refute them. The famous expression 'bleeding India to death' was Lord Salisbury's. Commissions appointed by the Indian Government have expressed the opinion that malaria has followed in the wake of the railways and canals. An English historian of no mean repute has shown how the Industries of India were ruined by legislation in England, and even now at the bidding of Manchester we are levying countervailing duties on our own manufactures. Lord Ampthill, who once held the office which your Lordship is occupying to-day, has pleaded in language of eloquent pathos for the Indian in South Africa. If the statements in the Indian Press summarized by the Hon'ble mover justify the introduction of this measure, they will also justify the taking of security from papers already in existence. No newspaper dealing with politics will escape, no press which publishes books on economics will escape, no public man, whether he was the late Marquis of Salisbury or that aged and veteran servant of India, Dadabhoy Naoroji, whom Indian rulers delight to honour, would escape, and I am afraid to think whether Lord Morley himself would be able to avoid the operation of the law. My Lord, my Hon'ble friend has referred to the Press legislation of 1878 and to the opening speech of Sir Ashley Eden which had preceded that unfortunate enactment. My Lord, I have not seen the extracts on which Sir Ashley Eden based his animadversions on the Vernacular Press. And my testimony, even if I had seen them, would not much avail. I shall take the liberty to quote Mr. Gladstone to show that those extracts were not so dangerous after all. Mr. Gladstone said in the House of Commons: 'they (the people of India) have or think they have plenty of causes of complaint. "I am sorry to say I regard this Press Act as one of the most salient among them. but as I observe most of all from reading extracts sent home in order to make a case for the Act, all these complaints in India appear to me to be particular complaints. They complain of the errors of Government just as we complain of them in this country.' Yet on the strength of these extracts the Government here passed the Press Act of 1878, and the statements of officials then made based on these extracts have been dug up from their grave after the lapse of thirty years in support of the present measure. My Lord, this shows the danger to which the Indian Press will be exposed under the new law. If a man with the breadth of view and wide culture of the Hon'ble mover, a profound student and scholar, can take exception to the Press on grounds like these, what chance is there for the Press when the Secretary

of a Local Government in times of panic, in the hurry of multifarious duties, has to decide the fate of a journal submitted as offending by the Magistrate of the district?' The result will be that at no distant date most, if not all, Indian presses will have to furnish security or go; and knowing the conditions of my country as I do, I feel certain that they will go, security or no security. My Lord, the law indeed proposes to provide a safeguard: but what is the value of that safeguard after all? How many press proprietors in India will be able to afford the expense? Very few indeed. How many newspapers will be able to stand extinction for the period for which it may remain suspended? I shall be surprised if any will stand it. Therefore I said, my Lord, that the effect of the legislation will be to enhance the cost of knowledge, to restrict its growth, to narrow its sphere and so extinguish the indigenous newspaper Press of India, the result will be disastrous. My Lord, I will take the liberty to quote from the memorable reply which Sir Charles Metcalfe, the liberator of the Indian Press, gave to a deputation which waited upon him —' It rests with them to show that the communication of knowledge is a curse and not a benefit and that the essence of good government is to cover the land with darkness for otherwise it must be admitted to be one of the most imperative duties of a Government to confer the incalculable blessing of knowledge on the people, and by what means more effectively can this be done than by the unrestrained liberty of publication and by the stimulus which it gives to the powers of the mind?' Continuing, he said, 'if their argument be true, the spread of knowledge may eventually be fatal to our rule in India I close with them on that point, and maintain that whatever may be the consequence it is our duty to communicate the benefits of knowledge If India could only be preserved as a part of the British Empire by keeping its inhabitants in a state of ignorance, our domination would be a curse to the country and ought to cease' My Lord, I am quite sure your Lordship, who has throughout your rule shown a generous appreciation of the problems of Indian administration, does not want to go back upon these principles, The statesman who is at the helm of Indian affairs in England will not go back upon them, and I feel confident that your Lordship has given sanction to the present legislation in the view that it will not have the effect of stifling the Indian Press I have ventured to show that that view is not correct. My Lord, I do not know what are the actual materials which my Hon'ble friend has got before him. I frankly admit that the writings of a certain section of the Press require to be checked; they have mistaken licence for liberty. I believe however that their number is not so large as to call for a special legislation in which the loyal but the outspoken section of the Press will be equally involved. My Lord, I have before me statistics for the year 1902 the number of registered printing-presses was 2,192, the number of newspapers 708, the number of periodicals 573, the number of books published in English 312, in Indian languages 7,081, these numbers must have considerably increased since, but there were only 47 cases in which it was thought fit to take proceedings, all of which succeeded The *Sandhya* has gone, the *Yugantar* has gone, the *Bande Mataram* has gone, and others which offended against the law have also gone. If we have got plenary powers under the law as it stands, and we have the powers of confiscating the Press, of having the offenders tried by special tribunals, powers which have never been thwarted, why have a measure which may have an effect, and to my thinking will certainly have the effect, which is not desirable? If it is the publicity of a trial, take steps to avoid publicity: if it is the delay in the proceedings, take steps to curtail it My Lord, what we complain of is that the Bill provides punishment before trial, which even the Austrian Government does not; a temporary censorship would be better, because, while it will emasculate, it will not extinguish the Press, it will suffer criticism of Government, but not put a tax on knowledge My Lord, it would be impertinent in me to dwell on the advantages of a free Press, specially to a Government situated as the British Government is in India; it is an institution with which the greatest names in England are associated, it is the foundation of its dear liberty Consecrated by the impassioned and matchless eloquence of Milton and vindicated by the writings of Burke and Mill, its growth has been unimpaired in England for the last 300 years While in India for 70 years or more we have enjoyed its blessings and knowledge has grown more and more My Lord, I have shown that the present situation, the anarchical movement, is not owing to the license of a particular section of the Press I do not deny that such license has been harmful and must be put down, but I maintain that the existing laws are sufficient; if not, let us strengthen them: but, my Lord, I cannot agree that a measure should be passed which to my mind threatened the very existence of an indigenous and free Press in India, which will choke the springs of knowledge, which will bar the road to progress and which will not after all secure the object in view The Press may go, but will that stop the mischief? I shall take the liberty to quote Lord Morley himself. In December 1908, from his place in the House of Lords, he said 'supposing you abolish freedom of the Press or suspend it, that will not end the business You will have to shut up schools and colleges, for what would be the use of suppressing newspapers if you do not shut the schools and colleges? Nor will that be all. You will have to stop the printing of unlicensed books. The possession of a copy of Milton or Burke or Macaulay or of Bright's speeches, and all the flashing array of writers and orators who are the glory of our grand, our noble English tongue, the possession of one of these books will on this peculiar and puzzle notion of government be like the possession of a bomb, and we shall have to direct the passing of an Explosive Books Act All this and its various sequels and complements make a policy if you please. But after such a policy had produced a mute, sullen, muzzled, lifeless India, we could hardly call it, as we do now, the brightest jewel in the Imperial Crown.'

"My Lord, it will be impossible to touch the picture drawn with such master strokes without spoiling its effect To the British nation British rule in India may be a source of glory, of prestige, of rank in the scale of nations: to us it is our very life, and what is dearer than life? To us it is our only hope, our only hope of a brighter future for our country: it is to us the rescuing hand held out to a drowning man in the darkness of the night. To us it means much more than Empire, much more than glory and fame and prestige: and because we want that this rule should continue on an ever-widening base, welding the peoples of India into a nation, justly proud of its comradeship with England, possessing common rights, common privileges and sharing common dangers, that I venture to ask that the Bill may not pass into law. Your Lordship has inaugurated a noble scheme of reform; let it have a fair chance, let it bring peace to my distracted country; and in the meantime we shall support your Lordship's Government in any measure it may bring forward to punish but not to anticipate the guilty."

The Hon'ble Mr. LYON said:—"My Lord, I am sure that many of those who support the present Bill will be fully prepared to sympathise with those Hon'ble Members who have expressed regret that

the first measure passed in this new Council should affect the public Press. Indeed, it is probable that the sentiments that have been expressed in this connection would find many echoes in any assembly of His Majesty's subjects in India. But at the same time it seems essential that in the circumstances in which we find ourselves placed we should as an assembly of practical men face the problems with which we have to deal and descend from the heights to which some Hon'ble Members would wish to lead us. We have no hope that by this measure we shall extirpate anarchy, but we do believe that we shall strike at treason in its beginnings by trying to control seditious teachings in the Press.

"I think, my Lord, that many others must have waited, as I did, in the expectation that in the speech of the last Hon'ble Member who spoke, and in some of the other speeches, we should have found some acknowledgment of the firm and unwavering adherence to the great principle of the liberty of the Press which has been exhibited by the Government of India during the past three years, and some indication that the fact had been realised that, in spite of great provocation and serious abuse of the privileges which that liberty carries with it, any curtailment of those privileges had been steadily refused. But although this outstanding factor in the present position has been ignored, and although the Government's previous record appears to have been forgotten, I think that there is ample evidence of the reverence for the principle of the liberty of the Press which it has shewn. Since the Bill has been introduced it has been examined by the Public Press and it appears to have satisfied the most jealous scruples of liberal critics after a most thorough examination. Indeed, I think it would be difficult to find a measure which would combine any effective power to combat the present evils with such absolute security for honest and temperate critics. The Bill is in all essentials entirely preventive. It warns, it takes security, it does almost everything it can to prevent the commission and repetition of offences, before it raises its hand to strike. In the first place it asks for security from those who wish to start a new press. The privileges of which I spoke just now carry with them responsibilities which have hitherto been ignored. Persons who wield them should have some stake in the country, some thing to lose, and in view of the present exceptional circumstances, it seems hardly too much to ask that they should give some security for good behaviour. There is no need to prove in this Council the necessity for such a provision, or to quote any of those articles which have given rise to this legislation. The methods of distilling the poison of race hatred are well known. These privileges have been used to blackmail the wealthy, to intimidate the weak, to extort subscriptions from zemindars and to enforce the boycott by means of social persecution, and the efficacy of that social persecution is not always present to those who have received training in Western methods. Ample security is given in the Bill for small presses which are to be started for literary, educational or religious purposes, and I doubt whether any Magistrate would be restrained in the exercise of his powers if he grants exemptions to such laudable undertakings. But Government ask that the responsibility attaching to public journalism should be enforced when it is employed to generate sedition, and I venture to suggest that the old theory of the public Press as a safety valve is no longer tenable in India. The papers with which we have to deal too often generate steam which can only find an escaping valve in crime.

"The second object of the Bill is to meet offences in the large majority of cases with a warning and the taking of security. Surely these are lenient methods of dealing with such difficulties. Jurisdiction to deal with such cases is given to no less an authority than the Local Government, and the Local Government is answerable to the Government of India, and also I would note to its own Legislative Council; and I do not think that those Hon'ble Members who would deprecate any importance being attached to the control of the Legislative Council can be counted to be in the right, as all who have studied the methods of Parliament in England know what control, what pressure, what influence can be exercised by a reasonable and reasoning minority, however small, in that Parliament.

"As for the offences which are made penal under this Bill, they were carefully hedged round from the very commencement by the carefully drawn section which deals with them, and they have come back to us from the Select Committee reduced in number and even more strictly defined. Read with the explanations which accompany them, I do not believe that there is one which Hon'ble Members will not hold sufficient to disqualify a printer or a publisher from his work, and it will be observed that it is only the repetition of such an offence which will find punishment under this Bill. In such circumstances, my Lord, I believe we shall be wise if we discount all the gloomy forebodings as to the results of this legislation which we have just now heard and if we look forward to a feature when the youths of this country shall have been protected from the greatest danger that now assails their manhood, and when a healthier and more sane public opinion shall have rendered inoperative even the mild precautionary provisions of the present Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. SHAMUL HUDA said:—"My Lord, it is not without feelings of considerable sorrow and regret that I feel myself constrained to support the principle and policy of this Bill. I realise my Lord, that for every man who deserves the treatment which the Bill accords to him there will be ten or more who do not deserve it. I also realise that the Bill is likely to render editors of newspapers a little nervous and timid and thereby prevent to a certain extent that fair and free discussion of grievances which has done so much to improve the administration of this country. Whilst, however, realising all these difficulties, I feel at the same time that the circumstances at the present moment are exceptional and deserve exceptional treatment. If I felt, my Lord, that there is anything like widespread discontent among the masses of the people, I would have said that repressive measures are not suitable because they would only aggravate the feeling; but I feel that the dastardly crimes which have sent a thrill of horror through the length and breadth of this country are not sympathised with by the people and that those who are guilty of those crimes are irreconcilables whom no concession will reconcile. My Lord, although I do not think that the measure which is before us will prove an efficient check to the spread of sedition, the consideration that presses me most is this, that, if those who are responsible for the peace and good government of this country think that they require a certain weapon to cope with the evil, it would be a serious responsibility for the non-official members of this Council to refuse to them that weapon. It is for this reason, and for this reason alone, that I support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. KERRICK, K.C., said:—"My Lord, it was not my intention to interpose in this debate at this stage at all: my views have already been expressed before the Select Committee, which it was my privilege to serve on. However, the utterances of the Hon'ble Mr Bhupendra Nath Bose have drawn my fire, and I desire, my Lord, to answer very briefly some of the arguments which were put

forward by the Hon'ble Member, which I venture to describe as fallacious, as specious, and as dangerous. In the first place, the Hon'ble Member referred us to the teachings of history. He instanced the case of Japan, he instanced Turkey and Persia. Well, my Lord, one moment's consideration will disclose the fallacy of drawing any argument from the historical view of things taken in Japan: that is in no sense applicable to the present state here. The movement in Japan, my Lord, as is perfectly well known, was not in itself a movement which in any way involved the subversion of the existing Government, and that, my Lord, is the object which is indoctrinated by the seditious portion of the Press, which it is the aim of the present Bill to control. Turkey again was aiming, as we all know, at securing an advancement on the path of progress by the substitution of a more modern constitution for the old ideas which had previously leaded her and which were obviously crude and unsuitable to modern demands. Practically, therefore, there is no argument to be drawn from Turkey, Persia or Japan as regards the desirability or the reverse of the present measure. This Bill stands on its own footing: it has to meet circumstances which have arisen in this country. The Hon'ble Member used, and advanced it as an argument, that it will not destroy anarchy and that it will not prevent outrages. But, my Lord, is that any argument at all? Assuming that it will not—and, unfortunately, most of us suppose that it will not—destroy the existing anarchical sentiment that prevails in a portion of the community, is that any reason at all for not taking such firm measures as we can take to meet an undoubted evil? The Hon'ble Member said that the Press is not the sole cause of this. We may assume that it is not the sole cause of the present state of things, but it is a very marked contributary cause, a cause that has undoubtedly contributed to the present state of things, and, as such, it is necessary to control it. The Hon'ble Member spoke as though he were unaware of the torrent of anarchical literature which has unfortunately been flowing in this country during the past few years. He cited Mr Gladstone's views as to the state of the Press in India at the time when Mr Gladstone was speaking. That has no application to the present circumstances at all. It is obvious that Mr. Gladstone had not before him anything like the class of literature which too unfortunately is so prevalent at the present time in this country and has been for many years past. The Hon'ble Member seriously asked us not to 'choke the springs of knowledge'—as though indeed this measure, this moderately drawn measure, moderately drawn having regard to the circumstances at the present time,—could in any way choke the springs of knowledge. That is a misconception of the object and purpose of the measure which is at present under consideration. There is no desire, as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Member who introduced this Bill, to choke the springs of knowledge. On the contrary there is the freest possible room for criticism in every form. Fair and proper criticism will not come within the scope of this measure. But though the measure, as I submit, in no way tends even in the slightest degree to choke the springs of knowledge, as the Hon'ble Member said it would do, it may, and I trust it will tend towards choking the malignant attacks upon the Government which have been only too frequent in recent years.

"The Hon'ble Member spoke of the protection of the Press. He said that the Press must be protected. True; but, my Lord, how about the protection of the public, how about the protection of the servants of the public, too many of whom have unfortunately fallen victims to the seditious doctrines that have been spread by a certain section of the Press? It is very well to sympathise with the Press as a whole, but we must have sympathy and a wider sympathy for the victims of the deadly teachings of the Press.

"The Hon'ble Member referred to extracts from the Press, and spoke as though they were very trivial and very unimportant in their bearings. As a matter of fact there is not one or two or a dozen, but hundreds or thousands of extracts from the newspaper Press of the last few years and which unfortunately is still continuing—extracts which, if I were to read here, would without any doubt be capable of one construction only, viz., the most direct incitements to murder, direct incitements to rebellion and to subversion of British rule. And at the very least, a large number of them directly use such expressions as must have the inevitable result of inculcating the most deadly hatred of British rule and of British officials. It is to meet that continuous current which has been flowing, and is still flowing, that the present measure has been introduced.

"The Hon'ble Member, if I understood him aright, demurred to the representations made by the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley when he was introducing this Bill. Sir Herbert Risley stated, if I may say so, in the most moderate language, certain of the evils which the Press undoubtedly had been preaching and the doctrines that it had been disseminating which are subversive of all lawful authority. Indeed I was struck by the extreme moderation of Sir Herbert Risley in making those references. He instanced a few of the evils which the Press were and still are continually preaching, but he by no means took as illustrations the most violent of the teachings which have been and still are being continually published and disseminated. One might point to thousands of extracts each one of which breathes the most deadly hatred of British rule. Some of them—I am referring for the moment to certain newspapers which have come under my notice but which are happily suppressed—directly incited, and in no unequivocal language, to the preparation of explosive bombs which they directed should be kept in every house. That is the sort of literature there was in the past. If at the present moment the utterances of the Press are less directly deadly in their nature, it is undoubtedly due to prosecutions which have put fear into that section of the Press. At the same time these prosecutions have been found ineffective to stamp out the continual current of abuse and calumny which the Press (a certain section of the Press and the one at which the Bill is aimed) still throw at the British Government and at British rule. If I were to read extracts that I have at my disposal it would make the blood of every loyal British subject boil with indignation.

"Then, said the Hon'ble Member, 'do not punish before you prove the individual guilty.' My Lord, the whole scope of this measure is—and this cannot be too strongly emphasized—preventive, and not punitive. It is to prevent the continuance and the recurrence of these hideous attacks that have been so violently made and which are obviously so subversive of all lawful authority in this country, that this measure is being introduced.

"And, lastly, the Hon'ble Member referred to the freedom of the Press. There is no one here who does not admire that elementary principle of the British constitution, the freedom of the Press. But this is very often misunderstood. The freedom of the Press means its freedom within the limits imposed by the law, and those limits are continually being exceeded by a certain section of the Press in this country. The fullest criticism is permitted by the law: the fullest criticism is still permitted by this measure, and will in no way be prejudiced. There is the utmost scope for the advancement of

every legitimate argument, and the only class of argument which is cut out by the measure is that class of argument which it is desired effectively to stamp out, viz., malignant misrepresentations and statements involving assertions of corrupt methods in the Government and in the officers of Government. Such statements cannot and should not be permitted, and it is the aim of the measure which is before this Council to stamp out, not free criticism, but the abuse of free criticism and the attribution to Government and to its officers of malignant and corrupt methods. And that being so, in the peculiar circumstances of the times, one must feel that it is a measure that will receive the support of every loyal subject, and that it in no way militates against the principles of the freedom and liberty of the Press."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA said :—"My Lord, it is perhaps an advantage that I rise to lay such views as I have on this Bill before the Council, after having had the benefit of listening to the many able speeches which have been delivered in connection with it. I regret, however, to say, my Lord, that having heard all those speeches, I am still unconvinced as to the necessity of this Bill or of dealing with it in the manner in which it is being dealt with. A great deal of regret has been expressed both in this Council and outside it that a measure of the extraordinary importance of this Bill should be dealt with in the hurry in which it is being dealt with. Reference has been made to the hurry in which the Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878. My Lord, one mistake does not justify another. In the present instance, neither in the long and lucid speech of the Hon'ble mover of the Bill nor in the subsequent speeches that have been made has any explanation been offered as to why it is necessary to rush this measure as it is being rushed. My Lord, the great advantage which the Government has thought it necessary to secure to the public in connection with measures which are brought before the Legislative Council in giving publicity to them is that those who are interested in the measures should have the fullest opportunity of expressing their opinions regarding them and of submitting them to your Excellency's Council in order that those opinions may be considered before deciding the final shape which the measures should take. As soon as this measure was introduced, it was referred to a Select Committee. The Select Committee have no doubt considered the Bill; but if there had been a general discussion in the Council of the principle of the Bill and the general lines of criticism had been known to the Committee, I am certain, my Lord, that it would have been a great advantage to the Select Committee in doing their work. I have received telegrams from my own province, from the President of the United Provinces Congress Committee, from the President of the Peoples' Association at Lucknow, and from the Secretaries of the Mahajana Sabha at Madras asking me to lay them before the Select Committee and your Excellency, and to urge that more time should be given for the consideration of the Bill. My Lord, it is not enough to say that the Bill has been published and that it has been before the public for three or four days. The measure being of the importance which it is, I submit that a great deal more time should have been given to the Press and the public to consider and to criticise the Bill, particularly as no circumstance has been mentioned which could justify its being hurried through the Council.

"Now, my Lord, coming to the Bill itself, we are no doubt confronted by the outstanding fact, the unfortunate outstanding fact, that there have been certain anarchical crimes and outrages committed in this country. Every good man must deplore and detest those crimes. They are hateful in the sight of God and men, and they have been condemned all over the country in unmistakable language. If it were shown that any particular measure was necessary to extirpate the germs of anarchical crimes, I am sure the whole country would rise as one man to support the measure, and to thank your Lordship's Government for introducing it. But it is evident from all the remarks that have been made both by official and non-official members that there is very little expectation entertained that this measure will really have any substantial effect upon anarchical crimes. I do not deny that it may check the distribution of the poisonous literature which some newspapers have been indulging in; but that it will have any effect upon those men who have gone into the wicked camp of the anarchists or terrorists, I do not think many members entertain even the hope that it will achieve that result. That being so, my Lord, we have to consider what are the circumstances which justify the passing of such a measure as the one before us. The whole country, as I say, all decent people, are united, are of one mind with the Government in desiring that whatever measure may be necessary for the purpose of putting down anarchical crime should be adopted. But it must be shown that a particular measure is calculated to secure that object. The Hon'ble mover of the Bill said in his opening speech that he had to justify the Bill before the Council, and to show why and how the laws which exist already are not sufficient to deal with the situation. My Lord, he referred to the murderous conspiracy which has come into existence, and he said that the outrages which that conspiracy had committed or attempted to commit were the direct result of the teachings of certain journals. The Hon'ble the Advocate General also, in the speech with which he has just now favoured us, spoke of the stream of poisonous sedition which has been passing through several of these journals. My Lord, the picture which the Hon'ble mover of the Bill has drawn of the existing situation would suggest a question to many minds as to whether there was any law in the land which could deal effectively or at all with the poison of seditious literature which was passing through the papers. One would imagine that there was no law which could deal with the abuse of the liberty of the Press as it was described in the speech of the Hon'ble mover of the Bill. But, my Lord, as the Council knows, there is already a great deal of legislation existing in our Statute-book which seeks to deal and which does deal with all abuses of that liberty. The Hon'ble Member began by saying that it was his duty to show why the Government could not be content to rely on the ordinary criminal law. He ended by merely asserting, not proving, that that law was insufficient. I am sorry I did not find any explanation in the speech of the Hon'ble Member as to why these provisions had been found to be not sufficient or wherein they had been found to be insufficient. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has tried to make up for the omission and has said that section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been found to be a useless weapon. He said that there had been three papers which had been convicted twice, two papers which had been convicted three times, and one which had been convicted six times. My Lord, a repetition of an offence by six papers out of a total of, I believe, nearly 800 papers in the country, does not show that there is not sufficient provision in the existing law to deal with cases of sedition or attempts to promote sedition. The situation therefore demands that before we give our assent to a new and stringent measure being placed on the Statute-book, the existing provisions of the law should be dispassionately examined.

"Now, my Lord, there are two matters to which I would especially invite attention. The present Bill, as the Council has noted, defines what would be regarded as prohibited matter, and the publication

of which would expose a man to the penalties or to the consequences which are described in the Bill. Among the matters so prohibited, as the Hon'ble mover of the Bill pointed out in his speech, are certain offences which are already provided for in existing Codes. Take, for instance, those mentioned in clause (c) of section 4 of the Bill, to incite to murder or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, or to any act of violence; these are fully provided for by Act VII of 1908—an Act for the prevention of incitements to murder and to other offences in newspapers. The Hon'ble mover said that it was thought advisable to include them in this Bill in order that the Government may, if necessary, take action of a less severe kind than that prescribed by the Act of 1908. I submit, my Lord, that the outrages that have been committed of late would make one think that this was not the time when the Government would seek milder methods to deal with cases which fell within the purview of that Act. Clause (b) relates to the offence of seducing any officer, soldier or sailor in the Army or Navy of His Majesty from his allegiance or his duty. Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code already provides that any person who attempts to do any of these acts shall be punished with transportation for life or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years and shall be liable to fine. Then, my Lord, the third clause incorporates the provisions of sections 124A and 153A with the addition of an offence against Native Princes or Chiefs. And the clause which seeks to protect judicial officers serving His Majesty from being maligned or unjustly attacked. These, my Lord, are the most important provisions of the Bill. And I beg to invite the Council's attention now to the provisions of section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Under that section any person who disseminates either orally or in writing or attempts to disseminate or in any wise abets the dissemination of any seditious matter, that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Penal Code, or any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 153 of the Indian Penal Code, or any matter concerning a Judge which amounts to criminal intimidation or defamation under the Indian Penal Code, that section provides that if any editor or printer or publisher or proprietor of a newspaper shall be guilty of any of the offences specified there, the District Magistrate or the Chief Presidency Magistrate shall have the power, with the previous sanction of the Governor General or of the Local Government, to call upon the person so offending to show cause why he should not be bound down with or without sureties to be of good behaviour for a certain period. I submit, my Lord, that this is a provision which should enable the Government to deal with cases of persons who disseminate seditious or other objectionable matter, who, that is to say, publish prohibited matter or such matter as the present Bill says will be prohibited matter. Then, again, as I have said before, there is the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act. That Act was passed in 1908 after the writings of certain journals, to which the Hon'ble mover of the Bill I think referred, had led to the commission of some outrages. Now, my Lord, section 3 of that Act provides that where, upon an application made by order of or under authority from the Local Government, a Magistrate is of opinion that a newspaper contains any incitement to murder or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, or to any act of violence, such Magistrate may make a conditional order declaring the printing-press used, or intended to be used, for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper or found in or upon the premises where such newspaper is or at the time of the printing of the matter complained of was printed to be forfeited, and to make such a conditional order of forfeiture absolute unless the person concerned appears and shows good cause against it. These two sections, my Lord, give ample power under the existing law to the Government to deal effectively and speedily too with persons who abuse the liberty of the Press. It has not been shown in what respects these provisions are insufficient, and I submit that justification for introducing a new measure has not been established. It may be said, my Lord, that the procedure and punishment provided by section 108 are insufficient to deal with cases of persons who repeatedly commit the same offence. I am unable to understand why in such cases also a repeated application of the provisions of that section should not put an end to the evil activities of such persons. But assuming that it would not, I submit that the proper course would have been to ask for an amendment of that section in order to incorporate more penal provisions to effect the end which the Government has in view and not to introduce a new measure.

"If, my Lord, the necessity of a new Act has not been established, then I submit that the matter should end here. Assuming, however, that a real necessity has been felt for giving greater power to the Courts, assuming also that the course of amending the existing Acts has for any valid reason not commended itself to the Government, and the Government feel in all the circumstances of the case that a new Act should be passed, I should like then to hear some explanation as to why a great, a novel, and, I submit with great respect, a dangerous departure has been introduced into this Bill against the principle of all the existing enactments which the Government has passed during the last fifty years and more. My Lord, under the Criminal Procedure Code, once the sanction of the Governor General or of the Local Government is obtained to proceed against any editor, printer, publisher or proprietor of a newspaper to require him to give security for good behaviour, the whole procedure which is regulated by the provisions of that Act is judicial, and the whole matter is left to be dealt with judicially by the Magistrate. So also in the case of the Newspapers Offences Act which deals with offences of a far more grave character. The Government passed that enactment less than two years ago and they considered it both just and wise to adhere to the principle of leaving it to the Magistrate and the Courts established by the Government to decide what matter fell within the definition of sedition and what did not. I do not understand, my Lord, why this new departure should have been made in the present Bill by which, instead of leaving it to the Magistrate to decide what matter came within the definition of prohibited matter and what did not, the Local Government is empowered to take upon itself to decide what matter is seditious without giving an opportunity for hearing to the person against whom it may so decide. I submit, my Lord, that this is a departure which is not justified by the existing circumstances of the country. The crimes at the prevention of which the Newspapers Offences Act aims are, my Lord, more serious, are certainly not less serious, than the crimes which it may be hoped that the present Bill may tend to prevent. That being so, I submit that if the Legislature has thought it right to leave it to the Magistrate to decide whether a newspaper contained incriminating matter within the meaning of that Act, it should have been left also to the Magistrate to decide what matter came within the definition of prohibited matter under the proposed law. My Lord, the Bill raises 'a political question,' to quote the weighty words of Mr. Gladstone uttered in the House of Commons in connection with the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, 'of great importance, of the utmost delicacy, namely, whether it is wise for the Government to take into its own hands and out of the hands of the established

local jurisdiction the power of determining what writing is seditious and what is not.' In the course of the same debate Mr. Gladstone observed that 'the most unfortunate feature which the measure presents is the removal of Press prosecutions from the jurisdiction of the judicial establishments of the country in order that they may be dealt with as matters of executive discretion.' The Bill before us seeks to revive that feature of the Vernacular Press Act which was so justly condemned by Mr. Gladstone. My Lord the argument that in taking proceedings against offending printers or publishers under the ordinary criminal law there would be a great deal of publicity given to the offence and that would be a public disadvantage, is not a new one. It has been urged to support the Press Act of 1878. Speaking in reference to that argument, Mr. Gladstone said: 'The argument that is made for the abstraction of these matters from the Courts of justice is one which strikes at the root of our law and the best part of our policy, in India.' It is said 'oh no, we will not prosecute in the Court, for if we do that the prosecution will bring these men into popularity, and the mischief of the prosecution will be greater than that of submission to the evil.' My Lord, this argument has no greater force to-day than it had in 1878; and, I submit, it is not an argument which is worth considering in the face of the great danger involved in the departure which it is sought to make from the principle upon which the entire system of the administration of justice is built, and which the Government has followed throughout in enacting all its laws. That being so, I respectfully submit that if the Government feel that a new measure must be passed, this novel principle which has been introduced into the Bill should be eliminated, and power should be left to the Magistrate as in other enactments to deal according to law with what may be regarded as prohibited matter. There can be no possibility, my Lord, of the effect of this measure being weakened by adhering to the right principle: it will still be quite as potent for preventing mischief as the present measure can be. The sanction of the Local Government will yet be necessary before any action is initiated, but once the proceedings have been initiated the matter will be left to be dealt with by the Magistrate acting as a Judge, and any order that he may pass will rightly and properly go up to the High Court for revision or in appeal. I may say here that I do not see why an appeal should not be allowed from an order asking for a deposit of security as well as from an order for forfeiture of that security. If an order is made by the Magistrate of the district or the Chief Presidency Magistrate and it is taken up in revision or appeal before a High Court, there will be a greater assurance in the public mind that the merits of the order will receive due consideration, than, my Lord, human nature being what it is, and the circumstances of the country being what they are, there would be when an order passed by the Local Government on the executive side will be brought up for revision before the High Court. So far then with regard to the necessity of the new measure and in regard to the new change of principle which it introduces. I submit, my Lord, that the necessity of it has not been proved, the justification not established.

"Let us now consider some other aspects of the Bill. The Hon'ble mover of the Bill has stated the objects of the Bill to be somewhat larger. He has stated that the object of the Bill is 'to provide for the better control of the Press or to confine the Press—the whole Press, European and Indian, English and Vernacular—within the limits of legitimate discussion.' My Lord, that clear statement of the object clears the ground to a great extent for discussion. It naturally gives rise to the question whether the condition of our Press, European and Indian, English and Vernacular, in this country is such as to justify any legislation to keep it within the limits of legitimate discussion. My Lord, the Hon'ble mover of the Bill has given us a history of the liberty of the Press in this country. He has told us that during the last seventy years, with the exception of two short periods of one and three years respectively, the Press in India has been free; he has told us that these two periods were, one the short period in the dark days of the mutiny, and the other the period of the Vernacular Press Act. My Lord, the Vernacular Press Act was repealed within three years and action was taken under it only once. We can take it then that there was no necessity for Government to restrain the liberty of the Press in actual practice. Up to the year 1907, the Hon'ble mover of the Bill has said that there had been only sixteen Press prosecutions. My Lord, I ask the Hon'ble Member to say if in Austria to which he referred, or in any other country to which he might refer, the Press has as a whole behaved better or been conducted more respectably than in India during the last seventy years. The remarks of the Hon'ble Member would lead one to think that the Press had been offending for a long time: he has spoken of the great forbearance which the Government exercised in dealing with the Press: he spoke of that forbearance as extreme: he said that some people thought it was excessive: and he complained that in spite of that much forbearance being shown, the Press did not mend its ways but went from bad to worse. My Lord, if the picture drawn by the Hon'ble Member were true, it would have cast a most serious reflection upon the administration. If it were true, it would show that while the administration saw that the Press was going steadily from bad to worse, it did not take any steps to check the evil course. But happily for the Press and for the Government we have in the remarks quoted by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dadabhoy the testimony of more than one very high official of Government that the Press of this country has as a whole behaved respectably and honourably and that it has given little ground for complaint. I will not quote, my Lord, what the Hon'ble Member may regard as ancient history. Sir Herbert Risley gave us the history of the Press up to the year 1907, and he then drew attention to the Resolution which your Excellency's Government was pleased to issue in that year for the better control of newspapers. In that Resolution it was stated that 'the Governor General in Council has no desire whatever to restrain the legitimate liberty of the Press to criticise the actions of the Government, and he would be most reluctant to curtail the freedom of the many well-conducted papers because of the misbehaviour of a few disloyal journals.' My Lord, barely two years have passed since your Lordship was pleased to graciously acknowledge that the many papers in this country were well conducted and that the journals which were disloyal were a few. I venture to say, my Lord, that that is the position even to-day. With the regrettable exception of a few papers in some parts of the country, the great bulk of them are still well conducted. If this is so, the case which my friend sought to make against a general restriction of the liberty which the Press has enjoyed, the case which he sought to make for taking legislative action to confine the whole Press within the limits of legitimate discussion, has not, I submit, been made out. Your Lordship will be pleased to remember that the last two years and a half have been a period of exception. Up to the beginning of the year 1907, or I will go back a little earlier, up to nearly the end of the year 1905, the Press generally behaved in an excellent manner, even in the province of Bengal. I do not think that there were many papers till then the conduct of which could be much complained of. My Lord, we all know then the unfortunate

but momentous event which occurred about the end of 1905. We all know the act of violence, as many millions of people believe it, which was committed by Lord Curzon's Government in partitioning Bengal against the prayers and protests of the people. And it is from that time, my Lord, that the evils which we are now deploring, and which have led to several deplorable results, largely date their origin.

"My Lord, it was in 1906 that a certain portion of the Press assumed a tone of bitterness and even hostility which continued to grow also in 1907, but I submit, my Lord, that that evidenced abnormal condition. The causes of the change in the tone of the Press were discernible by everybody who cared to think about it. We regret them, but we cannot overlook them. It was due to the cause to which I have referred and to the bad feelings which were excited in the year 1905 and in the succeeding year by certain official acts and utterances. I am sorry to say therefore that the regime of your Lordship's predecessor was largely responsible for diverting a section of the Press from its honourable course into a course which has caused immense pain to all lovers of the country, to all lovers of peaceful progress and good administration. My Lord, the evil is there, but in dealing with it, in taking steps to extirpate it, let us remember the causes which have brought it about, so that our judgment may be tempered as the circumstances of the case may require. Let us remember also that since the time these newspapers began to abuse the liberty which they enjoyed, the Government has not been sitting idle. At no stage during the last three years could it be said that the Government failed to do its duty in regard to the suppression of all expressions of seditious opinions. We are told that the Government has been mild—the impression among the people generally is that the Government has been unduly severe; but my Lord, there is another class of opinion which holds that the Government has been firmly mild and sympathetically severe as it thought the occasion required it to be. As soon as it felt that there was a necessity for doing so, it passed the Newspapers Offences Act in 1908, which can by no means be described as a mild measure. That Act has led to the suppression of certain journals which offended most severely; others have been toned down or have died out. If there is any journal existing which still offends against the law, there is provision enough in the existing Code to stamp it out of existence. There is not a single member in this Council who would desire that any mercy should be shown to such journals, no one who desires that they should be allowed with impunity to abuse the liberty of publication which they enjoy. But I submit that unless the existing enactments are shown to be insufficient, that unless it is shown to be necessary to introduce new legislation, the Government should not place one more repressive measure on the Statute-book. I am sure your Excellency would be most unwilling to place one such other measure on the Statute-book. There is no doubt that this Bill, if passed, will become a new source of discontent. This is evident from what I have seen of the comments that have already been made in some papers and from the many communications to which I have referred. Your Lordship was pleased in the noble and gracious speech with which you opened this expanded Council, to point out that, deplorable as were the outrages which the anarchists had committed, they were mere passing shadows. Your Lordship will allow me to quote your Lordship's words. You were pleased to say:

'Though I have no wish to disguise from you the anxieties of the moment, I do not for an instant admit that the necessity of ruthlessly eradicating a great evil from our midst should throw more than a passing shadow over the general political situation in India. I believe that situation to be better than it was five years ago. We must not allow immediate dangers to blind us to the evidences of future promise. I believe that the broadening of political representation has saved India from far greater troubles than those who have now to face.'

"My Lord, that being the situation, that being the correct reading of the situation, there is very little justification for introducing and passing the measure that is now before the Council. If it cannot be abandoned, my Lord, I submit that there should be at any rate time allowed for further consideration of this measure. There is a real danger felt that the provisions of the Bill as it stands will seriously affect the legitimate liberty of the Press. Those provisions are unnecessarily wide and drastic. I will not take up the time of the Council by dwelling on them in detail. By way of illustration I beg to invite attention to the fact that the Bill has discarded even the very reasonable provision which existed in the Vernacular Press Act, of 1878, whereby the Local Government was required to give notice in the first instance to an offending newspaper, a warning so that the publisher might avoid offending again. Section 6 of that Act required that such a warning should be given, and section 7 laid down that if the warning was not heeded certain consequences were to follow. I submit, my Lord, that such a provision at least should have been included in this Bill. Secondly, there is danger from the Bill not only to new presses but also to existing presses. In the case of new presses there is no reason shown for requiring everybody who wants to start a press to deposit a security. The fact that there are certain persons in the community who abuse their liberty does not justify action being taken against persons who have not so misconducted themselves. To require every newspaper which may now come into existence to deposit a security is, I submit, placing an unnecessary barrier in the path of journalism and casting an undeserved slur upon the good conduct of the person who may wish to start a paper. If, however, the Government insist that some security must be deposited, it is nothing but reasonable to suggest that the Magistrate should only require it from a person in whose case he considers that there are grounds for believing that he might make use of the press for evil or seditious purposes. My Lord, considering that the liberty of the Press has not generally been abused during the long course of seventy years, I submit it is fair to ask that this change at least should be made in the Bill. I do not wish that an offender should be saved from the consequences of his evil actions. I am only anxious that persons who are not guilty, who have never allowed any idea of disloyalty or sedition to enter their minds, should not be punished because some other person or persons have offended. Then, my Lord, in the case of existing presses, the Bill says that whenever any person goes to register himself as a publisher of a paper, the Magistrate shall demand a security from him. I submit that will mean that if the publisher of a paper which has existed for thirty years and which has never offended dies and a new publisher goes to make an application to have himself registered as such, or if the owner of a paper or press which has existed for fifty years dies and the son or the heir goes to make an application that he should be registered as the keeper of a press or the publisher of the paper, he will be called upon to give a security. I submit that this is extremely hard and unjust. The Bill does not give the protection which it was thought at the first reading of the Bill was given to existing presses.

"My Lord, I will not take up much more time of the Council. I am only anxious that the provisions of the Bill which have created an apprehension in the minds of the people that the liberty of legitimate discussion which is highly beneficial to the people and the Government will be curtailed, should be given up or recast. My Lord, when the Press is left at the mercy of the Local Government, when it is left to the Local Government by merely issuing a notice to demand a security, I submit the freedom with which newspapers have expressed their criticisms of the acts and omissions of Government is very much likely to suffer. After all, Local Governments are composed of human beings who are liable to err; and we have had instances of Local Governments committing mistakes which sometimes the Government of India have had to correct. If it should happen, my Lord, that a paper has been writing a little more outspokenly than it should have done, if a paper has offended by a series of criticisms passed upon the Local Government, any incautious or careless expression in it might much sooner be construed as falling within the definition of prohibited matter than might be the case if the paper had not been so criticising the Government. A notice issued to the keeper of the press or the publisher to deposit a security will, I fear, in many instances, at least in some instances, lead to the extinction of the paper. The paper might be owned by an individual who may not be in a position to lose the little property he has. It may be owned by a Company, and they may wish at the first indication of danger to close the business to avoid the threatened loss. In that way, my Lord, I submit papers generally will be constrained to write under a greater sense of restraint than is needed for the purposes of good administration or of fair discussion. For these reasons, I submit that the further consideration of this Bill should be postponed. And in support of the submission I would remind the Council of what Mr. Gladstone said in connection with the Vernacular Press Act. He said 'I think, if one thing is more obvious than another, it is that, whatever we do give, we should not retract, and that when we have communicated to India the benefit which is perhaps the greatest of all those that we enjoy under our own institutions, viz., the publicity of proceedings in which the nation is interested, and the allowance of sufficient time to consider them at their several stages, to afford securities against wrong and error—it is deplorable in a case like this as India that the utmost haste . . . should have been observed not in amending or altering, but in completely over-turning, so far as the Press was concerned, a cardinal part of the legislation of the country'. I have omitted the word 'Native' because the present Bill affects the whole Press, European and Indian, English and Vernacular. My Lord, I submit that those weighty observations give us very sound guidance as to the lines which this Council should pursue. We should not expose ourselves to a similar criticism by passing this Bill to-day. No possible injury can happen if the further consideration of this Bill is postponed in order that the public should have further time for consideration. Members of the Council should have a further opportunity of weighing the Bill, and the Government of reconsidering its decision as to the necessity of a new measure, or at least of introducing the new principle, viz., that of substituting executive discretion for Judicial decision in determining whether a man has been guilty of some of the most serious offences of which any man can be guilty."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. SINHA said:—"My Lord, as a member of your Lordship's Government, who has had a great deal to do with the preparation of the measure now under discussion, I feel it my duty to make a few observations on the Bill, for certain misconceptions which apparently still exist with regard to its scope and purpose should, if possible, be dispelled, though I had hoped that after the lucid speech from my Hon'ble friend the Home Member it would hardly be necessary for me to have to transgress upon the attention of the Council to-day.

"My Lord, I ask Your Lordship's leave to begin by expressing the regret that I share with most Hon'ble Members of the Council, and speaking personally for myself, the humiliation that I feel that we should to-day have to take part in the passing of a measure—which undoubtedly, I do not for a moment seek to conceal it—which undoubtedly, places greater obstacles than have hitherto existed upon the freedom of the Press. But, My Lord, while I feel the pain and the humiliation, I also feel consolation in being able to take part in a measure which I believe will have a great influence for good on the future of my country. It is because I believe this to be a wise, fair and just measure that I have agreed to take part in the introduction of this measure.

"My Lord, I call upon my countrymen—whose confidence I claim to have earned—I call upon them to give their cordial support to this measure and to do the utmost that lies in their power to make it a success and to show that the Government is not called upon to enforce the Act either by their executive or judicial powers; for the matter rests entirely in their hands. My Lord, I will not deal—I am not able to ascend to the sublime heights to which some of my learned friends in the Council have invited us to-day—with the disquisitions about the freedom of the Press, about the inestimable boon of a free Press, and matters of that description. However appropriate they may be on general grounds, I confess I am not fully convinced of their relevancy with regard to a Bill of the particular nature that we are considering. The question, and the only question, to my mind is this. Is there a necessity for the measure that we are considering to-day? And if there is, are the means which we are proposing adapted to the end which we have in view? Now, if I have understood my friends who have spoken before me aright, it seems to be universally conceded that the liberty of the Press, the freedom of the Press for which we all have a great affection, has been in many cases most grossly abused. Is that, or is that not so? I have not heard any of my friends, I have not heard my learned friend Mr. Gokhale, for whom I have the greatest regard, I have not heard my friend Babu Bhupendranath Basu, with whom I have worked for many years, I have not heard either of them deny that the liberty of the Press has been grossly abused. If that is so, are we not to try and find a remedy? I can understand the argument, 'why not have recourse to the existing law? Are not the provisions of the Penal Code, the Seditious Meetings Act, the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, which were passed only the other day, are not these stringent enough, are not these sufficient?' Well, if I cannot satisfy the Council that they are neither stringent nor sufficient, I will accept their verdict and say that the Bill which we have introduced is unnecessary and probably inexpedient. But let us see if as a matter of fact the provisions of the existing law are sufficient. Now my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale has urged with characteristic force, that we have in the provisions of section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code a weapon and an instrument ready to our hands which we have neglected to work, which we might have worked to greater advantage, and, if we had, there was no necessity whatever for a measure of the kind before us. Now my Hon'ble friend is not a lawyer himself. Fortunately or unfortunately, I have been for many years a lawyer. I have had practical experience of the working of section 108, and I have

had a good deal of practical experience of the working of the sections dealing with sedition in the Penal Code; and I feel perfectly certain when I explain to the Council the difficulties of prosecutions under this sedition section and of prosecutions under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, they must inevitably come to the conclusion that those provisions are neither sufficient nor stringent enough. Now let us deal first with section 108 which is of the same nature, the remedy is of the same nature, as the one we are now trying to provide, namely, preventive. Sir Harold Stuart, I think, pointed out its inefficiency and I desire only to add that in my experience I found it to work in that way. Thus when you call upon a man to furnish security under section 108 because he has been publishing seditious matter or because he has been publishing matter which excites race hatred, or because he has been publishing matter for the purpose of intimidating Judges, supposing you succeed in proving that that is the man who has published or printed the matter in question—it is not always easy to do so—but supposing you succeed in proving that the man you hauled before the Magistrate under section 108 is the man who has printed or published or disseminated seditious matter; what is done? All that he is required to do is to enter into a bond or to give security, in other words, that he will not do it again. Well, when I have got that, how far have I got towards my end? Assume I prove it. I can prove it if he is a publisher, because he has to make a declaration under the Act of 1867 that he is a publisher. But he goes home and makes a declaration that he is no longer a publisher of that paper, so that the law cannot touch him. No more, he puts up a friend of his, a man of straw, a dummy editor, to write, or rather to copy out what he has written himself. How do I benefit by the bond which I have taken? How do I prove that the man who engaged solemnly before the Courts of Justice to be of good behaviour in the future has transgressed? Humanly speaking, it is impossible to prove it. It is difficult enough to prove that the man is actually responsible for the dissemination of the poison. But when you have proved it and when you have got an order punishing him, when you have got it, you are no further than you had been before you ever came into Court. Well, that is the section that we are referred to saying, Why don't you work that? It has been worked, it has been in practice found to be unsuccessful, and with the explanations which I have given is any one surprised that it should be unsuccessful?

"Well, then, I will deal now with the section with regard to sedition, the section which we are unfortunately so familiar with for the last few years, section 124-A. My Hon'ble friend refers with great force to the observations of Sir Herbert Risley and says that we confessed ourselves that during the last two years we have had 40 prosecutions, and that in these prosecutions we have had cent. per cent. of convictions. What more do we want? We have succeeded in every case. The law is potent enough to deal with such cases. Well, it would look like that to people who are not behind the scenes. If my Hon'ble friends think that because there were 40 prosecutions that there were only 40 seditious articles. I can tell them that they are greatly mistaken.

"My Lord, I have been the confidential adviser of the Government of Bengal and the Government of India for many years past, or had been rather—I beg my friend Mr. Konrad's pardon. During that time I knew what the procedure was that we had to go through before we initiated prosecutions for sedition. It would go from the lowest officer who dealt with it to the highest, each officer recording his note and each had to say whether he thought the case good enough to prosecute it. When all that had been done it would be referred to the Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bengal whether he thought that a conviction would be obtained. And if the Legal Remembrancer thought that it would, it would then go to the Standing Counsel or the Advocate General, or the two together, to say whether they thought it was a proper case for conviction. Well it does not seem to be a very expeditious process, does it? As a law officer of the Crown one would never advise a prosecution of the Press unless one was absolutely certain of being able to obtain a conviction. There is the secret of why there have been cent. per cent. convictions, because out of ten cases we have had before us we would not allow prosecutions to be initiated in 9 out of 10. And there is very good reason, I think, for it is not that the law officers do not do their duty: there is every reason why law officers should be particularly careful in matters of this description. One abortive trial for sedition creates more mischief than 10 successful prosecutions. I appeal to all lawyers who are present here, in fact to all men of common sense, as to whether that is not so. If you fail in one case of prosecution for sedition, the immediate effect is that you create an impression that the Government is tyrannical and oppressive and trying to suppress expressions of free opinion and legitimate criticism, and the man who, after all, may be a criminal, who has just escaped with the skin of his teeth, is raised into a martyr and a hero. Well, that is the effect of these prosecutions for sedition. I hope I have shown satisfactorily that it is not always possible to say that because there are convictions cent. per cent. that therefore all the cases of sedition have been dealt with and that the law can easily reach all the persons who are actually guilty. It is also to be remembered that in a Criminal Court the accused must be given the benefit of the doubt: if there is the slightest element of doubt you cannot send the editor or the proprietor or the publisher or the printer to jail. That is one of the elementary principles of English jurisprudence. But does anybody want that doubtful matter—I do not say absolutely seditious matter—but does the Council want, do my Hon'ble friends want that even doubtful matter should be disseminated among the young men of the country? I venture to say on behalf of parents that they do not: that if they were to answer they would say at once 'We object to doubtful matter being placed before our sons and daughters in order that their minds may not be poisoned by literature of this description.'

"I hope I have said sufficient to convince the Council that the existing law, either under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code or under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, is not strict enough for the purpose of meeting the evil complained of—license of writing—which requires to be checked. If it is admitted that the existing law is not sufficient for the purpose, it follows that something besides the existing law is necessary, and according to the best of our lights this is the measure which we put forward as an adequate means towards that end.

"My Lord, it has been described as drastic, as interfering with legitimate criticism, as interfering with the liberty of the Press. Let us for one moment examine the provisions of this Act and see if there is any foundation whatever for this criticism. Now, we provide that, so far as existing newspapers and existing presses are concerned, we should not require anything under this Act so long as they remain within the law: nothing in this Act should touch them. Does that sound very drastic? Does that sound as if the Government is intending to choke knowledge or to block the progress of education? Is it to be seriously suggested that papers of the description which we have

in view in enacting this measure are papers which are potent instruments for the dissemination of knowledge? I disclaim on behalf of this Council any such idea. Well, you have this, that the existing papers and the existing presses are not to be required to give any security at all, but we ask that persons starting a press for the first time, or persons starting a newspaper after the Act is passed, should give security. It is said that this casts a slur? Where is the slur? Indeed, on the other hand, what my friends suggest, that it should be after an enquiry that the security should be required, would cause a slur, and it would cause a slur which would be irremoveable by any process known to the Law. My Hon'ble friends Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya and Mr Gokhale suggested—I am not sure that I am in order in dealing with these details of the Bill—that if you require security you cause a slur upon the man. And how do they get rid of that? Why, by telling the Magistrate that security is to be required only when the Magistrate thinks that he is a man likely to preach sedition. Which view or which provision would cause a slur—our provision which says that every man who comes will have to give a security for good behaviour without any imputation whatever on his character because we have nothing against him; will our provision cast a slur or will the provision of our Hon'ble friend that the Magistrate is to make an enquiry to find out whether he is seditious or not, and if he thinks that he is seditious, to require security? And, mind you, there is no appeal against it; it is final, absolutely conclusive, if the Magistrate says 'give security; you are a seditious person, you ought not to be allowed to print anything; put down two hundred or five hundred rupees, as the case may be.' I say that that is not an improvement on the Bill and my Hon'ble friends are not quite familiar with the provisions of the Bill. I admit that the time they have had to peruse the Bill and to digest its contents has not been very great, but this is a sample of the criticism which I am sorry to say has been extended to this Bill

"Now I do not desire to be long but I only want to say a few words with regard to my second point, namely, if there is a necessity, is the Bill which we have put before the Council adapted to meet the end which we have in view, and further is it so very drastic as it is sought to make out? Well, most Members have said, and I repeat it, that we do not expect that the man who is already armed with a Browning pistol or a dagger or with a bomb will be affected by the provisions of this Act. If he is out in the street watching for a man to be killed he is not likely to stop to read the Act and to be checked or deterred by any provisions of the Act. But what we seek to do is to cut off the fuel from the fire, the supply of the material which is used for the purpose of the anarchist propaganda. Will it or will it not have this effect? Will it not prevent these from reaching the ears of the young men whom they get hold of? I venture to think that, at any rate, it is worth trying. Let us try and see if this does not cut off the source of supply without which the propaganda must fail sometime or other. Well I say therefore that it is one of the means—we do not say that it is the only means or that it alone will serve that end, but it seems to us a means—one perhaps of the many means which are necessary to effect the object which we have in view. That being so, there being the necessity and this being a means of carrying out the object which we have in view, the only other question that I think this Council ought to consider is, is the Bill too drastic, or in other words does it go beyond the necessities of the case? If it does, we do not want it; we want that and that only which is strictly and absolutely necessary for the purpose we have in view. Well I confess that after great thought and great consideration and the most anxious care that I could bestow upon it, it seemed to me that the Bill as framed and as put before the Council does not err on the side of being too drastic. Let me for one moment—I think it is not very necessary because Sir Herbert Risley explained it clearly and better than I am—but let me remind you of the nature of the provisions of this Act. We do not touch existing newspapers. We ask the new papers or the new presses which are to be started after the new Act is passed to give security; for what? Rs. 500 is the minimum. The Bill as originally introduced asked for Rs 5,000 as the maximum. We have reduced it in Select Committee to Rs 2,000. The Magistrate therefore in regard to new presses and new papers has the power to require security to be given, not for an unlimited amount, but anything between Rs 500 and Rs 2,000; but unless we are to assume that the Magistrate is by nature and design a malevolent creature, we may take it for certain that in ordinary cases he will not ask for more than Rs. 500, the minimum. It is only in extreme cases, and if he has reason to think that it might be misused, that he would ask for anything more than the minimum. Well Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 does not seem to be an extraordinary sum to require the person who will have a printing-press, a potent instrument for evil as well as for good, it does not seem to me that it is an extraordinarily large sum to ask the keeper of a printing-press to deposit. With regard to the publisher also, a man who is to have the power of disseminating broadcast literature which might have great influence for evil as well as for good, we do not think it is a large sum to require the publisher to put down. We want responsible persons to have the conduct of these newspapers and the publication of books which would have such influence upon the youth of the country. I do not think that any right-thinking man will say that, in asking for that security, we have so fixed it so high as to make it impossible for well-intentioned persons with small capital to embark on an enterprise of this kind; that we have made it impossible for them to carry on legitimate business. Well, when the security is given, the money is in Court; it may be that if it had remained with the it as invested in Government securities, and all the time the money is in Court interest is accruing on the you put it in, it is invested in Government securities, and the man who puts in the money will be getting his 3½ per cent. interest on his money. He might have made more of course. We know that in India it is possible to get very much larger rates of interest, particularly in country districts; but still it is not such a very great deprivation to be compelled to take 3½ per cent. with regard to money which you are bound to provide as a security for good behaviour. And it is only because the circumstances are exceptional and because privileges have been abused, that we are obliged to have recourse to a measure of this kind. When the security has been put in, the keeper of the press or the publisher of the newspaper has nothing to fear unless he publishes matter prohibited by the law. When he has done that, what is the punishment to which we subject him? The security between Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000 which he has deposited is declared to be forfeited,—by whose order? By the order of the highest executive authority in the Province, the Local Government. It is a great power which we no doubt confer upon the Local Government. It is to be exercised on the gravest responsibility; it is to be exercised under safeguards which I will presently mention, which will make the Local Government

hesitate before it makes an order of forfeiture, because there is a tribunal who may sit over it and reverse its decision. That in itself is a great check. It will incline the Local Government to be careful and cautious before exercising this great right. There will be a great sense of responsibility created by the very fact that there is a tribunal which can deal with it afterwards. Well then, supposing the Local Government makes that order of forfeiture, what happens? Is this man prevented from going on with his paper? Has this man got to shut up his printing-press? No, he has only to come and say 'I now ask that I should give the further security that you have provided for, and that I should have another chance.' It is not that, on the first offence being committed, the Local Government takes his security and shuts up his business and shuts up his paper. That is not so; on the first offence the Local Government orders that the security, and the security only, shall be forfeited. He can the very day, or the very next day, give further security and go on with his paper and the press, and at the same time appeal to the High Court. If the High Court sets aside the order of the Local Government, what happens? He gets back the second security which he has put in, and the first security which was ordered to be forfeited comes back to the position in which it was and remains as the original security. So all that has happened is—on the first order of forfeiture being made, all that has happened is—that he is kept out of the double security for the period between the date of the first order and the date of its possible reversal in the High Court. Well, no doubt that is a curtailment of a right; no doubt that he loses something; but all I say is this. It is a sacrifice which every right-thinking citizen is bound to make, having regard to the exceptional circumstances for which this exceptional legislation is introduced. It is a sacrifice; but it is not a very heavy sacrifice, and it is a sacrifice which you ought cheerfully to make having regard to the fact that there has been undoubtedly a good deal of sedition in the Press, and who will take upon himself to say that this kind of literature has not had its influence upon the youths whose outrages we all deplore and condemn? It is a sacrifice; it is a curtailment of a right, but it is not a very great one.

"It is of no use to attempt to convince us that it is a very drastic measure, because we feel sure that it is not. We have put in all kinds of safeguards. I will mention another which my Hon'ble friends seem to have forgotten in their hurried perusal of the Bill. When the Local Government makes the order of forfeiture, the Bill provides that it must state or describe the offending words or articles, or pictures, or engravings, or whatever it is upon which it bases its order. No making an order which is vague, which is indefinite, no order without allowing the man to know what he is being punished for, but a definite order stating the very words of the article, or describing it as that which the man is being punished for. Is not that a safeguard? Apart from the tribunal of appeal, is it not a safeguard to provide that a man will not have his security forfeited without being told exactly what he has written that is taken exception to?

"I will tell the Council of another safeguard which my learned friends seem to ignore. We provide this. It is our desire to let bygones be bygones; we do not want to get hold of anything that has been done in the past. We only want that, after the Act is passed, they should not transgress again; that is all that we require, and we provide that, when an order of forfeiture has been made and the man comes to the High Court, the Local Government will be entitled only to rely, in support of the order that they have made, upon anything that has been written after the passing of this Act and not before the passing of this Act. They will not be able to say, 'this man is a notorious sedition-monger; for the past three years he has been preaching hostility and sedition'. They are not allowed to do that, all they can say is, all that the Local Government can say is that 'from and after the 7th of February 1910 this man has been writing seditious articles', and it is to these and these alone that we assign the sedition for which he is punished. Is not that a safeguard? Does that look a drastic provision? Is that any indication of a desire to choke the sources of knowledge? Gentlemen, all that this Bill intends to effect is that nobody should, by writings in the public Press, create bitterness and hostility and hatred towards the Government by law established, towards the allies of the Government, and towards any class or sections of His Majesty's subjects in British India. Does anyone want to do it? Does anyone think it is desirable that there should be any writing of that kind, creating bitterness, hostility and hatred either towards His Majesty, or towards his Government, or towards the Native Princes of India, or towards any class of His Majesty's subjects? Again I claim to speak on behalf of the educated middle class of my countrymen to whom I belong. I say the answer is emphatically no, we do not want any writing of that description. We do not want that such writings should continue and that they should continue to poison the minds of the youth of the country."

The Hon'ble MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN said:—"My Lord, some years ago, when I had the honour of an interview with Your Excellency, I strongly advocated that some action should be taken against the seditious Press. I am glad to find now that the Government has considered it expedient to take such action. The Press here, like that in other civilised countries, does not represent the public feeling, but, on the contrary, some seditious people get the chance of becoming editors and thus through the medium of their papers convey their feelings to the innocent public, who are not educated but can only read and write and are apt to be infected by the Press comments. Every printed paper is regarded by them as a message from heaven or at least as an interpreter of national views or feelings.

"I am glad that Princes and other responsible persons whose interests are interwoven with those of the State and the land are aware of the consequences and bear similar views. The question was that the Parliament might not be in favour of a repressive measure. But I wish some of its members were here on the spot, and I think they would have been the foremost to move for the introduction of such a measure. The law is always meant to meet the requirements of a country and has to be varied and modified according to circumstances.

"It is all very well for those who have more experience of England to speak about the liberty of the Press there, but we should be guided by our own circumstances, refer to our own conditions, and solve our problems in our own way.

"No one can deny that recently there has been an abnormal change in the country towards the development of anarchism, and we want abnormal measures, some legislation of a stringent character demanded by the situation to cope with the evil and to check it. Though I don't think that this Act will uproot the mischief hitherto worked by the preachings of the revolutionary Press, platform speeches, by the aggrieved and unemployed youths, and, if I may be allowed to say so, by some speeches in the Parliament and in this very council, but we know it is a step in the right direction. We don't want

to take any half-hearted or spasmodic measure but a drastic and decisive step. Much has to be done for India, and the energy of the Press can be directed to far better purposes.

"It makes a material difference when a certain section or community is offering wholesome comments or criticisms on measures of administration and when it desires to injure others and tries to overthrow the foreign rule and attain self-government. India has been ruled by foreigners from ages, and I can positively say that it is utterly impossible for it to hold its own even for a moment if freed from British administration on account of the diversity of castes and creeds, races, religions and languages, the radicals of which differ so widely that it is impossible for them ever to unite.

"It will be seen that the great Muslim Emperor, Akbar, and a famous spiritual leader of Sikhism, Guru Nanak, and several others have tried to effect a general union; but the situation, if it is not the worst, is just as bad as before.

"I hope I will not be taken for a blind supporter of the Government as I belong to a province where there has been no increase of anarchical crimes and no general discontent, and where the land-owning class, which I have been given the honour to represent here, has always proved most loyal and trustworthy.

"I am deeply interested in the welfare of my country and have it always at my heart and perhaps more solemnly than most of the so-called showy platform patriots now a days liked by inexperienced fanatics who do not know that they are doing a great harm to their country when it is in a stage of great advancement.

"I don't say that we have got the most perfect administration. There may be always room for improvement, but excuse me to say that it is the best possible administration India has ever enjoyed.

"It is time we should put a stop to revolutionary preachings and bring the liberty of the Press within the limits of legitimate discussion, and I believe this Bill will have the whole-hearted support of all the loyal communities of India.

"I hope I shall be excused for saying that while speaking here we should not try to show our boldness in criticising Government measures but should also realise that we are responsible hands of the administration and should try our best to co-operate to combat the present evils and get this most needed measure through without any division, if possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHITNAVIS :—"My Lord, I have the honour to represent on this Council special interests, and I feel I should not give a silent vote on this occasion. In my remarks I voice the opinion of the bulk of my constituents. It is an irony of fate that the first important Bill before the enlarged Council should be one seeking to control, be it in ever so small a measure, the liberty of the Press, such as we have, through British magnanimity, come to associate with British Government in India for three-quarters of a century and the thought fills me with pain that circumstances have arisen in our midst to force our support to almost any well-considered measure, arming Government with extraordinary powers of control and punishment. Under pressure of danger, it is excusable for individuals and Governments to adopt extraordinary methods. I am convinced the Bill should be supported not because I hope it will root out anarchy, but because in trying times the Executive Government, responsible for the maintenance of law and order, without which no progress is possible, is entitled to the cordial co-operation of the community in their efforts at the suppression of an evil deplored by us all, the Press not excepted. The claim for support, always strong, is much stronger in the case of your Excellency's Government on account of the large-hearted and far-reaching concessions they have graciously made. A check of some kind on a portion of the Press would also appear to be called for in the interests of parents and guardians and the younger generation. It is of the utmost importance that journalism should be the profession of gentlemen of the highest attainments, imbued with high ethical ideas, and that they should bring to the consideration of public questions a calm, judicial temper and a large outlook, always remembering the heavy responsibility that rests on their shoulders. The Press plays an important part in the development of a nation, and it is a misfortune if, through reckless writing, it forfeits the respect of the community and the confidence of Government, and moves the turbulent elements of the society to commit violence which renders progress impossible.

"But at the same time that I support the Bill, I appeal to your Excellency to do something for the reclamation of the misguided youths of the country. Surely British statesmanship ought to be able to devise means for that. The leaders of the people may with advantage be taken into the confidence of Government. The Government and the people working together in mutual trust and whole-hearted co-operation can do much to suppress turbulence, restore peace, and render the struggle for existence preventive in its scope. Something more positive is required to infuse into Young India a healthier public spirit. The methods of the anarchist are the worst calculated to secure to his countrymen that independence for which apparently he works. An anarchist propaganda has never secured and can never secure independence to any nation. Independence in the material as in the moral world can only be earned by strict discipline and unswerving loyalty to law and order. Anarchism retards the fruition of the country's hopes and its progress. Self-government is attainable only under the ægis of the British Government by a process of slow and peaceful evolution. These truths make little impression on fanatics. Reason is clouded in them by sentiment, and they are swayed by their own ungovernable frenzy. And the result is what has alarmed the whole country, a startling demonstration of fury. Every effort should be made to check this frenzy. The nation has now roused, and no sympathy is felt in any quarter for the youthful assassin. This carries in it a hope for the future. There is yet another element of hope in the situation: youths are responsive to kindness. It should be still possible to attract them by clemency and encouragement to the side of law and order, to give a healthy direction to their ideas, and to divert their fervour and activity into profitable channels. The feelings of abhorrence expressed in this Council Chamber to-day echo the feeling of the whole country, and the people will have reason to be grateful to your Excellency if the present measure is productive of the good that is expected from it. I was present at and took part in the debates on a Bill of a similar nature in 1898. Many non-official members, and I among them, then strongly opposed the measure, but circumstances since then have greatly changed, and I find to-day a general feeling both in this Council and outside it to support Government in any judicious measure calculated to put a stop to the present state of things.

"In conclusion, my Lord, I earnestly hope that the Bill will produce a salutary change in the tone of the Press, and that before long it will be possible for Government to repeal the measure."

The Hon'ble ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN said:—"My Lord, after the brilliant defence of the Bill made by my Honourable friend Mr. Sinha I do not consider there is any necessity to speak at all, but as all of us have our different views about it I think I may as well be given an opportunity to express the views which I entertain about the Bill which is before the Council to-day. This Bill touches the principles of the liberty of the Press in India and embodies one of the most important measures recently adopted to check that license of the Press which has given birth to the anarchical movement in this country. I have no doubt that all sober-minded men will support the Government in its efforts to maintain peace and order and secure the uninterrupted welfare of the masses in India whose happiness is no doubt imperilled by the mischievous activities of certain fanatics, who are the enemies, not only of Government, but of their own country as well. During the last decade we have witnessed a systematic campaign carried on by a section of the Press, especially the Vernacular Press, to inflame the minds of young men and to create an atmosphere of unrest by deliberately misrepresenting the acts of Government, and thereby destroying public confidence in the justice and good intentions of the authorities. This sort of writing inaugurated a reign of terror which culminated in murderous outrages of a most abominable character. The motive which prompts young men to resort to violence is apparently to make the Government of the country impossible and to destroy the seeds of civilization which have been planted in this country during the last century and a half. No consequence of this subversive propaganda could be more natural, more plainly inevitable, than the introduction of this Bill. I am sure it is not the intention of Government to chloroform the Press into silence, or restrict fair and honest criticism of the administration, for no enlightened Government would ever think of curtailing the liberty of the Press to such an extent. But the anarchical conspiracy which has been discovered requires that no further abuse of the liberty of the Press should be tolerated. That section of the Press which has all along remained free from contamination and has worthily striven to form and guide healthy public opinion will, I am sure, continue to enjoy the power and prerogative of its high mission to help and enlighten the Government and the public in their united efforts towards progress and prosperity."

The Hon'ble RAJA OF DIGHAPATIA said:—"My Lord, I rise to address this House in a spirit of great hesitancy and under a sense of great responsibility. As a loyal citizen, I feel it my bounden duty to support the principles of the Press Bill introduced by the Honourable Home Member at the last meeting of the Council. I am quite sure that the time has come when some strong measures should be taken to control literary license and illegitimate criticism of public affairs in the Press in India. A Press that indulges in literary license and travels beyond the limits of legitimate discussion and encourages revolutionary propaganda is undoubtedly a great danger to the State and to the public in general and therefore needs badly to be controlled. But it is to be hoped that only a very small section of it falls under such category and the bulk are as loyal as ever, diffusing nothing but healthy literature and knowledge. Under the circumstances, while admitting the absolute necessity of some control over a section of the Press, I fear that the present Bill in some cases may be prejudicial to the best interests of good and healthy literature.

"The men who start printing-presses in India do not generally belong to an opulent class and can hardly afford to pay heavy securities which the new Bill will require of them to deposit. Considering that a large number of printing-presses confine themselves to merely printing text-books as well as social and religious works and more often than not steer clear of all political publications, I humbly think that this Bill will interfere materially with the development and expension of this section. As regards the section of the Press which deals with politics, no doubt this measure will improve their tone and make their owners more careful in future, though, I am afraid, it may prove to a certain extent deterrent to honest criticism at times.

"It is a well-known fact that a large number of people who write for the Press in India have to deal with a language about which their knowledge is limited, and it will not be a matter of surprise if, in commenting on public measures, legislations and administrative acts, some of them should have the misfortune to use erroneously any English words, phrases or idioms, in such a way that might be construed to have a "tendency" to commit an offence in terms of section 4, sub-section (1), of this Bill. Since, as I believe, it is not the intention of the Legislature to penalise an imperfect acquaintance of a foreign language nor the misapplication of foreign words, phrases or idioms, I venture to submit that proper latitude will not be grudged to such errors and the intention of the writer will be considered fully in all such cases.

"My next submission to your Lordship is that the measure will be found doubly hard for a man in ordinary circumstances who happens to be a publisher of books and newspapers and owner of a press at the same time.

"However much I feel the necessity of some sort of control over the Press of this country at the present moment, I appeal to your Lordship that the present Bill may not be allowed to remain in force for a period of more than five years. Let us hope within five years' time a healthy change will come over the general situation in India. But if unfortunately our hopes are not realised, the Government may by notification at any time renew this legislation. In 1908 the Government of India found itself compelled to make the law of sedition more stringent than before in view of the many acrimonious and bitter things that were being said at the time by a certain section of the Press; but only five years after, in 1902, Lord Curzon, speaking as Chancellor of the Calcutta University, was pleased to remark that the Indian section of the Press was 'gaining in sobriety and wisdom.' Therefore, my Lord, there is no reason to be absolutely despondent as regards the situation in India five years hence, and we fervently hope that if such a day should ever come, it would be possible for the Government of India to remove this measure from the Statute-book. In this connection, I may be permitted to draw your Lordship's attention to the fact that the Seditious Meetings Bill, which was intended to meet an equally emergent situation, was enacted to remain in force only for three years.

"Though I have been obliged to make these observations on the general trend and clauses of this Bill, I heartily approve of its principles and have no hesitation in supporting it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His EXCELLENCY the PRESIDENT stated that he proposed to take the two amendments which stood in the Hon'ble Rolu Bhupendra Nath Basu's name at the end of the other amendments.

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE moved that in clause 3, sub-clause (*1*), of the Bill to provide for the better control of the Press as amended by the Select Committee, for the word "every" in the first line, the word "any" be substituted; for the words "shall, at the time of making the same, to deposit" in the sixth line, the words "may be required, at the time of making the same, to deposit" be substituted; and after the word "India" in the thirteenth line, the words and figures "if, in the opinion of the Magistrate, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the press is intended or is likely to be used for any of the purposes described in section 4, sub-section (*1*)," be added. He said:—"My Lord, I may briefly explain what my amendment is. Clause 3, sub-clause (*1*), provides that when any person wants to keep a printing-press after the passing of this Bill, he shall ordinarily be required to deposit security ranging between Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000, the Magistrate in exceptional cases being empowered to dispense with the deposit of the security or to vary or cancel any order from time to time that he might make. Now the object of my amendment is to reverse this, and what I propose comes to this, that ordinarily every keeper of a press, after the passing of this Act, *i.e.*, everyone who wants to keep a new press, shall be free to come and make the declaration without offering security, and that only where the Magistrate thinks that the press is intended or is likely to be used for the publication of prohibited matter, that he should demand security. My Lord, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha, whom we are all proud to see on that bench there, and to whose powerful speech we listened with great pleasure, though he gave some of us very little quarter—Mr. Sinha dealt with this amendment of mine by anticipation and therefore I am at a little disadvantage in placing it now before the Council. However, let me explain my position briefly. My Hon'ble friend seemed to suggest that this amendment had been moved by me owing to a misapprehension of the object of Government and owing to our not having studied the Bill properly. Now with all respect, let me assure my Hon'ble friend, that a Bill of 26 sections does not take very long to study. It is true we had only four days, but so far as I am concerned, I had studied the thing carefully before I sent my notice of amendment. I really think that, in spite of all that fell from him, this would be a better provision than the provision which the Government proposed in the Bill. My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha himself stated that the object of Government was to provide only for the bare requirements of the situation; they did not want to go so much further than the situation demanded. Now what are the requirements of the situation? The situation required that every new press which might reasonably be suspected of being likely to be used or intended to be used for the publication of seditious matter, should be kept under strict control first of all by the deposit of a security. It is quite true that it may be a difficult matter for a Magistrate to make an enquiry and make up his mind as to whether he will demand a security or not, but the Magistrate ought to face this difficulty as he does in so many other cases. In any case, it would be a smaller evil than this one where you demand security from every one. Mr. Sinha bracketed me with another member as saying that this would cast a slur on the person from whom the security was required. I believe he had in his recollection some remarks made by me in Select Committee, but so far as my speech of to-day was concerned, I never said a word about a slur being cast on anyone—[The Hon'ble Mr. SINHA:—I beg the Hon'ble Member's pardon; probably he is right; I was thinking of what he said in Select Committee.'] And in my minute of dissent I have confined myself to this ground only, that the deposit of security ranging between Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000 would be a financial burden, and in many cases it would be an unnecessary financial burden. My Lord, I have especially the cases of our backward communities in view. The backward communities of this country are now coming forward, and there is a general demand for education and for educational organs of their own. On the Bombay side recently there have been three or four conferences of backward Mahrattas, and at every one of those conferences a desire was expressed to have an organ of their own. Now I am quite sure some of these bodies will find it difficult to put together more than a thousand or two thousand at the outside and set up a press and have an organ of their own. If the keeper of every new press is to be required to deposit security as a matter of course — of course there is the discretion given to the Magistrate in exceptional cases, but I do not suppose ordinarily it will be exercised—if every keeper of a press is to be required to offer this security I think it would work as a great hardship on these small concerns. Again, where the same individual wants to have a small press and issue a small paper, he may be required to deposit two securities of two thousand each. The Hon'ble Mr. Sinha says that ordinarily the Magistrate will require only Rs. 500. Well, I am prepared to take a good many things from Mr. Sinha, but I am not prepared to take that from him, as that would depend on the Magistrate and not on the Law Member of the Council. My Lord, I therefore think that my proposal would be better than the provision which the Government have introduced into their Bill.

"The Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley told us that the object of this provision was to meet the case of those old offenders who take new forms and again and again come up in different garbs. Well, if the Magistrate is given this discretion, that would be effective, and a financial burden which would be felt as a hardship by many would be prevented. I therefore suggest that my amendment should be put to the meeting."

The Council divided—

Ayes—9.	*Noes*—50.
The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.	His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller.
The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.	The Hon'ble Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. Mazharul Haque.	The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale.	The Hon'ble Major-General R. I. Scallon.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar.	The Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Carlyle.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah.	The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Jacob.
The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey.	The Hon'ble Mr. W. Maxwell.
	The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Meston.

Noes—cont.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Brunyate.
The Hon'ble Sir H. A. Stuart.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler.
The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Majid.
The Hon'ble Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Partabgarh
The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan.
The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan.
The Hon'ble Zulfikar Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Sardar Partab Singh.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fenton.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke.
The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Holms.
The Hon'ble Mr. O. H. Kesteven.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Tadhunter.
The Hon'ble Surgeon General C. P. Lukis.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. Orange.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Macpherson
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Andrew.
The Hon'ble Raja Vairicherla Vairabhadra Rama Bahadur of Kurupam.

Noes—cont.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. O. Quin.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. Rawson
The Hon'ble Kanwar Sir Ranbir Singh.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Madge
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N. Graham.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. T. Phillips.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Chitnavis
The Hon'ble Mr. F. C. Gates.
The Hon'ble Maung Bah Too.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Karim Abu Ahmad Ghaznavi
The Hon'ble Raja Pramada Nath Ray of Dighapatia.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Syed Shamsul Huda.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. E. Dempster.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig
The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. B. Kenrick.
The Hon'ble Colonel F. B. Longe.

So the motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU moved that in clause 3, sub-clause (*f*), for the words "five hundred" and "two thousand" respectively the words "two hundred" and "ten thousand" respectively be substituted. He said:—"The meaning of the amendment is this that in the Bill as submitted by the Select Committee the amounts are fixed at the minimum of five hundred and the maximum of two thousand rupees. I venture to submit to the Council that the minimum should be reduced to two hundred and the maximum to Rs. 1,000. Would your Lordship permit me to put these two separately, first the minimum and then the maximum. I wish to put the minimum at Rs 200. My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick has said that there is no intention to choke the springs of knowledge, and my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha was also pleased to say that the Bill has not the remotest chance of in any way interfering with the spread of education. Well, my Lord, as regards my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha, we have listened to his arguments with great attention. I have known him for many years and we have always entrusted to him the leading of a forlorn hope, and I have often seen him carry that forlorn hope to a successful issue by his brilliant dash, skill and leadership. In this case also I am afraid he has almost persuaded many of us. Unfortunately, we on the other hand, earnestly, sincerely and honestly believe that the Bill may interfere with progress, and in order to mitigate that effect of its really putting a bar on the road to progress, and also in view of the fact that the Bill is only going to be a preventive measure and not a punitive measure, I would respectfully beg of this Council not to make the conditions too hard. As my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale has pointed out earlier to-day, there are many keepers of presses who are poor men and who start their presses for different objects altogether. It will not be unknown to my friend Mr. Sinha, that in the Jessore and Faridpur Districts the so-called depressed class, the Namasudras, are endeavouring to raise themselves in the scale of society and they are thinking of taking steps to spread education in their midst and of starting an organ of their own which will deal with social questions, so that the difficulties under which they labour at present may be removed. In these cases it will not be possible—and I say so because I know of what I speak—in these and other cases it will not be possible for the people to find the money for the security. Not only in these cases but in many others even in the Metropolis of India I know of many presses which start to print job work, which will not be able to find the money. The Magistrates will hardly have the time and may not feel inclined to go into the merits to decide whether security should or should not be taken. With these remarks I will ask the Council to fix the minimum at Rs 200."

The Hon'ble Sir HERBERT RISLEY:—"My Lord, I am afraid that I cannot accept this amendment. In Select Committee we reduced the amount to Rs 2,000, and I am afraid I am not prepared to reduce it any further. It is desirable that there should be substantial security. As has been pointed out, the amount of the security is not necessarily the amount of the sum itself but the amount of interest that is required to raise it.

"As for the Namasudra movement, I know all about it and I am in entire sympathy with it. It is, however, out of the question to suppose that this will interfere with a magazine started for the purpose stated by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu. That would clearly come within the purview of the dispensing clauses and properly be dealt with by that means."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE moved that in clause 3, sub-clause (*f*), for the words "five thousand" in line 14 the words "two thousand" be substituted. He said:—"My Lord, this refers to the cases of old printing presses. The cases that I have in view are those of small presses in small taluka towns not at the headquarters of a district or in any of the big cities. They are very small concerns. Sometimes the whole one of these concerns may not be worth more than Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 and all sorts of things are printed at it. Take the case of a place where one of these presses was situated and where a wandering dramatic company produced a drama of an objectionable character. It might happen that the press might print a hand-bill about the drama without knowing what it was printing,

and might get into trouble, especially if it is not on good terms with the local officials who are all small officials Now if Rs. 5,000 is demanded from such a man as security, the poor fellow will be crushed out of existence. There is no provision here for an appeal to the High Court, and that is final. I therefore suggest that in place of Rs. 5,000 the sum should be fixed at Rs 2,000. Even Rs. 2,000 will be a considerable sum, and if the man offends again there are other provisions that would apply in his case."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY :—"I regret that I cannot accept this amendment. The clause deals with a case where an offence has been committed, and in that case it is proper that the amount of security demanded should be larger than in the case where no offence has been committed. As for the case mentioned by the Hon'ble Member, I am justified in saying that we may take it that the people who administer this Bill will be reasonable; they will know that if there is the slightest suspicion of vindictiveness not only will they be immediately pulled up but their action will tend to discredit them."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU moved that in clause 3, sub-clause (*g*), for the words "five hundred" and "five thousand" respectively the words "two hundred" and "one thousand" respectively be substituted. He said :—"This amendment is practically the same as the one I moved just now in respect of sub-clause (*i*) of clause 5."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY : "The same arguments apply and with even greater force to this, and I cannot therefore accept it."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA moved that in clause 3, sub-clause (*g*), after the words "the Local Government may," for the words "by notice in writing require the keeper of such press to deposit with" the word "direct" be substituted; after the word "situated" the words "to require the keeper of such press to show cause why he should not be ordered to deposit" be inserted; and for the words "Local Government" in the third line from the end of the clause, the words "the Magistrate" be substituted. He said :—"The object of my amendment is to make the order for the deposit of security a judicial order and not an executive order. I need not say more."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY : "This strikes at the entire principle of the Bill and I would ask the Council to reject it."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE moved that in clause 3, sub-clause (*g*), of the Bill, after the word "India" in line 17, the words and figures "or to enter into a bond, if the keeper of the press offers to do so, binding himself not to use his press again for any of the purposes described in section 4, sub-section (*1*)," be added. He said :—"I have taken the substance of this amendment from the Act of 1878. As a matter of fact, in this particular, the present Bill is more drastic than the Act of 1878. The Act of 1878 gave the option to an offending party to enter into a bond, and, if he bound himself not to offend again like that, the Government accepted the bond and things went on without further trouble. I think it would be a desirable thing to have this provision again in the case of small concerns that might otherwise be crushed out of existence by the demand of a heavy security If a man has offended, especially through inadvertence, he would be all the more ready to bind himself The man who has offended intentionally will offer security and will go to the High Court when the security is forfeited, whereas the man who has erred through inadvertence will apologise, express contrition and give any undertaking that the Government might ask him to enter into. As the object of the Government is to prevent sedition and not to get money out of these people, I suggest that this amendment should be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. SINHA :—"On behalf of my friend, Sir Herbert Risley, I am unable to accept the amendment proposed. I would only point out that the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale is in error in thinking that under the Act of 1878 the option either to deposit the amount or to enter into a bond was in any way given to the keeper of the press or the publisher. Under that Act the Magistrate could require the publisher of the newspaper to give security or enter into a bond, and it was the Magistrate's option and not the publisher's So that the Hon'ble Member is wrong in thinking that we are trying to be more severe in the Bill as framed than it was under the Act of 1878. I am therefore unable to accept the amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU moved that in clause 3, sub-clause (*g*), after the word "the keeper of such press" the words "to enter into a bond in a sum not exceeding one thousand rupees binding himself not to allow the press to be used for any of the purposes aforesaid or to deposit with the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the press is situated security for the amount of such bond" be added, and the portion of the same sub-clause beginning with the words "to deposit" and ending with the words "may think fit to require" be omitted. He said :—"My amendment is on the same lines as that of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, only in this case I propose to give the option to the Magistrate either to call for a bond or to call for a deposit, and that is on the same lines as Lord Lytton's Act"

The Hon'ble MR GOKHALE :—"My Lord, I beg to support this amendment. I know that it will be said that after all it does not mean very much, but if the two things are put together in the Bill it would be a sort of a suggestion to the Local Government that that they should offer a choice to the party concerned of the two alternatives"

The Hon'ble MR. SINHA :—"My Lord, we are unable to accept that. There is really no substance in what the Hon'ble Member is asking for This is after an offence has been committed and it gives the option to Local Governments to call upon the offender to put down security. I do not see where the harm or the injury comes in at all."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Sir VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY moved that to clause 3 the following explanation be added :—

"*Explanation.—A declaration made under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, by reason of the death or retirement of the keeper of a printing-press, shall not be deemed to be a declaration within the meaning of this section.*"

He said :—"I have heard very carefully the remarks of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and of the Hon'ble the Law Member, and they have clearly given us to understand that the existing presses are not to be touched and that they shall not be required to pay deposits. As it has been so well pointed out, there are many presses, held by men of small means, and unless an explanation as I propose is added the object will not be secured, since on the death of a father his son shall have to pay a deposit, and if he is not able to deposit security he shall have to close his business, which had gone on during his father's and perhaps during his grandfather's time for years. As it is not the intention that the present presses should suffer any penalty, I beg that this explanation be added to clause 3."

The Hon'ble Sir HERBERT RISLEY :—"I am unable to accept this amendment. The difficulty is that we cannot really be sure of their *bona fides* in the matter. There may be *benami* transactions, *mala fides* of various kinds, and we are bound to guard against that."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE moved that in clause 4, sub-clause (1), the words "or may have a tendency" in the ninth line be omitted. He said :—"My Lord, this amendment refers to the definition of what is objectionable matter. The definition runs as follows :—' Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing-press in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by section 3 is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which are likely or may have a tendency, directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise, ' to do any of the things that are mentioned below, *viz.*, ' to incite to murder, etc.,' ' to seduce any officer, soldier or sailor in the Army or Navy of His Majesty from his allegiance or his duty,' ' to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government by law established in British India,' and so forth, the Local Government may, etc., etc. Now, my Lord, this is fearfully comprehensive. I will take only one of the things mentioned, the feeling of contempt. Now what is provided here is that the writing should not be *likely* to promote a feeling of contempt towards the Government, ' directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, ' metaphor, implication, or otherwise.' Surely this is comprehensive enough and should suffice. The Bill however goes further and lays down that the writing in question should not even have a tendency, directly or indirectly, etc., to produce such a result. I fear this might be made to include almost any adverse criticism. For instance, let us take the case of the Excise Department of the Government. Suppose in criticising it I say that drunkenness is on the increase owing to liquor shops being located near temples and other convenient places. This may be interpreted as having a tendency to suggest that the Government is driving the people to drunkenness and is therefore bringing the Government into contempt in the eyes of people who abstain from liquor. Or take another instance. Suppose I say that last year, when the Indian Councils Act was under consideration, Lord Morley promised that, as soon as might be after the passing of the Act, Indian Members would be appointed to the Executive Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and yet nothing has yet been done. I may be told that my statement has a tendency to bring the Government into contempt, as it may be taken to attribute a breach of faith to the Secretary of State for India. I think the object that the framers of this Bill have in view will be amply met by retaining the other words 'likely, directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise,' and omitting the words ' or may have a tendency.' I therefore propose that the words 'or may have a tendency' be left out."

The Hon'ble Sir HERBERT RISLEY :—"I regret that I am unable to accept this amendment. The latter part of clause 4 (1) has been most carefully considered by us, and we framed it in the form which it has with the express object of covering the frequent cases—the too frequent cases—of what has been described in the debate as veiled sedition. That is the reason why we put in the words ' or may have a tendency.' And I submit, Sir, that there is no difficulty whatever in ascertaining what is the tendency of a paper. The Local Government can be under no temptation at all to strain the provisions of the section. They will look at things generally and, knowing that the eyes of all the world will be on them, they will be the less liable to exhibit any excess in the direction of working this section. As for the cases which the Hon'ble Member cited, it seems to me that these are clearly covered by the exception to the clause."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—"I support my friend Mr Gokhale. In reply to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley, I would remind him probably it is within his knowledge that during the period when Sir George Campbell was the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the late Babu Kristo Dass Pal was the editor of a paper known as the *Hindu Patriot*. No more loyal citizen of India existed at this time than Babu Kristo Dass Pal, and his paper was considered one of the most loyal papers then in existence. And yet, in a Resolution in the local Gazette, Sir George Campbell described the paper as seditious; and I know he was taken to task for it by Lord Northbrook. So that it is quite possible that Local Governments may make mistakes, as the Government of Bengal did in the case I have just cited, and which may be in the memory of my friend Sir Herbert Risley."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA moved that in clause 4, sub-clause (1) (*a*), the words "or to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which he is legally entitled to do" be omitted.

The Hon'ble Sir HERBERT RISLEY :—"I am unable to accept the amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA moved that at the end of clause 4, sub-clause (2), last paragraph, for the words "the Local Government" the words "the Magistrate" be substituted;

for the word "declare" the words "require him to show cause why" be substituted; and for the word "to" in the last line the words "should not" be substituted. He said:—"My reason is the same as that given by me in moving a previous amendment, *viz.*, I want a judicial decision instead of an executive order."

The Hon'ble Sir HERBERT RISLEY:—"I am unable to accept the amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU moved that in clause 4, sub-clauses (*d*) (*e*), after the words "in fear" the words "of injury to his person, reputation or property" and in (*f*) after the word "injury" the words "to his person, reputation or property" be added. He said:—"These are the words which I have borrowed from the Indian Penal Code, and the addition, if accepted, would define or at least limit the objects to which the person's fears may be excited. I think it would be a useful limitation in this definition."

The Hon'ble Sir HERBERT RISLEY:—"I am unable to accept the amendment, and for this reason: It seems to me that the addition of these words, which the Hon'ble Member proposes to add, will be to exclude pressure brought to bear upon the members of the family of the person, that is to say, that these words will exclude from the purview of the Act the most subtle and the most dangerous form of intimidation that has been resorted to in recent years."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU:—"In that case, my Lord, I do not press it."

The motion was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU moved that in clause 4, sub-clause (*g*), after the word and figure "sub-section (*1*)" the words "and not complied with" be added, and at the end of the same sub-clause the words "after the expiration of ten days from the issue of such notice, provided no such amendment shall take effect if in the meantime an application to set the same aside has been made to the High Court as hereinafter provided until the matter has been disposed of by such High Court" be added. He said:—"This declares, as in the Bill, 'where a notice has been issued under sub-section (*1*), the declaration made in respect of such press shall be annulled.' That stops the press at once, unless, as my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha suggested, the party is able to put in the additional security which would be the added security and which would be a much heavier amount and thus carry on the press. For the purpose of avoiding that inconvenience I add the 'that after the expiration of ten days from the issue of such notice; provided no such annulment shall take effect if in the meantime an application to set the same aside has been made to the High Court as hereinafter provided until the matter has been disposed by such High Court.' In this instance, as soon as the appeal is made, the press stops at once, but I provide that let no notice issue, the notice of annulment, and let the offending party have ten days' time within which to move the High Court, and if he succeeds in moving the High Court then the press will not be stopped. Of course I am aware that in the meantime much injurious matter may issue from the press, and this would be an argument against me. But, my Lord, if human actions are to be judged by ordinary standards, it is practically out of our purview altogether that after a man has been under notice of annulment and after his appeal to the High Court he will go on again writing sedition against the Government or any class of His Majesty's subjects, and that it being a very short time which I have provided, I think the amendment may be accepted by your Lordship."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. SINHA:—"On behalf of Sir Herbert Risley I would accept the amendment in a somewhat modified form. The section runs as follows: 'Where a notice has been issued under sub-section (*1*), the declaration made in respect of such press shall be deemed to be annulled.' That is, as soon as the notice is issued, the declaration is deemed to be annulled with this notice. I am willing to accept the amendment in this way: 'After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of a notice under sub-section (*1*), the declaration made in respect of such press shall be deemed to be annulled.' But not in regard to the High Court, that if there is an appeal to the High Court the paper is to go on till the decision of the High Court, which will ordinarily take some time. We will accept the ten days."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU:—"I modify my amendment accordingly. However, we are grateful for small mercies. I may appeal to my Hon'ble friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha. If you only give me ten days and they do not postpone the annulment until after the decision of the High Court, it practically confers no benefit upon the offending journal. And you treat the offender in the case of a book less severely, supposing I publish a seditious book that goes on circulating. Whereas in the case of a printing press you stop it altogether. Of course I am entirely in your hands."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. SINHA:—"I do not think my friend has quite apprehended the position. This section refers to the printing-press, the keeper of which is not to go on printing in his press from the moment that he has been required to deposit a further security: that was the section originally drafted. We thought that it would give rise to some difficulty because the intention of the Bill is that after the order has been made for the forfeiture of the security he should be entitled to deposit further security and then go on, and that some little time ought to be given between the date of the order and the date of the deposit of the further security: he may not be able to do it immediately or the next day. It is for that purpose we agreed to give ten days, so that, notwithstanding the order of forfeiture is made, he will still have these ten days during which time he can use his printing press, and if on the tenth day he deposits his security he can go on all along. In the meantime he can go to the High Court."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU:—"I accept that."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE:—"Since my amendment which follows is the same in substance, I would like to say a few words upon this amendment. Since Government are prepared to accept the suggestion that the notice of annulment should not be effective for ten days, I do not see why they should not go a little further. Otherwise what is the meaning of the appeal you allow to the High Court? You may, if you like, shorten the period of appeal from two months to, say, fifteen days. If after the notice of annulment the keeper of a press appeals to the High Court, say, within fifteen

days to have the order set aside and the High Court expedites the hearing of the case, the whole thing may be decided in a comparatively short time. You propose to compel the man to stop his work even if he has appealed to the High Court that your order may be set aside. This may cause great hardship because he may have entered into contracts to deliver printed matter on a certain day, and unless he offers fresh security, which may be up to ten thousand rupees, you will not allow him to go on. If the appeal is a remedy, I do not see why you should object to extending the period a little further."

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA:—"I think my Hon'ble friend makes the suggestion in his happy ignorance of the High Court. It is not possible for the Bill to direct the High Court to expedite the appeal; we could not do it. And although the appeal may be filed within the fifteen days, the time within which the appeal is to be heard will depend upon the state of business in the High Court, and unfortunately it is likely to be delayed for some considerable time. We cannot allow the order to be suspended during the very considerable period that is almost certain to elapse between the date of the order and the hearing of the application to set aside this order. Whereas with regard to the ten days, we make that concession in order that his business may not be stopped, and he goes on. If the High Court sets aside this order, he gets back the further security or the original security."

The Hon'ble MR. MUDHOLKAR:—"My amendment is also on the same subject and with the same object. As my friend Mr. Gokhale has pointed out, it is not only the case of newspapers we are dealing with, but we are dealing with the case of printing-presses. There are numerous printing-presses who do nothing except job work, such as printing books and doing other things. Let us take the case of a press which is issuing a large number of books daily: there is printed a book which contained some objectionable passages, and for that the man is called upon to pay enhanced security and the security is ten thousand rupees. Now ten thousand rupees would mean an utter loss of business to the majority of printers of the Indian community. Certainly they will be simply unable to carry on the work. They will have to close their business and it will mean in many cases utter ruin for life. They would be entirely unable to carry out their contracts, their work will be stopped, and the whole thing will come to a crush. I had suggested yesterday to the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart the amendment which stands in my name, and which is intended to meet the case of those men who through inadvertence have committed some offence, and I propose that if the man gives an undertaking that he would not do any of the things laid down in section 4 (*f*) and executes also a bond, and further agrees that if during the pendency of the appeal he commits the same offence, then *ipso facto* the heavier penalty imposed under section 8 comes into effect, the man automatically becomes amenable to the enhanced punishment. As the object we have to prevent is the repetition of the offence during the pendency of the appeal to the High Court, that will be sufficient. My Lord, what we are anxious for is to secure some immunity to persons who have really no intention of carrying on the trade in illicit literature, but who through oversight have come into difficulty. I would request the Member in charge of the Bill to consider all these amendments together and see whether it is not possible by combining them together to meet the real difficulty of the situation which I have submitted to him."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY:—"I am afraid I am unable to accept this except to the extent we have just indicated. Otherwise we have no security against a man of straw."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT:—"I understand the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to accept this."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU:—"Yes, I accept it."

The motion that in clause 4, sub-clause (*2*), for the words and figure "Where a notice has been issued under sub-section (*1*)", the words and figure "After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of a notice under sub-section (*1*)" shall be substituted, was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU moved that in clause 5, for the words "one thousand," and "ten thousand," respectively, the words "five hundred" and "two thousand five hundred" respectively, be substituted. He said:—"My Lord, after the lapse of the first security the amount of deposit required is that it shall not be less than one thousand or more than ten thousand. It would be impossible for the most, the largest number of proprietors of printing-presses in India, amongst us Indians, to find security for ten thousand, to deposit ten thousand, with the apprehension always present in the mind that the whole of the ten thousand may be gone. My Lord, as I have said that the definition of offences is very wide, and as my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has pointed out that any expression which might be construed as showing ill-will towards Government or bringing it into contempt, it may be taken as sufficient to forfeit the security. Having regard to the fact that the ten thousand rupees cannot be found in these circumstances, and that this will practically mean the closing of the press, I would respectfully appeal to the Hon'ble the Mover of the Bill to reduce the amount of the security."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY:—"I am afraid I cannot agree to this proposed reduction. The margin left here is very large and we are justified in assuming that in administering the Act regard will be had to the character of the press with which the magistrate has to deal."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA moved that in clause 8, sub-clause (*2*), after the word "newspaper" in line 1, the words "started after the commencement of this Act" be added.

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY:—"I have declined to accept a similar amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE moved that in clause 8, sub-clause (*1*), before the word "shall" in line 6, the words "and who is not the keeper of the printing-press at which the newspaper is printed" be inserted. He said:—"My Lord, the object of my amendment is to provide for the case of a well-intentioned person who wants to start a small *hand-kle* press and also a small newspaper. Under the Bill, this individual, being the keeper of the press and also the publisher of the newspaper, will be required to deposit two securities, one for the press up to a maximum of Rs. 2,000, and the other for the

newspaper also up to Rs. 2,000. Virtually it means that because this man wants to publish a small newspaper and owns a press of his own, he will be called upon to deposit Rs. 4,000. I think in such a case the Government may well be satisfied with one security."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY :—"I am prepared to accept my Honourable friend's amendment in a modified form, namely, 'Provided that if the person registered under the same Act as printer of the newspaper is also registered as the keeper of the press where the newspaper is printed, the publisher shall not be required to deposit security so long as he is so registered.'"

The motion that in clause 6, sub-clause (*1*), of the Bill, after the words "Government of India", the following proviso shall be added :- "Provided that if the person registered under the said Act as printer of the newspaper is also registered as the keeper of the press where the newspaper is printed, the publisher shall not be required to deposit security so long as such registration is in force"; and in the existing proviso, for the words "Provided that" the words "Provided further that" shall be substituted, was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU RHUPENDRA NATH BASU moved that in clause 8, sub-clause (*2*), after the word and figure "sub-section (*1*)" the words "and not complied with" be added, and at the end of sub-clause (*3*) the words "after the expiration of ten days from the issue of such notice; provided no such annulment shall take effect if in the meantime an application to set the same aside has been made to the High Court as hereafter provided, and the matter has been disposed of by such High Court" be added. He said :—"This is the same clause which in a modified form has been already accepted; if the same concession is granted, we will accept it.

The motion that in sub-clause (*3*) of clause 8, for the words and figure "Where a notice has been issued under sub-section (*1*)", the words and figure "After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of a notice under sub-section (*1*)" shall be substituted, was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA moved that in clause 8, sub-clause (*2*), all the words after 'the Local Government may" be omitted, and the following substituted therefor, namely : "cause a notice in the form in the schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect to be served on the printer or the publisher of such paper," and add to the Act the following Schedule —

"SCHEDULE.

Form of notice under section 8 (2)

Whereas a certain newspaper (*state name of newspaper*) contains words, signs or visible representations (*as the case may be*) of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Press Act, 1910, this is to give notice to all whom it may concern, and to give all such persons a warning, according to the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act."

and then the following new clause be added :—

"8. (*3*) If, after such a notice has been served on the printer or publisher, the newspaper in respect of which it has been issued contains any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (*1*), the Local Government may, by notice in writing, require the publisher to deposit with the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the newspaper is published, security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India."

He said :—"I have taken this from the Vernacular Press Act of 1878. I think this at least may be accepted."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY :—"I am unable to accept the amendment. In practice no doubt the notice will usually be given, but it is not desirable or necessary that this formal obligation should be inserted in the Act."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR VITHALDAS D THACKERSEY moved that after clause 16 the following clauses be added, namely :—

"16A. The Local Government before passing an order requiring a keeper of a press or a publisher, to deposit security under section 3, or section 8, or before passing an order of forfeiture of any security deposit under section 4, 6, 9 or 11, and of the printing press under section 5, shall give an opportunity to the keeper of the press, or the publisher of a newspaper, to submit any explanation that he may wish to give."

"16B. The Local Government may upon good cause shown cancel any forfeiture made under this Act."

He said :—"The object, my Lord, of this amendment is that before any action is taken or an order of forfeiture is passed, the accused party may have an opportunity of being heard. It is just possible that he may have a very reasonable and satisfactory explanation to give, and all the unpleasantness may be avoided. At the same time I do not wish to curtail the power of the Local Government to confiscate objectionable publications when they think necessary. I have therefore allowed that portion to remain."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY :—"I am unable to accept this amendment. There is no doubt whatever that reasons of high policy demand that Local Governments should administer this Act with the utmost tenderness. There obviously may be cases in which it would be futile to call for an explanation. As for the second part, there is no object in empowering a Local Government in this Bill to do that which it can always do by virtue of its own executive authority."

The Hon'ble SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY :—"I have taken that portion from the Act of 1878."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE :—"I beg to support this amendment. I really do not see why Government should not accept it. If the Government think that the man has offended, they can ask him to

give an explanation. I do not see what there is in this that in any way detracts from the object which the Government have in view It is an unnecessary hardship that a man should get up one morning and find there is an order of forfeiture, coming upon him as a bolt from the blue. I therefore support the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY: "I can only say that there may be many cases in which it is necessary to secure promptness. There is not the slightest prospect of the law being harshly administered, and it is not desirable that Local Governments should be tied down by the law to require an explanation in every case."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA moved that in clause 17 for the words "of forfeiture" the words "requiring security to be given or declaring a security or other property to be forfeited" be substituted. He said:—"There ought to be opportunity given to a man who is called upon to deposit security to have the matter considered by the High Court, so that if a mistake has been committed he may have an opportunity of getting it rectified.

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY: "I am unable to accept this amendment; it has already been decided."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU moved that in clause 19 the words "and may award costs and damages" be added He said:—"My Lord, in clause 19, where the High Court may, on revision of the facts, set aside an order of forfeiture, I wish to add the words 'and may award costs and damages.' The party finds that heavy punishment is inflicted upon him. You make him forfeit his deposit and you make him incur heavy cost in moving the High Court. If the High Court is satisfied that the order is wrong or was not based on proper or sufficient material, why should not the High Court also be empowered to award costs or damages? Clause 22 provides that the party affected will have no other remedy. If he has no other remedy, and if he has been unjustly punished, why should we object to the High Court being also empowered, in cases where it finds that an order of forfeiture was wrongly made, to award costs and damages?" That would be a very wholesome check upon the attitude of the Executive."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY: "I am afraid I am unable to accept this amendment. My Hon'ble friend has put it as if this is a question of civil procedure; but these are questions of criminal procedure; it is not consistent with the form of criminal proceedings that the element of damages should be introduced."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE moved that at the end of the Bill a new clause be added, namely:—

"27. This Act shall remain in force for three years only from the date on which it receives the assent of the Governor General."

He said:—"My Lord, I urge this amendment most strongly on the acceptance of the Government. I think that the Government will lose absolutely nothing by accepting it, whereas they will gain a great deal by accepting it. There is no doubt whatever that if after the expiry of three years the general situation in the country requires that similar legislation should again be in force, there would not be the smallest difficulty in the way of the Government passing another Bill like this through this Council as it is constituted. Look at the fate of the only amendment on which the Council has so far divided to-day. It was not only defeated but positively slaughtered. Therefore there would be no difficulty whatever in getting any required legislation through this Council. But, my Lord, the advantage of accepting this amendment would be this. It would at once show to the public the exceptional character of this legislation. It would be an invitation to large sections of the public to co-operate with the Government in terminating a state of things which has rendered that legislation necessary. I think large sections of the people who would otherwise feel it a grievance that this Bill has been passed would not feel the same objection to the Bill if this amendment is accepted I therefore urge strongly that this legislation should remain in force for three years only."

The Hon'ble MR. MUDHOLKAR said:—"My Lord, I also beg to support the amendment because the amendment which stands in my name is practically to the same purpose. Both these amendments, I may say, have been proposed after consulting a number of non-official members. My Lord, there is a very strong feeling among persons of responsible disposition to support Government in the exceptionally difficult situation in which they and the country are placed. I would only make this request, that as these are exceptional times when exceptional measures are required, the operation of these should be confined only to the continuance of these exceptional conditions. My Lord, as I pointed out in my speech made some time ago, there is an important principle which belongs as much to British jurisprudence as to Indian jurisprudence which has to be laid aside for purposes of the safety of the Empire, viz., the exclusion of the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts and of the Criminal Courts and the clothing the Executive with the powers of the Judiciary. My Lord, we admit the necessity of taking this extraordinary power on account of the exceptional circumstances; but I would beg the Council to consider the great importance of the principle which is involved in the separation of the Judicial from the Executive functions in ordinary. There is no principle which has been more unreservedly admitted and considered more sacred and which is regarded as more in accord with the British constitution than the principle of the supremacy of law, and I would beg the Council to see this, that the clothing the Executive with extraordinary powers should be confined to the narrowest possible limits and should not go beyond the exigencies of the situation When these exigencies cease it would be a fit occasion for the expiry of the Act. It would be not a little difficult to obtain a repeal of the Act. I say as in the case of the Irish Act, this present Act should expire of itself at the end of three years unless its continuance then is considered necessary by the Governor General in Council. I would therefore most earnestly request Government to consider the propriety of the amendment, which is suggested in the most friendly spirit and with a view of loyally co-operating with the Government in the great and difficult task which they have before them."

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey said :—"My Lord, I support the amendment. It must have been plain to Government that in spite of the diverse opinions held by several members, considering the present situation, the Council as a whole has supported this measure in order to meet the situation; and I think when the situation improves, the measure must be reconsidered in the light of the situation at that time."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy said :—"My Lord, I venture to add a word in support of this amendment. I support it from a different standpoint. There is a thing like penitence even with the most violent section of the Press, and we should give the seditious Press an opportunity of reclaiming themselves and regretting the past. If a hope is held out that this Act is to apply for a limited period only and it will be repealed when the situation improves, it will have a very salutary effect. I therefore appeal to every member of this Council to support the amendment. If after three years the present state of affairs continue, there will be no difficulty in the Legislature further extending that period; on the other hand, the adoption of such a course will raise hopes in the Press generally, and the conductors of newspapers will have the satisfaction of feeling that the Government have given them an opportunity of correcting their past errors and that if matters improve in the next few years through sobriety and restraint in their language, they will be restored to their former position. For these reasons I pray—I earnestly request—every member of this Council to leave aside all considerations and support this amendment. The object of the present legislation will be gained and there will be absolutely nothing to lead to the conclusion that any principle has been abandoned."

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu said :—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Member in introducing the Bill said it was suited to the circumstances. If that is accepted it will mean that Government only meant to introduce the Bill for the purpose of dealing with exceptional circumstances; that there is no desire to act in such a way as to restrict permanently the legitimate aspirations of the Press. Therefore, my Lord, I hope that this amendment will be accepted."

The Hon'ble Maulvi Syed Shamsul Huda :—"I have much pleasure in supporting this amendment. I feel that an Act of this nature should not be allowed to remain on the Statute book one moment longer than is necessary. I am convinced, my Lord, that the cloud which obscures the sky will soon vanish. If a time limit is imposed on this Act, will be an incentive to the people, to the proprietors of newspapers and keepers of presses, so to conduct themselves as to make the renewal of such a measure unnecessary. I, therefore, my Lord, support this amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley :—"My Lord, I am afraid I can hold out no hope that I am going to accept this amendment. It will involve a very serious danger and impair the effectiveness of the Bill. In England the license of the Press is controlled, and we see it controlled every day, by public opinion. Now here in this county there is very little public opinion and its place must be supplied by the law. This law, when it is passed, will be, as I have said before, a great public educator; and I think we should not hold out any hope that that wholesome influence of education will stop at the end of a hard and fast period. When, Sir, we get a Press temperate in tone and honest in intention, then it will be possible to repeal that law; but we cannot predict with any degree of certainty that that end will be attained after two or three or even after five years. The Hon'ble Mr Gokhale told us at an earlier stage of the debate that the air was thick with antagonism. How soon will it clear? Can we be certain that it will be cleared within a certain number of years? If it is not, and if the Bill is limited to that period, then when the period expires it will be necessary to re-enact it. Out of that will come an undesirable excitement and general feeling. On the other hand, if the people concerned have themselves applied the remedy that we desire, nothing will be easier than to repeal the Act, and I submit, Sir, that to meet the people by repealing the Act will be a far more impressive way of doing that than this motion proposes to do."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale :—"My Lord, I can only say that I am greatly disappointed at the answer of the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley. However, I should not have ventured to take up any more time of this Council but for a reference which the Hon'ble Member made to a remark of mine in this morning's speech. I did no doubt say that the air was thick with feelings which were antagonistic to the continuance of British rule. But one way of clearing the air of those feelings, one way of counteracting the mischief that exists, is to show some confidence in the people, and this would be done by limiting the operation of the Bill to three years. I do not wish to add anything more. It is a matter of regret that an appeal from so many quarters has met with no response."

The Council divided :—

Ayes—16.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
The Hon'ble Mr Abdul Majid.
The Hon'ble Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Partabgarh.
The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.
The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.
The Hon'ble Mr M. Mazharul Haque.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr G. K Gokhale.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R N. Mudholkar.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy.
The Hon'ble Mr. G M Chitnavis.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Karim Abu Ahmad Ghaznavi.
The Hon'ble Raja Pramada Nath Ray of Dighapatia.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Syed Shamsul Huda.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah.
The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey.

Noes—32.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
The Hon'ble Mr J. O. Miller.
The Hon'ble Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson.
The Hon'ble Mr S P Sinha.
The Hon'ble Sir Herbert H. Risley.
The Hon'ble Major-General R. I. Scallon.
The Hon'ble Mr R W. Carlyle.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Jacob.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. Maxwell.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Meston.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B Branyate.
The Hon'ble Sir H. A Stuart.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. H Butler.
The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan.
The Hon'ble Zulfikar Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Sardar Partab Singh.
The Hon'ble Mr M W. Fenton.
The Hon'ble Mr F. A. Slacke.
The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Mr J. M. Holms.

Noes—42—cont

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Kesteven.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G Todhunter.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General C P. Lukis
The Hon'ble Mr. H. W Orange
The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Macpherson.
The Hon'ble Mr. J Andrew
The Hon'ble Raja Vairicherla Vasubhadra Rasu Bahadur of Kurupam.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Quinn
The Hon'ble Mr. F. Rawson.
The Hon'ble Kanwar Sir Ranbir Singh.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. C Madge.

Noes—42—cont.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N Graham.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. T. Phillips.
The Hon'ble Mr F. C. Gates
The Hon'ble Maung Bah Too
The Hon'ble Mr P. C Lyon.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. E. Dempster
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig
The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne
The Hon'ble Mr G. H. B Kenrick
The Hon'ble Colonel F B. Longe

So the motion was negatived

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR moved that at the end of the Bill the following new clause be added namely :—

"27. This Act will come into operation at once, and will remain in operation for a period of three years, that is, up to the 7th of February 1913. But the Governor General in Council may by notification extend its operation for a further period of two years, that is, up to the 7th of February 1915."

He said :—"My Lord, my amendment is one which goes a little further than Mr. Gokhale's amendment My Lord, after the fate which the last amendment received, it would be leading a forlorn hope to press this again. But as in this amendment there is a further period to which, by a notification, the Governor General can extend the operation of this measure, I would again ask whether it would not be possible to do something to meet a request coming from so many persons belonging to the Council."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU :—"My Lord, again there is an amendment which stands in my name : 'and shall be in force for three years, or for such further period as the Governor General in Council may determine.' I suppose that leaves it to the Government at any time it chooses, without passing any Act, to determine the operation of the Act. I do hope that may be accepted."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY :—"I am unable to accept either of these amendments for the reasons which I gave just now."

The motions were put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY moved that the Bill, as now amended, be passed

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—"Gentlemen, this is the first great measure which has been dealt with by the new Imperial Council, and I congratulate Hon'ble Members on the thoughtful tone of the speeches to which we have listened, and though some exception has been taken to the nature of the powers conferred upon Local Governments, I would ask Hon'ble Members to bear in mind that in framing the Bill the Government of India has had to consider, and to meet as far as possible, very considerable diversities of public opinion We believe that the Act as now passed avoids unnecessary and irritating interference, and at the same time affords ample machinery for dealing with the evil it is intended to meet. The causes which have rendered legislation necessary were so fully and ably explained to you by Sir Herbert Risley on Friday last and were so eloquently laid before you by the Hon'ble Mr Sinha to-day that I need not attempt to repeat them to you. I would rather draw your attention to the political importance and significance of to-day's discussion. The members of this greatly enlarged Council, thoroughly representative of Indian interests, have passed what may be justly called a repressive measure, because they believe with the Government of India that that measure is essential to the welfare of this country In so doing they have furnished the proof which I have always hoped and believed that they would furnish—that increased representation of Indian interests and communities would not weaken, but would vastly strengthen, British administration. That being so, I hope I am right in assuming that we are at the commencement of that new political era of which I have so often spoken, and that the presence on this Council of the leading public men of India may afford the Viceroy's Government the loyal advice of which it has so often stood in need.

"In accordance with this view the Government of India has decided to obliterate, as far as they have it in their power to obliterate, the sore feeling caused by the action which has been forced upon them by past emergencies We have determined to release the State prisoners who were deported, under Regulation III of 1818, fourteen months ago Our justification for their release is based upon the belief that the political position has entirely changed, that the political movement of which they were the leaders—seditious as it was—has degenerated into an anarchical plot, which can no longer be legitimately included as part of the political agitation in which they were so culpably implicated. We believe that we are no longer confronted by a political movement such as they inaugurated, but are face to face with an anarchical conspiracy waging war against British and Indian communities alike, and that it will be long before we can exterminate the evil unless these communities agree to work together hand in hand. We believe that their mutual efforts will be greatly encouraged by the release of the deportees as showing that Government is willing to trust the influential classes of the people and to rely upon their co-operation and loyalty

"But though we have come to this decision, we cannot for an instant disregard the probability of further attempts at outrage, and that probability we are determined to combat with all the weapons at our disposal

"In the meantime we trust that the Act which this Council has passed to-day will efficiently control the source from which so much evil has emanated."

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 18th February 1910.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1910.

J M MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L M WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 18th February 1910.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*,

and 53 Members, of whom 47 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Member, before taking his seat, made the prescribed affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown:—

The Hon'ble Mir Allah Bakhsh Khan of Talpur.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY asked:—

"1. Anent my question of 15th January 1909, on the subject of the abnormal rise in the prices of food-stuffs, and the appointment since of an officer to conduct the inquiry, will Government be pleased to state their intentions about the composition of the Commission, and the scope of the inquiry?

"2. Is it the intention of Government to place a few non-officials on the Committee as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis in 1908?

"3. With a view to ensure thorough investigation of the question, will Government be further pleased to order an open inquiry at important centres?

"4. For a clear comprehension of the official notion by the public, will Government be pleased to place on the table the correspondence on the subject between them and the Secretary of State?"

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON replied:—

"In answer to questions (1) and (2) put by the Hon'ble gentleman, I have to point out that there are two separate and distinct stages in regard to this inquiry. The first stage is to collect and analyse the facts, to examine the local conditions by which they are influenced, and to estimate their effect. The second stage is to investigate the reasons underlying the facts and to decide what remedy, if remedy is necessary, lies within the power of the Government. In other words, it is necessary to diagnose the disease before going into the question of treatment. For the first stage of the inquiry a Committee would appear to be the least suitable machinery. The collection and compilation of facts and figures can better be effected by a single official of special experience and training in statistical work, assisted by an adequate staff. For this first stage, therefore, we do not think it advisable to appoint a Committee. We propose to entrust this part of the inquiry to Mr. K. L. Dutta, an experienced officer of the Finance Department. I am however able, without further delay, to give the Hon'ble Member the terms of reference upon which he will be asked to report:—

(1) What has been the actual rise in prices in India during the past fifteen years? Has the rise affected all commodities alike or is it specially marked in the case of food grains? Are there marked differences in respect to enhancement of prices as between different areas?

(2) To what extent is the rise in the prices due to what may be styled 'world factors', and how far may it be ascribed to local conditions?

(3) Does it appear that the rise is a permanent feature, or is it temporary only?

(4) If it be more or less permanent, what are its probable economic effects on the country as a whole and on the different sections of the community?

"In reply to questions (3) and (4) put by the Hon'ble Member, I have to say that adequate steps will be taken, and full provision will be made, to enable Mr. K. L. Dutta to obtain the best and most reliable information available at important centres throughout India.

"It is not considered either necessary or advisable to lay on the table the correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY asked:—

"Is the Government aware that assessment of the Indian income-tax is not uniform, generally without data and unpopular?"

"With a view to secure smoothness in the working of the Act and to inspire confidence among the people, will the Government be pleased to give to the Civil Courts jurisdiction to hear appeals against the assessment, or, in the alternative, to join non-officials with the Revenue officers in the assessment and the hearing of objections?"

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON replied:—

"I am afraid I do not quite understand in what sense the Hon'ble gentleman suggests that the assessment of the income-tax is not uniform. The rates are the same for all India; and the procedure of assessment, though it is prescribed by rules framed for each province by its own Local Government, follows the same lines everywhere. We are aware that the data for assessment are of somewhat unequal value; but the assessing officers employ whatever reliable data are obtainable. I do not contend that the tax is a popular one; but I should hesitate to apply that term to any tax, so far at least as the taxpayer is concerned.

"The Government of India are not prepared to give the Civil Courts jurisdiction in the assessment of taxes. The experiment of associating non-officials in the assessment is in operation in certain provinces; but it would be impracticable to employ non-official assessors in the hearing of objections."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY asked :—

"Does the Government propose to introduce into schools a regular course of ethical education? If so, will such education be purely secular? With a view to disarm hostile criticism and to secure public support and co-operation, will Government be pleased to settle the details with the help of a Committee of Educationists, official and non-official?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

"No proposal to introduce into schools a regular course of ethical education has as yet been deliberated on by the Government of India. It is a matter to which the Government of India attach considerable importance."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY asked :—

"Is there any truth in the newspaper report that the Secretary of State for India in Council has approved of a scheme, involving an increased annual expenditure of five lakhs of rupees, for the improvement in the pay and prospects of the ministerial officers of the Judicial and Revenue Courts and offices of Bengal? If it be a fact, will the Government be pleased to extend to the other provinces the same kindness, and to place ministerial officers of all parts of India on the same footing in respect of pay and prospects?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

"A scheme for the revision of the pay of ministerial officers attached to Judicial Courts, to the offices of Commissioners of Divisions and to district and sub-divisional offices in Bengal was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in May 1909. The cost of the scheme was nearly 5½ lakhs. The last general revision of the pay of ministerial officers in the province was made in 1868.

"Questions affecting the pay of ministerial establishments are primarily for consideration by the Local Governments concerned, and the Government of India have no reason to believe that uniform rates of pay for such establishments throughout India are either necessary or desirable."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY :—"Will the Government be pleased to inform us if any demand for increased pay has been made by Local Governments?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARVEY ADAMSON :—"I am afraid I require notice of that question."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY asked :—

"Is the Government in a position to state the total area of pasture lands in the country, and further whether there has been a decrease in it during the past fifty years? Is it aware that the present area is insufficient for the support of cattle, and that lands that should be left as village commons are included in reserved forests? Will the Government be pleased to revise, with the help of a Committee on which non-officials should be adequately represented, the rules framed under the Indian Forest Act so as to have in every village a sufficient quantity of land for pasture?"

The Hon'ble Mr. MILLER replied :—

"I am unable to give the Hon'ble Member definite information as to the total area of pasture lands in India, as such lands are not separately classified in the Agricultural Statistics. They are included in the figures relating to fallow and waste land, and to forests which the Hon'ble Member will find in Table No. 2 at page 30 of the printed volume of Agricultural Statistics. No definite comparison is therefore possible with the conditions of fifty years ago, but there can be no doubt that owing, chiefly, to the great increase in cultivation, and in some places owing to the spread of irrigation, the area available for pasture has largely decreased during that period. It is impossible to say whether over the whole of India the grazing area is insufficient for the cattle; this must be matter of opinion, but there is no doubt that in many parts of the country grazing grounds have been seriously curtailed. The Government of India are not aware that lands that should be left as village commons are included in reserved forests, but have no doubt that any cases of the kind in which there may be room for reasonable doubt will be carefully considered if brought to the notice of the Local Government. The subject of the maintenance or of the further provision of pasture land involves much wider considerations than the question indicates. Local Governments are fully alive to its importance. No action under the Forest Act could possibly secure the provision of a sufficient quantity of such land in every village. This could only be done by interfering with the land owner's freedom of action in devoting to cultivation land hitherto used for pasture. As regards grazing in the forests, the rules under the Indian Forest Act are framed for each province by the Local Governments concerned, and Local Governments are fully aware of the importance of providing grazing facilities in forests and also of utilising forests for the provision of fodder so far as this can be done with due regard to the maintenance of the forests themselves. The Government of India, therefore, are of opinion that the Committee proposed by the Hon'ble Member could not serve any useful purpose, and they are not prepared to appoint it."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHITNAVIS asked :—

"Is Government aware that official tours, notwithstanding the good intentions of the officers, cause great inconvenience in small villages to villagers and landholders who have to arrange the camp and supply provisions?

"In view of the obvious desirability of reducing the inconveniences incidental to the tours to a minimum, while maintaining necessary supervision by officers, will Government be pleased to consider if convenient centres cannot be fixed in the interior for official camps and, if they can be, to advise Local Governments to fix such centres in consultation with gentlemen interested in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

"The question raised by the Hon'ble Member is discussed at length in paragraphs 670 and 671 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Decentralization in India. The Commission suggest that tours should be carefully planned, so as to afford a reasonable length of stay at selected centres, from which visits can be made to outlying parts. Such halting places should be in large villages at which supplies are easily procurable and where lodging is available for persons who have business with the touring official. The Commission do not suggest that halting places in the interior should be fixed by the Local Government nor in view of the varying conditions of different provinces and the nature of the work that has to be done in camp would this plan be practicable. The opinions of Local Governments have been invited on the proposals of the Commission, and copies of the Hon'ble Member's question and my answer will also be forwarded to them."

INDIAN COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAXWELL presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and said he proposed to move that the Report be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the Council.

DOURINE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. MILLER presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the prevention of the spread of Dourine and gave notice that on a subsequent occasion he would move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN MUSEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAXWELL.—"I beg to move that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Indian Museum be referred to a Select Committee. A few amendments in the Bill have been suggested by the Asiatic Society of Bengal and the British Indian Association, but they do not affect the main principles involved in the measure, and refer only to matters of detail. We have however, thought it advisable that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee in order that the various points with which it deals may receive adequate consideration.

"I therefore move, my Lord, that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey, the Hon'ble Mr S P Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr Macpherson, the Hon'ble Colonel Longe, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, the Hon'ble Mr Graham, the Hon'ble Mr Madge, and myself."

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON moved that the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. S. P Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Phillips, the Hon'ble Mr Macpherson, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON moved that the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 25th February 1910.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1910.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th February 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1910.

An Act further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1910.

Insertion of new sections after section 73

2. After section 73 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"*Payment of interest out of capital.*

Power of Company to pay interest out of capital in certain cases.

"73-A. Where any shares of a Company are issued for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the construction of any works or buildings or the provision of any plant which cannot be made profitable for a lengthened period, the Company may pay interest on so much of that share capital as is for the time being paid up for the period and subject to the conditions and restrictions in this section mentioned, and may charge the same to capital as part of the cost of construction of the work or building, or the provision of plant :

Provided that—

(1) no such payment shall be made unless the same is authorized by the Company's articles of association or by special resolution ;

(2) no such payment, whether authorized by the articles of association or by special resolution, shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council ;

(3) before sanctioning any such payment, the Governor General in Council may, at the expense of the Company, appoint a person to inquire and report to him as to the circumstances of the case, and may, before making the appointment, require the Company to give security for the payment of the costs of the inquiry ;

(4) the payment shall be made only for such period as may be determined by the Governor General in Council, and such period shall in no case extend beyond the close of the half-year next after the half-year during which the works or buildings have been actually completed or the plant provided ;

(5) the rate of interest shall in no case exceed four per cent. per annum or such lower rate as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prescribe ;

(6) the payment of the interest shall not operate as a reduction of the amount paid up on the shares in respect of which it is paid ;

(7) the accounts of the Company shall show the share capital on which, and the rate at which, interest has been paid out of capital during the period to which the accounts relate ;

(8) nothing in this section shall affect any Company to which the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, or the Indian Tramways Act, 1902, applies.

Re-issue of Redeemed Debentures.

Power to re-issue redeemed debentures in certain cases.

"73-B. (1) Where either before or after the passing of this Act a Company has redeemed any debentures previously issued, the Company, unless the articles of association or the conditions of issue expressly otherwise provide, or unless the debentures have been redeemed in pursuance of any obligation on the company so to do (not being an obligation

enforceable only by the person to whom the redeemed debentures were issued or his assigns), shall have power, and shall be deemed always to have had power, to keep the debentures alive for the purposes of re-issue, and where a Company has purported to exercise such a power the Company shall have power, and shall be deemed always to have had power, to re-issue the debentures either by re-issuing the same debentures or by issuing other debentures in their place, and upon such a re-issue the person entitled to the debentures shall have, and shall be deemed always to have had, the same rights and priorities as if the debentures had not previously been issued.

(2) Where with the object of keeping debentures alive for the purpose of re-issue they have either before or after the passing of this Act been transferred to a nominee of the Company, a transfer from that nominee shall be deemed to be a re-issue for the purposes of this section.

(3) Where a Company has either before or after the passing of this Act deposited any of its debentures to secure advances from time to time on current account or otherwise, the debentures shall not be deemed to have been redeemed by reason only of the account of the Company having ceased to be in debit whilst the debentures remained so deposited.

(4) The re-issue of a debenture or the issue of another debenture in its place under the power by this section given to, or deemed to have been possessed by, a Company, whether the re-issue or issue was made before or after the passing of this Act, shall be treated as the issue of a new debenture for the purposes of stamp duty, but it shall not be so treated for the purposes of any provision limiting the amount or number of debentures to be issued:

Provided that any person lending money on the security of a debenture re-issued under this section which appears to be duly stamped may give the debenture in evidence in any proceedings for enforcing his security without payment of the stamp-duty or any penalty in respect thereof, unless he had notice or, but for his negligence, might have discovered, that the debenture was not duly stamped, but in any such case the Company shall be liable to pay the proper stamp-duty and penalty.

(5) Nothing in this section shall prejudice—

(a) the operation of any decree or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction passed or made before the date of the passing of this Act as between the parties to the proceedings in which the decree was passed or the order made, and any appeal from any such decree, or order shall be decided as if this Act had not been passed; or

(b) any power to issue debentures in the place of any debentures paid off or otherwise satisfied or extinguished, reserved to a Company by its debentures or the securities for the same."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th February 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1910.

An Act to provide for the Prevention of the Spread of Dourine.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the prevention of the spread of dourine; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Dourine Act, 1910.

(*2*) This section extends to the whole of British India: the rest of this Act extends only to such areas as the Local Government may by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

Definitions.

2. (*1*) In this Act, the expressions "inspector" and "veterinary practitioner" mean, respectively, the officers appointed as such under this Act, acting within the local limits for which they are so appointed.

(*2*) The provisions of this Act in so far as they relate to entire horses shall, if the Local Government, by notification as aforesaid, so directs, apply also to entire asses used for mule-breeding purposes

Registration of horses

3. The Local Government may, by notification as aforesaid, make such orders as it thinks fit directing and regulating the registration of entire horses maintained for breeding purposes.

Appointment of inspectors and veterinary practitioners.

4. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification as aforesaid, appoint any persons it thinks fit to be inspectors, and any qualified veterinary surgeons to be veterinary practitioners, under this Act, and to exercise and perform, within any area prescribed by the notification, the powers conferred and duties imposed by this Act upon such officers respectively.

(*2*) Every person so appointed shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Powers of inspector

5. An inspector may, subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf,—

(*a*) enter and search any building, field or other place for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is therein any horse which is affected with dourine; and

(*b*) prohibit, by order in writing, the owner or keeper of any horse, which in his opinion is affected with dourine, from using such horse for breeding purposes, pending examination by the veterinary practitioner.

Duties of inspector.

6. An inspector issuing an order under section 5, clause (*b*), shall forthwith forward a copy of such order to the veterinary practitioner.

Inspection of horses.

7. A veterinary practitioner receiving a copy of an order forwarded under section 6 shall, as soon as possible after receipt of such copy, examine the horse mentioned therein, and may for such purpose enter any building, field or other place.

Powers of veterinary practitioner

8. A veterinary practitioner may—

(*a*) cancel any order issued under section 5, clause (*b*); or,

(*b*) if on microscopical examination he finds that any horse is affected with dourine,—

(i) in the case of an entire horse, cause it to be castrated,

(ii) in the case of a mare, cause it to be branded in such manner as he may direct, or with the previous sanction of the Commissioner or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, cause it to be destroyed.

Compensation for horse destroyed, etc.

9. When any horse is castrated or destroyed under section 8, the market value of such horse immediately before it became affected with dourine shall be ascertained; and the Local Government shall pay as compensation to the owner thereof—

(*a*) in the case of a mare which has been destroyed, or of an entire horse which has died in consequence of castration, such market-value, and,

(*b*) in the case of an entire horse which survives castration, half the amount by which such value has been diminished owing to infection with dourine and castration.

Settlement of compensation

10. (*1*) A veterinary practitioner may award, as compensation to be paid under section 9 in respect of each horse castrated or destroyed under section 8, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees.

(*2*) If in the opinion of the veterinary practitioner the amount which should be paid as such compensation exceeds two hundred and fifty rupees, he shall report accordingly to the Collector, who shall decide the amount to be so paid.

Committees for hearing appeals, &c.

11. (*1*) The Local Government shall, by rules published in the local official Gazette, make provision for the constitution of a committee or committees for the hearing of appeals from decisions under section 10.

(*2*) such rules shall provide that not less than one member of any committee constituted thereunder shall be a person not in the employ of Government or of a local authority.

Appeals

12. Any owner may, within two months from the date of a decision under section 10, appeal against such decision to the committee constituted in that behalf by rules made under section 11, and the decision of such committee shall be final.

Vexatious entries and searches

13. (*1*) Whoever, being an inspector appointed under this Act, vexatiously and unnecessarily enters or searches any field, building or other place, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(*2*) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted after the expiry of three months from the date on which the offence has been committed.

Rules.

14. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules as aforesaid may—

(*a*) regulate entries, searches and orders by inspectors under section 5;

(*b*) regulate the action to be taken by veterinary practitioners under section 8; and

(*c*) make provision for the payment of compensation to the owner of any mare branded under section 8.

(*3*) All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

(*4*) In making any rule under this section the Local Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalties

15. Whoever uses or permits to be used for breeding purposes—

(*a*) any horse which has not been registered in accordance with the requirements of a notification under section 3, or

(*b*) any horse in respect of which an order under section 5, clause (*b*), is in force, or

(*c*) any mare which has been branded in pursuance of section 8, clause (*b*),

shall be punishable with fine which may amount, in the case of a first conviction to fifty rupees, or, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction, to one hundred rupees.

Protection to persons acting under Act.

16. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is, in good faith, done or intended to be done under this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

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